527-10

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
LIBRARY

Class 331.805 Book TY Volume 6

My 08-15M

The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was withdrawn on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.

To renew call Telephone Center, 333-8400

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

APR 15 1982

L161—O-1096

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/typographicaljou6189inte

527-10

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 1, 1894. No. 1.

MORE OF THE AKRON AFFAIR.

San Francisco Union Adopts Resolutions —International Officers Assailed.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

San Francisco, June 24.—At a meeting of the board of delegates of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, held Sunday, June 24, 1894, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Second Vice-President McFarland, of the International Typographical Union, has taken advantage of the lockout of International Printing Pressmen's Union pressmen in Akron, O., to organize there a local union of pressmen under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, for the purpose of ratting the locked-out men by working for 10 per cent. less wages than they would accept, and has brought into that city notorious and avowed rats, to whom he has given International Typographical Union cards as a reward for their dirty work; and

Whereas, President Prescott, of our International Union, defends this action of Second Vice-President McFarland on the ground that the International Pressmen's Union, being composed of seceders from the typographical union, is outside the pale of legitimate unionism, forgetting that, even in that case, they are entitled to the rights of honorable enemies, and should not be fought with the poisoned weapons of savages and scabs; therefore be it

Resolved, That San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, solemnly protests against this action of Mr. McFarland and of our International officers in granting a charter for a union to be established in Akron under such circumstances.

Resolved, That the Executive Council be asked to immediately revoke the charter granted to the rat pressmen of Akron, and disavow the contemptible and unmanly action of Second Vice-President McFarland.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to President Prescott and to all sister unions.

A. C. Schwatka, President.
W. B. Benoist, Secretary.

President Prescott's Reply.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 20, 1894.

A. C. Schwatka, President San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21:

Dear Sir—I have just received yours of June 24 notifying me that at a meeting of the board of delegates held on that day a preamble and resolutions relative to the Akron affair were adopted, a copy of which is also at hand.

As it is admitted that the seceders are outside the "legitimate pale of unionism" I suppose the "poisoned weapons of savages and scabs," to which reference is made, are the importation of avowed rats for the purpose of working for 10 per cent. less than the seceders would accept. I frankly admit that these are serious charges. But of all the falsehoods circulated in connection with this affair these are the most heinous, disreputable and uncalled for. So far as remuneration is concerned, our men are receiving $1 per week more than the scale the seceders were contending for, and about $2.50 more than the minimum scale the Werner people were willing to give them. This is the truth, and is far from "working for 10 per cent. less."

My information from officials of Akron Typographical Union, No. 182, with whom at that time all pressmen's applications had to be made and cards deposited, is to the effect that every man employed in the Werner office presented a duly accredited certificate of membership from some subordinate union. With the exception of men hailing from one city—where the seal was either illegally retained or sequestrated by a deposed official—there was no irregularity. Neither Vice-President McFarland or any other International Typographical official has authority to issue cards to applicants under such circumstances, and none were issued. The board of delegates ought certainly to have been aware of this.

The protest against issuing a charter and the prayer for its revocation are nonsensical when viewed from a legal standpoint. The applicants were all members in good standing of our organization, and when their number exceeded five it was their duty to apply for a charter and that of the officers to grant it.

The revocation of this charter carries with it the suspension or expulsion of these men. They are and have been members of the International Typographical Union, and can not be deprived of their rights as such except upon being found guilty of some offense against our laws, and it is not yet a crime to obtain situations for union men in preference to non-unionists, notwithstanding any plausible excuses they may advance for being such.

It seems to me that a body speaking for such an influential union as No. 21 should have been at some pains to acquaint itself with the truth before calling fellow-members rats. Common courtesy, to say nothing of good unionism, would demand that men —whatever their mistakes as officials—who have never been accused of violating their obligations should be given an opportunity to defend themselves before being denounced on what are possibly the mere assertions of some perjured scoundrel. Fair-minded men always make an effort to hear both sides before coming to conclusions, much less taking a denunciatory position. This is the first time I have heard the charge of "avowed rats" being imported or that a 10-per-cent. reduction was accepted, and I have had interviews with some of the Akron seceders. I know some of these people are in the habit of denominating men rats whose only crime is loyalty to their International Typographical Union obligation. I feel confident No. 21 is not desirous of joining in this hue and cry, though that is what its board of delegates has, seemingly, unconsciously done. Yours fraternally,

W. B. Prescott.

Action at Akron Indorsed.

Marion, Ind., July 16.—At a regular session of Typographical Union, No. 286, held in typographical hall on Friday evening, July 6, 1894, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Marion Typographical Union, No. 286, having heard the true facts concerning the Akron trouble, and knowing as we do the untruthful reports and the dishonorable and disreputable statements that have been sent broadcast in regard to Second Vice-President McFarland's action therein by the enemies of organized labor; we therefore heard with gratification of the triumph of true unionism over disorganization in Akron. Recognizing, as we do, the International Typographical Union as the only legitimate organization of our craft, in which alone is vested the sole power to issue charters and formulate laws for the government of our craft, we therefore look upon all who are outside the pale of its jurisdiction and in open rebellion against its authority as common enemies of organized labor, be they known as members of the Protective Fraternity, or their aiders or abettors, known as the seceders and disorganizers; therefore be it

Resolved, That this union pledges itself to uphold, aid and sustain Second Vice-President McFarland in his efforts to establish and maintain the principles of true unionism, and we ask for him the unqualified support and co-operation of all the typographical unions of the country who are loyal to the International Typographical Union.

And further be it resolved, That the preamble and resolutions be published in The Typographical Journal and a copy forwarded to Akron Typographical Union.

Frank Barr, President.
Will F. Enslen, Secretary.

Akron's Central Body Weakening.

Akron, O., July 18.—As much has been said concerning the resolutions which were adopted by the Central Labor Union of this city condemning the action of the International Typographical Union in filling the positions vacated by members of the so-called International Printing Pressmen's Union, and thinking that some information as to the modus operandi of their adoption would be in order, and especially for the benefit of that disseminator of disintegration among members of the International Typographical Union, the New York Union (?) Printer, which, I understand, keeps the resolutions standing from week to week, I give the following, which are the true facts in this controversy: The president of the local typographical union learning that resolutions or something of that nature were to be adopted by the central body concerning the International Typographical Union, accompanied by two members of No. 182, one of whom was a pressman, paid the central body a visit for the purpose of giving the International Typographical Union's side of this controversy. At this meeting there were thirteen delegates present, eight of whom were members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union (Pressmen's and Feeders' Unions). The body stated its willingness to allow the president of No. 182 to remain and make an explanation, but under no consideration would it allow our brother pressman to remain. Acting upon the ultimatum from the chairman of the body (a member of the International Printing Pressmen's Union) they withdrew, leaving the seceders from the International Typographical Union in full possession of the central body. After they had withdrawn the resolutions which have caused President Prescott much time and trouble were adopted upon an ex parte statement.

To show which way the sympathy lies in this city at present among the local unions, President Keating has in his possession letters from the higher officials of every organization in the city, indorsing the action of the International Typographical Union in displacing the renegades from the parent body and in establishing true unionism where disorganization had heretofore existed. So much dissatisfaction has the adoption of these resolutions caused among the local unions connected with the Central Labor Union that at the last meeting of this body the Cigarmakers' Union withdrew its delegates, and from information at hand the carpenters, acting on the instructions from Secretary McGuire, will withdraw; also, the iron molders and other bodies which are opposed to dual authority will follow.

So warm have the local typographical unions made it for this mob which has pirated the name of union that the president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union has, through a third party, prayed for the president of No. 182 to cease further persecution of this tail of the Printers' Protective Fraternity at the hands of the bona fide trades-unions.

Eight weeks after the adoption of the resolutions referred to, the Central Labor Union, evidently recognizing the fatal step it had taken, issued an invitation to Second Vice-President McFarland to visit that body and give his side of this controversy, and to his credit be it said that he declined their invitation, giving as his reason therefor that to sit with delegates of a seceding organization who have been branded as unfair by the highest authority on trades-unionism, the American Federation of Labor, would be equivalent to recognition, and as a union man he could not give recognition to a body composed principally of seceders from the International Typographical Union.

A Member.

Success of a New Venture.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 21.—The Post issued its initial number on the 10th inst., and the printing business in Syracuse took on a decided boom. The new paper is a handsome sheet of eight pages, liberally leaded, set in minion and nonpareil, and started off with twenty-five cases. After working extremely long hours for two weeks it was demonstrated that more cases would have to be put on and accordingly three more have been added this week, and a half dozen more will go on next week. Naturally we feel much elated over the good fortune that has come to No. 55. The majority of the case-holders are home men; a few came from Washington and, of course, there was a big influx of our genial happy-go-lucky tourist friends. With the appearance of the latter it brings to mind the halcyon days before the advent of machinery.

The proposition to collect dues on the percentage system was carried at the last meeting, to go into effect August 1. Already there is a vigorous opposition to its introduction by the element which never attends meetings save when their pocket-books are touched, and a paper is being circulated for signatures of people who are opposed to the plan, with the object of side-tracking the scheme, but it probably won't work.

W. K. Snyder died yesterday of meningitis, aged about thirty-five years. Funeral services were held and the remains shipped to his home at Lancaster, Pa.

W.

From Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 20.—The condition of trade in this city is very dull, as it is all over the coast. The Times, the rat incubator of this section, is being successfully boycotted. It advocates the interest of the railroads in the existing A. R. U. strike. As the strike is very popular in this city the business firms have, with one exception, withdrawn their advertisement. The circulation has been reduced one-third. The newsboys have orgaulzed a union and refused to sell the paper. In the surrounding towns the Times is "out of sight." In Anaheim they hung the editor in effigy. May the good work go on.

R. S. W.

That man is of coarse and brutal nature who has no sympathy for his suffering fellow-man.

REFLECTIONS ON THE STRIKE.

Justice at Pullman—Public Opinion and Public Men—Political Action.

St. Louis, July 21.—The big strike, just over, has again furnished an example of the utter uselessness of that method of enforcing demands. The fact that such a result is the case in a preponderance of such struggles points out plainly that the method itself, no matter whether the grounds therefor be just or otherwise, is at fault. We are fast hurrying to the admission that a more rational method must be employed. The strike, at times, is unavoidable and necessary, but as a choice of measures I have little doubt it has seen its heyday.

I believe a better day is not far distant, when a more emphatic participation, politically, in both local and national questions, will be deemed advisable. Social and political economy is fast merging into synonymous terms, and when the bulk of our population, which is comprised under the general term of "labor," realizes that distinctive lines in economics mean a continued condition of labor to them and power to the few who now control them they will use their power of ballot and obliterate the demarkation. Party politics, of course, must be eschewed; but as the breach widens between labor and monopoly it becomes more and more inevitable that the ballot remains the only untried weapon to enforce labor's demands.

The conditions in this country are such as to afford exceptional advantages to capital in its oppression of labor. It is not a mere question of numbers, but of privilege and favor, and against such a combination the strike, as a means, is inadequate. It has proved itself so, and perhaps its very frequency has contributed not a little toward its failure. There has been a surfeit of it, and whatever popularity it once possessed has, by the events of the immediate past, been dispelled. There is far too much in it of the element of injustice to permit it to survive. Some more reasonable means of redress must, at least temporarily, supersede it; and, to me, none seems so apt as a national arbitration board. This should not be impossible to secure. Labor has but few friends, it is true, in our legislative halls; but if the pressure of public opinion could be concentrated in the shape of a demand for such legislation Congress might be induced to grant it. It does not at all follow, as is sometimes claimed, that such a board's interference would be a violation of individual or corporate rights. In a narrow and limited sense such a system of arbitration may be an intrinsic infringement of the individual's privilege to judge for himself, but, broadly speaking, it is an imperative necessity, as it comprises the individual's welfare in the welfare of the people. The strike is too far-reaching in its effects to be otherwise than detrimental to the many, and as the many are palpably those who toil, its abrogation must react in their favor. Take the Pullman trouble as an extreme instance. No one but Pullman denies that the men of that town had a causus belli for their act; indeed, its patent righteousness appealed to all men, and financial aid was not wanting. Up to the point at which the American Railway Union launched its host into the fight I believe the country sympathized heartily with the Pullman employes proper. The action of the American Railway Union members was in the highest degree unselfish—even sublime—but was it wise? It precipitated an avalanche of adverse criticism against itself—against all organized labor. It imposed enforced idleness upon thousands of fellow-laborers, whose aid, in hard cash, would have been much more to the purpose. I am not particularly partial to the interests of "vested rights," but I can not delude myself into the belief that there was any fundamental justice in the enforced cessation of a ramification of commercial pursuits, to whose activity we all owe our welfare, directly or indirectly. Shippers of perishable goods, a thousand miles from the center of the trouble, suffered large losses by reason of lack of transportation. More serious than all else, the mails were impeded, and in many places blockaded.

It was an example of the boycott in its coldest form, and, while at this date it is still at work fitfully, the result can be summed up pretty accurately in the single word—failure.

I have heard it affirmed that the relentless course of events are precluding any other result than the irremediable widening of the breach between capital and labor, but I do not lose courage thereat. Let it be so. Out of confusion arises order. I am optimistic enough to believe that the future may be shaped more to our liking, and that the present war between the monopoly of capital and labor will have its turning point. But we must distinguish between capital and its monopoly. Capital and labor are interdependent, and no Utopian dream of material equality or seductive Bellamyism will conduce to merge the relations. The monopoly of capital, however, is another thing, a distinctive growth of later years, and with it the future has to deal—and crush—for to its influence is attributable the political corruptness of our times. And until we do that there can be no peace. And this brings me to what I want specially to emphasize, and which has been said a thousand times before, but not half enough times to make an impression.

Monopoly is fostered in our legislative halls. It may be incepted in the inner sanctum of a sugar king or a railway magnate, but in the legislative hall is it given the breath of life. Let me ask you how many instances can you cite where public opinion, through the voice of an honest press, has clamored against such an act of abuse in the act of being born—and prevailed? Not two months ago the entire country was aroused by press charges of corruptness of the most open nature against members of the highest legislative body in the land—even the Chief Executive being mentioned in the charge—and what was the result? In the face of impending party disaster, in the face of an aroused people, our solons calmly and deliberately fastened a burden on the people, which they by their disapproval have pronounced unnecessary. A star-chamber investigation of the charges dwindled into the mockery it was foretold it would be, and the only tangible result, as evidence that an investigation of any sort was had, was the imprisonment of a brace of newspaper men. Never in the history of this country did men in high station declare so unmistakably their contempt for public sentiment as did the Senate when it passed the sugar schedule of the tariff bill. I have nothing to say as to the merits or demerits of that piece of legislation. Opinions may differ on that point, but that public sentiment favored free sugar is unmistakable. It is the disregard of that sentiment I want to emphasize. The Senate is a body composed of public servants, and as such should be subject to the will of the people. And the sooner the people, whose inalienable privilege it is to place demagogues or servants in power, realize their power the sooner will the era of hope begin.

We have had numberless laborite tickets in the field, both local and national, and the result has always been the same. Incredible as it seems, since labor could, if it would, exercise the fullest control in legislative affairs, it remains practically without a voice therein. Even that lesser political organization, the populistic, has its Peffer and Allen, but where can you point to one single solitary individual in national affairs whose credential to office is that of labor's giving for labor's benefit?

Unionism and political action are not incompatible; I believe they are inevitable. We will have to step forward on that or some other new line, for does it not seem absurd to admit that with all our power we continue to fight our battles by the use of questionable and in themselves unjust methods? It is absurd, and probably the only example in history where, all conditions and privileges being equal, such a primitive warfare was indulged in.

Suppose an international war were declared to-morrow in which all the maritime powers would take part. Suppose one of those powers would put forth a fleet, large in numbers, but composed of lumbering, wooden three-deckers. How long, do you think, such a fleet would stand the onslaught of its more subtle enemies? Just as long a time as would be necessary to its steel foes to grind it to pieces. The contest would be most unequal. The wooden hulks, like Carlyle's million hungry operative men of Manchester who came into the streets and stared, silent, would, like they, find their safety in ignominious flight, burrowing underground under a sheltering obscurity. There is not much difference in the present mode of warfare waged by labor on capital, especially since federal troops are felt to be a necessary accompaniment. The method is obsolete. Finesse must be met by finesse, and the root of the evil dug out. That root finds its greatest nourishment in the effects of corrupt legislation.

LOUIS F. FUCHS.

CHICAGO IN THE CONVENTION.

Importance of the Work Before Us—Level-Headedness Necessary.

CHICAGO, July 26.—The election of officers passed off very quietly, a small vote being polled in comparison with last year. Mr. James Griffon was re-elected president by a majority of sixty-eight. The four delegates to Louisville are John W. Hastie, Harry Martin, T. J. O'Brien and Thos. J. Graham. Mr. Hastie has represented Denver on two occasions in the International Typographical Union, and is a capable man. All the other gentlemen have had more or less experience in local union affairs. Mr. Martin is the only job printer.

While the above can be called representative men of No. 16, the fact remains that the men who stood on a platform of vital principles in the unionism of to-day were among the "also rans." In the case of one gentleman, who has the benefit of a personal experience under the percentage system of dues and rotary sub-list, in addition to being an expert machine operator (the only one in the field), the argument that he was born in another country operated against him. This looks a little like A. P. A.ism, but probably we are coming to it. If the International and subordinate unions were established on a business basis I should be an advocate of such a principle, as I am a believer in the Republican principles of a high protective tariff, with an additional improvement in the way of a restrictive tariff on immigration. But I believe that when an immigrant is accepted into our midst he is just as good as any one else. If we start on discriminations there is no telling where it will all end.

There will be considerable agitation between now and October, and our delegates will probably be given such instructions as will carry out the wishes of No. 16. The work of the coming session will be broader than any one man's ability, and if an average array of good common-sense working men are in attendance from all over the country there need be no fear of the result. It will not be a proper place for politicians. It will be too closely watched by those who are studying the strength of organized labor to permit of any mistakes which grow out of petty quarrels and wrangles. If the delegates can not approve the work of the officers in the past year they should quietly point out the faults and direlictions of our servants and replace them with better men; but if the cardinal principles of trades-unionism are warped and twisted in the interests of political aspirants, either in or out of office, it will cost dearly.

Chicago labor organizations are now going through an experience which brings to the surface much that weakens the cause of unionism, and its study should at least bring the benefit of experience. The newspapers which are opposed to any betterment of the condition of the laboring element—either directly in a fair allowance of wages or in the recognition which is demanded as American citizens deserving of the opportunities of civilization and its benefits—are moving heaven and earth to impugn their motives and discredit their representatives and officers.

Beware of the professional agitator. Keep trades-unionism in its own sphere and fixed in its own purpose of self-government. Its members will then reap the benefit which their combined influence as citizens will demand as their right in common with all other American citizens.

W. R.

Non-Attendants at Fault.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., July 16.—Men who desire to witness the welfare and prosperity of their trades-union will always be found at its meetings, and not on the outside criticising and condemning the work of those within. It is a well-known fact that many of the typographical unions in the smaller cities are in a condition far from prosperous on account of the lukewarm feeling displayed by some of the members, and No. 276 can be recorded as one of them. When these non-attendants are asked why they do not attend, their excuses are many and some of them ludicrous. Why did they ever join a labor organization if they did not intend to take an active part in establishing its welfare? Do they consider that the mere fact of paying the insignificant sum of fifty cents a month is fulfilling their obligations to the union, or that serving once a year on a ball or social committee is all that should be demanded of them? If the proprietors attempted to treat these men unjustly where would they look for redress? Would they not lay their troubles before their organization, and would they not expect that organization to use its influence to adjust the difficulty? Of course they would. But just because their nests are feathered for the present, they take no interest whatever in the organization that, in a great measure, is responsible for a goodly supply of the feathers. A few members of No. 276 have stated that the union was of no benefit to them, that they would be receiving wages just as large as they receive at present if the union had never been organized. It would be gratifying to know where these malcontents received their information. Was it from the proprietors? We are confronted by one plain fact which can not be denied, and that is that the existence of No. 276 has done no harm. We know the wages we have been receiving since it was organized, but none of us can authoritatively assert what compensation would have been given had a union never existed here. If all the men who have been benefited by their membership in the union would attend its meetings, no howl would emanate from the corporal's guard that does attend.

I don't approve of fining, because men who wont attend unless their pockets are touched are not the material generally found in those who take an interest in their organization, and their presence in some cases would retard rather than advance the progress of the union. Let us eschew the temptation to absent ourselves from our meetings and it will be a source of pleasure to those who are regular attendants.

Since my last to the JOURNAL, the sale of the Mercury has been consummated, and from all appearances the publishers of the Standard are the purchasers. Previous to the sale the Mercury was continually borrowing matter from the Standard, but now the last named sheet is in the borrowing business, and columns of hand-set type appear regularly in the evening paper.

The labor organizations of this city have all indorsed the union label, and it now remains for No. 276 to assiduously work it before the public, and see that it is not lost sight of after getting there.

MINION.

Something More is Needed.

RICHMOND, IND., June 25.—I have a good-sized crow to pick with our trades-union people—I refer particularly to that old-fashioned, blue-stocking element which at present dominate their councils. Where can you find a more bigoted personage than the trades-unionist who persists in plodding in his poor little rut of merely union methods and whose cranium is so full of an immutably fixed code of ethics there is no room for a single new idea looking to higher economic culture? And the very pink of conservatism, too, bless your soul! No need for him to make further inquiries toward advanced ground beyond the line of demarkation, sir, which separates his creed of trade rule from the great unknowable!

Unionism, to its credit be it said, has, as far as it goes, served its purpose well and has in general maintained a standard of living not attainable without it. But can it not do still more? Do there not come times calling for a broader range of vision and a more alert intelligence. "The helps of the past become the hindrances of the present." How true! Unionism run on present lines can not, permanently, under our present social system, benefit the wage-earners, even though its folds embraced every one. In seasons of business activity it enjoys its booms, not really from any strength or virtue within itself, but as a craft, with sails nicely trimmed and banners flying, borne along the waves of circumstances; but when the storm of financial disaster arises that self-same craft is acknowledged by even its most persistent admirers to be unseaworthy. All it pretends to do is to mitigate in some measure the evils of a seemingly insurmountable obstacle in its pathway, and when that falls all is irretrievably lost, according to the reasoning of superficial reasoners. Your average trades-unionist is essentially pessimistic.

In more ways than one an incalculable waste is involved in present union methods, rendering what advances are made very expensive, and sometimes even then necessitating, from constantly changing environment, the going through the same struggle and over the same tedious ground again. Union men admit that the cause of low wages arises, primarily, from idle men ready to take their places at lower wages, but when you suggest a method by which these idle men can be kept at work and this standing menace to unionism thereby removed, these unionists, with personification of owls, will dismiss such a matter as "beyond their depth," or "too far off in the future to bother their heads about." They fail to see that they must protect their interests as consumers as well as producers.

Unionism can, if it will, remedy the existing order of injustice, and to this end it must advance to higher and broader ground; it must abandon tactics applicable to a bygone period and adapt its energies to new and changing conditions—prodding even our typographical Podsnaps to "keep in line with the procession," on penalty of finding themselves among the old fogies. It can become a great educational force; questions of taxation and land tenure (as discussed in the single-tax letters appearing in the JOURNAL); the best money system for the people; government control of monopolies and kindred subjects may be studied and remedies advanced for the correction of existing evils.

M. RITCHIE.

California Items.

SACRAMENTO, June 20.—For over two weeks this city has been shut to the outside world, during which time no railroad trains have arrived or departed. Mail has only been received by boat and stage. At the present time the great strike seems to have been broken by the government troops and the brave militia. During the heated times not a cent's worth of property was destroyed and no lives were lost, not even a cracked head. Since the government troops have taken possession of the city and undertaken to run the trains, inoffensive citizens have been shot down in the streets, trains wrecked and bridges burned. Every train that leaves here is guarded by troops, and no citizen can express his opinion against such procedure for fear of being put into the guard house and held under $10,000 bail for conspiracy.

The great strike has demonstrated beyond a doubt that the corporations run the government. It is now the duty of every labor union to enter into the political field and elect officers that will administer affairs in the interests of the people and not in the interests of corporations.

All the typographical unions in this state have held meetings indorsing the A. R. U. and pledging them financial as well as moral assistance. Some have already appropriated money and others stand ready when called upon to do likewise.

San Francisco Union, No. 21, has resolved to send but one delegate to the coming session of the International Typographical Union. No other union in the 14th district is inclined to send any delegates, and the delegate from No. 21 will have the entire field to himself. All unions are electing delegates to the State Federation, which meets in this city in August next. This action shows that the State union is becoming a popular organization.

Our friend, Jack T. Waldorf, has been airing himself again. He sends the following from San Jose:

As far as the art preservative of arts is concerned, this burg is but a wreck of its former self. Where once the arrogant sub, clad in the brief authority of not having to work only when he wanted to, strutted around and enjoyed himself while the humble regular labored patiently and assiduously until his subbing highness announced a desire to toy with the types, there now exists a state of affairs which keeps the "Johnnies out of a job," jumping sideways to make enough per week to satisfy the boarding-store and the keeper of the roost wherein he lodges. Occasionally a sub has enough left over to pay Lum Kai and Quong Tai a few bits for the privilege of making a try for an "eight spot," but that is all.

The cause of the present darkness and the Stygian outlook for the future is to a great extent due to the pernicious phalanx system. When a paper running thirteen cases has nineteen phalanxes marked upon the slate every week, and sixteen subs endeavor to get the means of sustenance from that paper, it becomes painfully apparent that somebody's toes are going to protrude out into the sunlight. Such is the plain, uncalcimined truth in regard to "The Great Interior," the San Jose Mercury, the only union molder of public opinion in town.

From the viewpoint of an habitual sub, it strikes me that when the International gets together a group of delegates who take their unionism in the good old way, internally, externally and fraternally, that one-sided system dignified by the name of "phalanx" will be relegated to the furthermost corner of the shades wherein repose the boues of the once-vigorous sub-list.

During the recent railroad strike in Los Angeles, the typographical union at that city took occasion to wage a stronger warfare against the Times, and were successful in decreasing the advertising and reducing the subscription list. The newsboys of that city organized a union, refused to handle the Times, and the typographical union gave them a banquet.

Prospects are good for organizing another union in this State at Salinas, Monterey county. The Organizer and his deputy at San Francisco have had the matter in hand for some time past, and we learn that everything will be ready in a few weeks.

No. 14.

IT is useless to fritter away life on old-time methods for relief from our oppressions. "Who would be free, himself must strike the blow." Nine-tenths of the voters of this nation are forced to labor in order that they may live, and yet they stand around, like a lot of cattle in a barren pasture, and complain because they can not get what belongs to them. If they are being robbed, who is to blame but themselves?

TIME FOR THOUGHT.

Remedy for Our Ills to Be Found Only in Political Action.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 21.—While things are still at a fever heat in labor circles over the Pullman boycott, why not look at the political causes and remedies for such things? I do not pretend to be a politician, and, personally, have always had an aversion to getting mixed up in a political discussion; but when, as now, my own personal interests as a union laborer are directly concerned, and more even than that, when the whole world of organized labor is threatened with disruption, I can not keep from thinking on the subject. And think I do all the blessed time until finally I have concluded to commit some of these thoughts to paper, with the hope that possibly there may be something in them.

One thing has, to my mind, been demonstrated by the labor troubles which have so far occurred this year, and that is that this good government, which was founded by our brave ancestors as a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," has been diverted from the straight and narrow path, and can now be truthfully said to be a government "of the capitalists, by the capitalists and for the capitalists."

But why is this so? Why does this state of affairs exist? Why? Because we, the laborers—the "people"—allow it. We have ourselves to blame for this state of affairs. We, the people, were to blame for the slavery of the blacks in the south, and for years and years let it go on without taking the trouble to look into the right or wrong of the human slavery. For fifty years there was an agitation going on in Congress and out of it looking toward the abolishing of slavery. The northern States, one by one, abolished it within their borders, but the States south of Mason and Dixon's line refused to do so, and the agitators of abolition began to work in Congress for the purpose of making it a national question. After a number of years of fruitless efforts the Republican party was formed and the Whigs and Democrats were drawn up in line to stop its onward march. But the time had come and the Whigs had to go. Abraham Lincoln led the Republican party to victory and ultimately, after the solid south had seceded and threatened to divide this nation, he led the union to victory, declared the slaves free and died for the cause of republicanism and unionism as it then was. How is it today? Is there not a slavery in these United States to-day almost as great as existed then? The only difference is that to-day each slave holds in his hands the power of freeing himself, if used altogether and in the right way—the ballot. Abraham Lincoln was compelled to call on the nation to shed its blood to protect the union. The government was not then in the condition it is now. Then the slaves had no ballot in their possession with which to fight, and their white brothers were compelled to give it to them.

The country is rapidly coming to a crisis in which a second Abraham Lincoln will be needed; not, however, to direct armies and call on the nation for its heart's blood, but to lead the masses on to the polls, each armed with his invincible ballot instead of with sword and bayonet.

But what use is there of going to the polls unless we have the right men nominated to elect? What good would it do us to go to the polls in '96 and give the Republican party as big a majority as the Democrats received in '92? Just exactly as much good as we are enjoying (?) from that landslide for Democracy. The lines between the two old parties used to be far apart, but they have been drawn so closely of late years that it is hard to distinguish one from the other. The leaders are almost at a loss for cause of disagreement. The tariff is about the only thing they have had to fight over for a long time, and it is about time they were brought up around a sharp turn and made to realize that there are other issues in which the rank and file are interested.

Now, how are we to get justice and a recognition of our rights and needs? By going to the polls in solid phalanx and voting the old party tickets? No! not if they make a direct pledge to do us justice. The pledge or promise of either Republican or Democrat is not worth the paper it is written on. No; I do not believe we will ever get a just recognition of our rights and absolute necessities through either of the old parties. Then what will we do? Vote the Populist ticket? Yes, until we can get something better; and in order to get something better organized labor must organize itself into political—independent of the labor organization—clubs. Attend the primaries of the Populist party, gain recognition, get a platform on which farmers and organized labor can both stand, and then nominate candidates, county, State and national—and, if you will, municipal—and then go to the polls and wield your ballots in such an effective manner that the puny hosts of capital will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, and we, the people, will again have control of the government which was founded for us, and which we have negligently allowed to slip through our fingers until we now have so little slack left that it will take a mighty pull, and a pull altogether, in order to regain that for which our forefathers fought in the revolution and for which our beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, died—the Union and the stars and stripes.

MORE ANON.

An Explanation.

PERU, IND., July 23.—Having been requested by the president of No. 97 to write an explanation to the JOURNAL why the Peru delegates withdrew from the convention of the Federation of the Indiana Trade and Labor Unions which was held here last week, will say that early in the proceedings it became evident that some of the delegates were inclined to run the convention in favor of the Populist party, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all labor unions are opposed to the introduction of partisan politics into their meetings. (See Section 122 of General Laws of the International Typographical Union.) On Wednesday evening an effort was made to have the convention indorse the Omaha platform. Mr. Brentlinger, of Indianapolis, raised the point of order that the constitution prohibited the indorsement of any political party. The constitution of the Federation was then read and the prohibitory clause was found in the preamble. The chair decided the point of order well taken and declared the resolution out of order. An appeal was taken but the chair was sustained. The next morning, just before time to adjourn for dinner, a resolution by Mr. Kennedy, of Indianapolis, came up for consideration. It pledged us to vote for the "body" that came out boldly for the laboring man before everything else. That's as near the wording of it as I can remember it. An effort was made by Mr. White, of Indianapolis, to have the wording changed so that it would read "body or individual," but in the confusion nothing came of it. As the same matter substantially had been gone over in the Omaha platform discussion, some one demanded the previous question. The chair put the question and the resolution carried.

Knowing that the sentiment of my union would be in favor of my withdrawing I did so, as did about a dozen others. We did not believe that our organizations could afford to play with dynamite in the shape of politics.

D. A. ROE, Delegate.

The foregoing is heartily indorsed by the undersigned. SCHUYLER L. MILLER,
Pres. Peru Typographical Union, No. 97.

From Reading, Pa.

READING, July 22.—In December last a tall, smooth-faced young man, about twenty-eight years of age, and having more the appearance of belonging to the clerical, legal or medical profession than that of the "art preservative of all arts," came here and applied for admission to membership in No. 86. He represented himself as coming from Pittsburg; another story was that he came from Missouri; another, from New York, and also from Springfield, Mass. After considerable correspondence had passed between our union and Pittsburg about the aforesaid man, who gave his name as Joseph Livingston (the genuineness of which is doubted by many), Pittsburg saying they knew nothing about him, he was admitted to membership. About six weeks ago he was employed in one of the offices in setting ads for the directory by the week, and the foreman, thinking that he was not making his wages, put him to work setting up the regular directory matter by the piece. After working one day he resigned, and said he could not make his board on such work. In the meantime he joined one of the prominent churches and became active therein as an usher. After giving up his position he left the city and the denouement came. He bought a diamond ring, valued at $185, giving, it is alleged, a fraudulent check for $40 as part payment, and also had the superintendent of another store cash a second worthless check for $20. He is now badly wanted here. It is hoped that unions in other cities will keep a lookout for him and advise No. 86 if he happens to "show up."

Charles Miller, who has been working here for the past year or two, and who is well known to Harrisburg and York "comps," left on Wednesday to accept a situation at Hagerstown, Md.

Allen Maul, who has also labored here for some time, left on Friday for Glen Rock, York county, to engage in the photographing business.

Charles O. Custer, one of our young members, took unto himself a wife on Sunday last, and has gone on a wedding trip to Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and other prominent places. His brethren wish him success through his matrimonial career.

The next meeting of the union promises to have a larger attendance than for some time past, on account of the election of officers, and "Dame" Rumor says there will be "music in the air," about which this deponent hath nothing to say at present.

FRANKLIN.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, July 9.—A correspondent in the last JOURNAL wants the referendum abolished, and also gets a dig at Boston for not voting on the five-day law. Far better have the referendum with 13,000 voting—as was the case this time—than have some delegate from Wayback, representing 15 or 20 men, assisted by a few more delegates whose combined unions would not number 500 members, rush through some of the nonsensical laws to govern big unions that have passed in late years. On the contrary, the scope of the referendum should be enlarged so as to include all laws affecting subordinate unions. Boston did not vote on the five-day rule, I take it, because the members could see the snarl the law would cause, and that it was aimed at only a portion of the trade.

A New York correspondent says the eight-hour five-day sentiment is growing for machines. I guess not. The machines have not been working long in Boston, but long enough for a large majority of the operators to be unalterably opposed to any increase over seven hours a day. No. 13 wisely insisted on seven hours, and thus far it has not been shown that eight hours is needed. Machine operators should keep an eye open, and relegate long hours on these nerve-destroyers to the rear.

The action of President Prescott in the Akron affair was right, and the membership is to be congratulated that there is a man at the helm of the International Typographical Union who can keep the ship on her course, especially when a few pigeon-headed politicians would like to scuttle her.

Joseph W. Richardson, of the Herald, lost one hand as the result of holding a cannon cracker therein on the 4th. Mr. R. is an ex-delegate.

Fifteen machines on Herald, 15 on Globe, with more to come; 3,000 an hour is about the average, a few reaching 3,500, one or two phenoms doing 4,000. Some who can accomplish 4,000 to 5,000 in an hour without leaving the machine, can only do between 2,700 and 3,500 when they have to wrestle with short takes. Hardly one operator can be found who will honestly say he likes the work—"too much like slavery"—as one puts it. What a lesson it all is for the young men in the trade to see men who have made big wages for years, and who have not saved a cent, worrying about the future, when out of their earnings they could have laid by enough to be independent of machines at least. Joe Howard said recently: "If you want to own your own ranch at sixty save money at thirty."

The Associated Press ought to be throttled. Its contemptible, one-sided reports of the western strikes ought to be the final straw to crush this hydra-headed monopoly out of existence.

T.

A Notice of Warning.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., July 11.—Sister unions are warned against one Mack E. Langston, who seems to be making a business of going from town to town, making application to join the union and getting what work he can, and then leaving before his application is acted upon. Of course he forfeits his initiation fee, but if he meets with the same success elsewhere as he did here, he can well afford to forfeit the fee, as he worked about three weeks before action could be taken, and when the time came he was up and gone. The bar should be placed on such people, if in any way their identity can be established. Be on the lookout for him. He is about five feet four inches, rather slender build, weighing about 130 pounds, dark complexion, dark hair and moustache, and wore when he left here a dark coat, white vest, small check light pants and soft black hat. He is a good printer and should be checked, if possible, as there are plenty of good card men in the country who would be glad of the work he is getting under the guise of a country printer coming to town to join the union, but with his first day's work you are convinced he has been other places besides in the country, as he knows the workings of a newspaper office as well as an old roadster. C. W. JOHNSON,
Sec'y-Treas. No. 158.

IF you can not accomplish a worthy object by your own individual exertions, call in others to help. Never mind who gets the credit. All honors will be lost sight of when the good results are accomplished.

UNION-MADE money should never be expended on non-union-made goods.

Rambling Remnants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 20.—There is no doubt about the growing interest now manifest in the initiative and referendum—the right of the people to propose and reject laws. It is receiving the indorsement in both the older parties, and in Massachusetts it is in a fair way of accomplishment by legislative enactment, even Governor Greenhalge being reported as strongly inclining in its favor. Widespread attention has been given to the new measure in New York. It is being widely discussed by trade and labor unions throughout the State, a general movement being centered with a view of securing its adoption by the constitutional convention now in session. It has been urged by the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the People's party, and by the advanced thought of all men conversant with the principles of economics, as especially applied to labor. It is an acknowledged fact that political reforms can never be achieved until party machines and irresponsible legislation is abolished. Resolutions and platforms of parties become as thin as air in the struggles for spoils, and even the effort on independent party lines falls by its own weakness as a cure for the ills which afflict the masses of labor. True reform can only be accomplished by the introduction of laws by the people for legislative action, and their submission to the referendum of the people before final enforcement of their provisions. In this way only can the voice of the workingman be heard with effect.

—

We are impressed with the idea that if organized labor would prevail upon municipal authorities at available central points to make a test of municipal control in the improvement of streets and alleys, the building of sewers, etc., instead of letting the work on contract, and always under the deteriorating rule—"to the lowest bidder"—it could be demonstrated that not only would there be a saving to a city, town or village in expense, but that better work would result and better pay for labor could be afforded. There is no argument to be adduced favoring the expense of a middle man—the contractor—for the profits that might accrue to him, simply for bossing work that could better be directed under municipal authority, would be saved to the latter, and enable it to prosecute still further improvements advantageous to itself and the community. The municipal control of light and water, of street-car facilities and other public conveniences is being now demonstrated in a hundred cities and towns, not only as successful, but with material saving and profit to the people. It is perfectly in line with economy as applied to the welfare of labor to discuss such measures as these and to create a public opinion which will resist the useless resort to contract work of any and all kinds, by which a very large proportion of the profits of labor is wasted and squandered in channels foreign to the authors of its production.

—

Better even than an advance in wages is the legal recognition that labor has the right to organize. Organized capital has been a power of tyranny for ages. When labor wakes up sensibly to its own possibilities—when it organizes in proper shape for its own protection—there will be a change in dictatorship. When the animal discovers finally that it has been held so long in subjection by a mere rope of straw it will sever the simple cord of bondage, kick off the dash-board and body-top of its car of oppression and run the wheels of destiny on a more equitable plane to the final goal of its belongings. Let every one bestir himself to extend the boon of enlightenment into the darkened corners of ignorance, and let us all pray for an early dawn of the day of deliverance. Educate and organize now more than ever.

—

If you would learn who to censure for the oppressions of monopoly, turn your attention to what was said by the very prince of stock-jobbing and stock-watering manipulators. Jay Gould was once summoned before a congressional committee to tell what he knew about stock-jobbing and railroad-smashing. He didn't deny anything in that line, but said: "Make your laws to protect the people's interests, and do not blame any man if he profit by the insufficiency of them as they now stand on your statute books!" Study a little and ask yourself whether "the people," who make the laws, or the ones who take advantage of their weakness is to blame.

—

LATE statistics from the official returns of the trades-unions of England and Scotland show a membership of 1,048,218, with an annual income of $7,561,379, and an expenditure of $7,513,532.

SAM L. LETTINGWELL.

119603

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 1, 1894.

CLOSE up the little rat shops.

PRISON contract labor must go.

SIT down upon corporation lawyers.

EVERY one should have a JOURNAL of his own.

NEW unions are still being added to our lists.

THE wealth of the label is in eternal vigilance.

NOW, more than ever, "educate, agitate and organize."

IF a government receiver can conduct a railroad, what is to prevent the government from conducting the whole system of railroads?

THE seizure of President Debs' private papers by government officials is causing wide-spread discussion among the legal fraternity.

IN the late election in New Zealand twenty-eight labor members were returned and the policy of the government was largely defeated.

THE newsboys of Cleveland, O., are prosecuting a boycott against a couple of daily rat newspapers, and the mayor of that city threatens to call out the militia.

IT behooves laboring men generally to make a note of the delay, if not the ultimate defeat, of the measure for the government control of the telegraph system of the country. Johnny, get your ballot!

IF the government owned the railroads, it would not be compelled to haul Pullman cars on every mail train, and there would be no need of soldiers, either militia or regulars, to have the trains run regularly.

SECRETARIES of subordinate unions should forward credentials and addresses of all delegates-elect to the coming convention to headquarters at the earliest possible moment, so that reports of International officers may be mailed them promptly.

THE late strike, whether resulting in success or failure for its advocates, has left the lasting impression upon all classes of workingmen—one not to be forgotten or neglected—that the only hope for the amelioration of labor is "education, agitation and organization."

ONE of the brightest and best little labor journals that appears on our exchange table is the Minnesota Printer, published by the Minnesota State Union of Allied Printing Crafts. It is printed at Minneapolis, and is ably edited by H. S. Woodward. We wish every State had one like it.

THE International Railroader is a new labor paper out in Chicago. It is in direct line with the trades-union movement, and will devote especial attention to the care of the interests of railroad men generally. It starts in bravely, and deserves all the success anticipated by its founders. Bon voyage!

The Federation Conference.

The action of the conference held at Chicago, July 12, at which were present the full executive board of the American Federation of Labor and a large number of the representatives of national labor organizations, to consider the great strike and boycott in which the American Railway Union was engaged, has been the subject of much comment—favorable and unfavorable—prompting the reporters of the Associated Press and monopoly editors to flood their newspaper columns with statements false and misleading to the detriment of organized labor generally.

The calling together of the conference came from the action of a large meeting of representatives of Chicago unions, held a few days previously, at which it was urged that a general strike of all industries should be ordered, if by so doing assistance could be rendered the striking railway men.

The strike was practically at an end when the conference began, and even if such had not been the case, it was clothed with no power to order a general strike, had it been so disposed. Composed of men representing trades-unions who regulate strikes and boycotts by their own voluntary and sovereign deliberation, representatives thus assembled were not in a position to exercise an assumption of power not delegated, even when prompted by the most exacting circumstances of a situation as deplorable as the one which confronted them. Of course the action of the conference was a disappointment to the more radical element, who will probably become more normal in temperament when they have had time to cool off.

The Associated Press dispatches took particular delight in misrepresenting Mr. M. J. Carroll, of Chicago, delegate to represent the International Typographical Union in the conference. The JOURNAL takes pleasure in stating that Mr. Carroll was not only in full accord with the action taken therein, but was on the committee which reported the address adopted by the conference unanimously, and fully in line with the sentiment of the officials of the International Union. We desire to add that Vice-President Drummond, as a member of the executive board of the Federation, was unflinching in his devotion to the duties assigned him.

THE monopoly press express great fears for the welfare of organized labor, because of the late trouble, lawlessness and violence which has shaken up the railroads of the country. It is a waste of sympathy. Legitimate trades-unionism understands fully the danger of precipitate and hasty action, and in long years of experience has learned to guard against just such outbreaks as have characterized the action of sympathizers with the enslaved Pullman strikers. It is the warning of the hired editor and clacquer of moneyed monopoly that strikes are always failures, and should be avoided. Conservative trades-unionists are learning more every day how to avoid the sudden and frequently disastrous outbreaks of passion, to guard their interests with the more conciliating terms of contract and agreement upon time and wages for labor, and to resort to peaceable arbitration for the settlement of differences. But even strikes are not always flat failures. There is seldom a strike of any character, however disastrous for the moment, that does not arouse the energies of the toiler; enliven him to a new line of thought, and more loudly awaken him to a sense of his helpless condition. He may recover slowly, but he comes back more strongly and surely to a proper recognition of his rights; he loses nothing by the lesson gained; returns to the fray with a consciousness of justness in his quarrel; gathers his forces more firmly together, and newly resolves for a defense of his liberties and the preservation of his right to living wages. Education and organization will protect him against the expression of which he has been the sufferer.

LABOR may be capital all right, but it doesn't represent citizenship. It takes money and a bank account to represent citizenship. "Keep off the grass." At least that is the way it rules at Washington, D. C. A ballot, however, represents all there is of citizenship, and if you would maintain your rights and dignity in the role of citizenship, see that your ballot is bestowed in a manner that will bring you proper recognition.

MONOPOLY never deserts its friends. The Western Union Telegraph officials betrayed the confidence of its patrons, and brought into court all the private dispatches of the officers of the American Railway Union.

WHEN, in 1891, the big packers at Chicago openly and defiantly violated the interstate law, the courts winked one eye. When, in 1894, laboring people interfere with the traffic of a few wealthy railroads, the courts ordered their arrest and government troops are called from afar to shoot them down in the streets.

AMONG the latest arrivals is the Citizen, a manly, vigorous, stalwart labor paper, just started at Holyoke, Mass. It is a six-column quarto, and, while a handsome specimen of the art, is fairly glistening with ably written pointers in the line of labor economics. Prosperity for the Citizen is the sincerest wish of the JOURNAL.

IF workingmen neglect, by the proper use of their ballots, to prevent such another organization of capitalistic time-servers in either State Legislatures or in Congress as past experience has proven them to be, they will be rated in the same line of fools as the fellow who got shot because he "didn't know it was loaded." If you don't know how to handle a ballot, it should be taken away from you. It's loaded, my simple-minded friend.

THE amalgamation of the German-American Unions with the International Typographical Union is now complete, and all the former unions are now working under charters from the latter. This is as it should be, and all local unions of the German-American organization should, in compliance with the Constitution, send their quota of three representatives to allied trades councils in cities where more than one organization is working under charters from the International Typographical Union.

CONGRESSMEN will soon be at home to look after the fences in their particular fields. Workingmen should take a hand and see that no Congressman slips in again who has not done his duty toward the interests of labor. Capital has been able to command all the protection it wants. If labor wants to be recognized it will have to look out for its own interests and see that no one goes back to Congress who does not represent his demands. Don't forget that a ballot, properly deposited, will bring relief. Attend to it now. It will be too late to whine or complain after you have neglected your own duty and allowed an enemy to longer misrepresent you in the halls of legislation.

DID you never observe that where there was no organization of workingmen employers paid for labor just as little as it pleased? Did you never notice that where a trade organization was weak and inactive that wages were low and were threatened with still further reductions? Why not revive your energies and strive to strengthen your organization? Why not go out among the uneducated and demonstrate to them the benefits of uniting and sticking closer together? Even if you are yourself strongly organized don't be selfish. Go out and help others. It has been demonstrated that by helping others you help yourselves. Stretch yourself and take a stroll among the heathen.

I HAVE several volumes of the Inland Printer I will sell cheap or trade. C. E. BRUER, Streator, Ill.

Addresses Wanted.

IF Arthur N. Reynolds will send his address to the Hon. T. R. Stockdale, M. C., Washington City, D. C., he will learn something to his advantage.

JOHN M. HANY will please send his address to E. L. Griffith, Box 17, Toledo, O.

THE address of Louis E. Danforth, last heard of in Portland, Ore., is wanted by his brother in Rockford, Ill.

W. M. BROWN, last heard of in Denver, where he worked on Rocky Mountain News, please send address to J. C. Noel, Cincinnati, O., 14 Fisher Block.

ANY information regarding the death of Edward Crowley, who was killed several years ago when leaving St. Louis, will be thankfully received by his brother, Frank Crowley, or Jos. C. Noel, Secretary No. 3, room 14, 259 Walnut St.

THE address of Charles Hirsch is wanted by Mrs. McClintock, 1210 Lake avenue, Pueblo, Colo.

ANTHONY STANTON, last heard from in Jacksonville, Fla., your mother is ill, and would like to hear from you. Anybody knowing his address will confer a favor by sending it to secretary of St. Paul Press-Feeders' Union, No. 9.

FRED SKAER, who drew card from St. Louis September 9, 1891, send address to W. E. Barclay, secretary No. 8, 419 Mermod-Jaccard Building, St. Louis, Mo.

M. KOPPLEMANN, send address to your mother at Hartford, Conn., she has important news for you.

GEORGE L. TAYLOR and Frank Loper, write to Secretary Sioux Falls Typographical Union and get mail.

C. A. DERRY, write to Joe M. Johnson, Box 431, Olympia, Wash.

WILLIAM H. JENKINS will learn of something to his advantage by writing to the postmaster at Plainwell, Mich., or W. B. Hallett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

NATE OTTERBEIN, send address to James E. McGue, Jamestown, N. D., Alert office.

Miscellaneous.

CARD 34,011, issued to S. J. Boston, by Akron Typographical Union, No. 182, has been lost. The finder will please return the same to S. R. Thomas, Box 33, Akron, O.

LOST—Traveling card No. 24,239, issued to J. D. Lechlitor, by Lawrence Typographical Union, No. 51. If found return to S. D. Flanagan, Secretary No. 51, Lawrence, Mass.

CARD No. 22,792, issued to L. C. Grove by Riverside Union, No. 254, has been lost, and No. 34,411 issued in place of it. Finder please return to secretary at Riverside. Willis Hallock, Secretary.

TRAVELING card No. 26,610, issued to H. W. Huber, July 1, by Meadville Typographical Union, No. 181, has been lost, and duplicate (No. 26,611) has been issued. Secretaries will please return to C. H. Putnam, Meadville, Pa.

TRAVELING card of Emery Odell, No. 19,478, issued by Cream City Typographical Union, No. 23, April 11th, 1894, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will please take up and return to F. Seidl, Secretary Cream City Typographical Union, No. 23, Box 20, Milwaukee, Wis.

LOST—Traveling card No. 22,337, dated March 18, 1894, issued to G. A. Morgan by St. Joseph Typographical Union, No. 40. The finder will please return to James W. Reilly, Lock-box 787, St. Joseph, Mo. A duplicate has been issued.

TRAVELING card No. 38,401, issued to John L. Mitchell by Sioux Falls Typographical Union, No. 218, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries please take up same if presented and forward to George Denyer, Secretary Typographical Union, No. 218, Sioux Falls, S. D.

TRAVELING card No. 28,197, issued to Ira L. Hicks by Waco Typographical Union, No. 188, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will please take same up if presented and return to P. A. Richards, Secretary, Waco, Tex.

State of Trade and Notes.

CAIRO, Ill.—State of trade, very dull; surplus of subs in town.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—State of trade, dull.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade, dull; more than enough men to do the work.

MEADVILLE, PA.—Trade very good; plenty of printers to do all the work.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—State of trade, very dull, and prospects are worse. Machines are taking the place of subs.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Business here has been pretty good for some time past, extras at times being employed.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Trade very dull; no subs needed.

PERU, IND.—State of trade, dull; prospects for the future are bright.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—State of trade, dull; plenty of subs.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—State of trade, very dull; town full of idle printers.

WACO, TEX.—State of trade, exceedingly dull in all lines. The Day-Globe (morning) suspended on the 22d inst., throwing fifteen or twenty men out of work, besides owing them all the way from $10 to $200. There will be a new morning paper within a week or ten days, and it is also a certainty that machines will be put in within ninety days. In book and job offices there is nothing doing. In the largest job office in the city a phalanx is being run, and then they are only working half and three-quarters time; would advise printers to keep away.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of June 25, 1894	$37,197 09
Receipts to date	7,895 98
	$45,093 07
Disbursements	7,712 13
Balance on hand	$37,380 94

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	17,019 52	
Cash on hand	290 87	
Due by local unions	141 50	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$37,380 94

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 25, 1894.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of July, 1894. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] W. V. ROOKER, Notary Public.

HALF PRICE

In order to close out balance of stock on hand, price has been reduced from $1.00 to **50c.**

"FAST TYPESETTING"

By Barnes, McCann and Duguid. Authentic records of typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, etc., with theories of typesetting by the authors. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents. ALEX. DUGUID, Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Grateful Satisfaction.

Contributed by an Occupant of the Home.

Brother, we bid you welcome—we who stand
In this our Home so grand;
We who have mounted life's rugged, rocky slope,
And linger, resting on the staff of hope;
Looking aloug the crimson and thirsty skies,
Where many have fallen ere reachiug the prize
So beloved to our fast dimming eyes.
Brother, give us your hand.

Stop with us that He your days may increase
Rather than see them cease.
Look! the warm suubeams that kiss the wiuter's suow
Ou the historic peak, also shines on the Home below;
The mated birds cleave the balmy air,
Life and beauty seem around us everywhere—
Even the darkening hours seem to bear
Sweet memories, content, peace.

Alas! that we ean't always persuade to stay
You who pass this way;
But may you always, whatsoe'er your lot,
Ever remember this dear hallowed spot;
That here may rest, at the end of their line,
All who have lost in the fight against time,
For that they may do so is contributed the dime.
Bless them who have it to pay.

Then thrice welcome—willing hearts will show
You pleasure ere you go;
Tell all you meet while He permits you live
The thanks the inmates here do give
That the thousands who built it may always find
Revereuce and blessings from all mankiud
For giving the aged printer peace of mind.
What more can heaven bestow?

Decisions and Opinions.

So far as International law is concerned there is nothiug improper in a chapel prohibiting weekly employes from voting for "phat man."

A member soliciting for a temporary advertising scheme is not violating the two-situation law.

Subordinate unions have absolute control over all printing offices within their jurisdiction, irrespective of whether they are run for profit or not.

It is within the province of subordinate unions to permanently remit local dues of members on account of old age or duration of membership.

In a case where a member purchased an interest in a "flyiug jenny," absenting himself from the office for some time and being discharged, asked the union to interfere, which it refused to do, on an appeal beiug taken it was held that the union could not be forced to take action, as the foreman acted well withiu the rights guaranteed by International and local law.

Probationary or two-third members should be reballoted for on making application for full membershlp.

It is entirely foreign to the International's intent for subordinate unions to lose control of the label by permitting employers to purchase cuts. The ownership of all labels must be vested in the union or its representatives.

There are occasions when the union officials are justified in calling men out of an office, but such exist only where an undoubtedly flagrant violation of the scale has been committed and the union's iuterest would be best subserved by prompt actiou.

Where a reform paper was printed in the jurisdiction of a union permitting the use of plates, and by changing date lines was made to appear as being published in a city that tabooed plates, the latter union objecting to the former's label being used, it was held that the International could uot interfere.

The opinion was expressed that the constitutioality of a resolution fining members who failed to purchase union label goods, where possible, could not be successfully assailed.

The term "stint or dead line," as it is used in Section 142, General Laws, is held to mean a certain amouut of work which some employers were in the habit of exacting from operators, and it is not permissible for an office to require its men to set so many thousand ems before they are entitled to the time scale. Every employe must receive the scale irrespective of the amount of work he performs on any particular night or in any week.

Where a typographical union admits and assumes control of pressmen, bookbinders, etc., it should not allow the label to be used in an office which does not respect the union regulations governing those trades.

Subordinate unions are empowered to devise ways and means for protecting themselves against the misappropriation of funds resulting from sale of tickets, etc.

As a rule chapels determine who may or may not participate in chapel meetings, so far as saying whether those working on a particular day may vote or not. Subordinate unions have the right to demand that all card-holders be given a chapel franchise.

The system of allowing members a rebate for attending meetings is permissible under the percentage system of paying dues.

A member inquired of the chairman what he should measure an ad containing a cut and was instructed to measure it nonpareil, including the cut. On pasting his string he attached the following note: "While of doubtful opiuion, I measured above ad nonpareil. The chairman was of the opinion that the cut also should be measured, but I know when I have enough." For this failure to follow instructions the member was disciplined, and appealed, but his prayer was denied, as it was thought he should not have ignored the chairman's ruling in pasting the string, as under the prevailing custom that functionary's decision was of the same effect as law until reversed by the chapel or union.

Where a compositor accepts a position as a pressman and there is no pressmen's union in the jurisdiction he should not be granted a withdrawal card by the typographical uniou.

International officials have no authority to issue charters to machinists or machine tenders, nor can subordinate unions admit them to membership.

A WORD TO PRINTERS.

Chance for Practical Work for the Cause of Labor.

BOSTON, MASS., July 22.—In the struggle for fair hours and fair wages in which organized labor is engaged it is highly important for those who are in earnest to look around once in a while and see how the cause may be made better and what weak spots may be made strong; and on this point I desire to call the attention of the earnest workers for the cause of labor who are members of the International Typographical Union to something which they can do to strengthen the back-bone of the allied printing trades and increase the membership of the International Typographical Union. What I want to say is this: Every newspaper of any importance in the United States and Canada has in its employ men and boys who work in its mail and delivery rooms. Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Toronto and St. Louis, I believe, are the only places where the mailers are organized into unions. Now this branch of the printing trade is a very important one and the men who are employed at it are in nearly every case pretty intelligent and level-headed. They are men whose co-operation in the councils of labor would be of much value. And yet strange to say this branch of the printing trade is organized in but four or five places. The great cities of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Minneapolis, San Francisco and Cincinnati surely must have in their midst a large number of mailers. Why are they not organized? Echo answers, why?

Here then is a good chance for union printers to do something practical for the cause of labor. Interest yourselves in getting the mailers to organize their craft; go into the mail department of your paper and talk unionism to the mailer whom you are acquainted with. Urge upon your organizer to do something towards organizing mailers' unions.

The officers of the Boston Mailers' Union are only too wiling to give all the information in their power to those who desire to form mailers' unions.

BOSTON MAILER.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Watertown (N. Y.) Union, No. 308, held at its rooms July 6, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and Trades Unionist:

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our friend and associate, Henry Augustus Munk, aud of the still greater loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal frou our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy of our respect and regard.

Resolved, That we siucerely condole with the family of the deceased ou the dispensatiou with which it has pleased Divine Provideuce to afflict them, and commeud them for consolation to Him who orders all things for the best, and whose chastisements are meant in mercy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upou the miuutes of this assembly and forwarded to the family of our departed friend by the secretary of this assembly.

S. R. JONES.
JOHN B. CORCORAN,
DENNIS GUILFOYLE,
Committee.

Forty-Second Session.

Up to date credentials of the following delegates to the Louisville Convention have been received:

29, Peoria—Ralph W. Lowe.
35, Evansville—Phil Moore.
40, St. Joseph—James M. Irvine.
53, Cleveland—Henry J. Clary, James H. Sterling.
79, Wheeling—Ned Sims.
90, Richmond, Va.—Alexander B. McCulloch.
129, Hamilton—David Hastings.
146, Charleston—W. E. Forsythe.
164, Frankfort—Thomas A. Joyce.
3, Boston Web Pressmen—J. M. Meehan.
2, Cincinnati (German-American)—Adolph Varrelmann.

IT is all well enough, and probably justifiable, for men who have not "fallen in" with certain progressive ideas to "kick." But it should be understood and appreciated that governmental control of telegraphs, railroads and express enterprises, while it momentarily appalls an unsophisticated mind—the mind of one who has given little, if any, thought to the subject—is full of hope and benefit for the future. Any one of the great reforms asked for by the people is a factor in the great movement for an improvement of the social conditions of the masses. If you do not fully comprehend any one subject do not antagonize unless you can produce tangible argument, to justify you in your opposition.

ALMOST every one successful in rascally purposes fancies himself a man of great abilities.

Charters Issued, Surrendered, and Suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 31, 1894.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article XVII, Constitution of the International Typographical Union, the charters of the following unions are suspended, they having failed to comply with the requirements of Section 1, Article XX, after being properly notified of their indebtedness by the Secretary-Treasurer, as required by law: Vicksburg Typographical Union, No. 105; Centralia and Chehalis Typographical Union, No. 108; Moberly Typographical Union, No. 239; Astoria Typographical Union, 264; Missoula Typographical Union, No. 277; Peterboro Typographical Union, No. 279; Albany Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 3, and Chicago Mailers' Union, No. 2.

Charters have been issued to the following cities since the report of July 2:

Snohomish and Everett, Wash., No. 143—A. W. Wehner, G. S. McNeeley, H. B. Jordan, C. F. Packard, C. S. Shook, Fred Shay, M. J. Hartnett, W. W. Litton, J. S. Williamson, F. H. Nadleigh, L. E. Denson, T. E. Ash, G. E. Reggins, Harry Daniels, W. W. Goldsborough, L. B. Livermore, Gus Morau, J. F. Bakeman, Chas. Morath, J. W. Gunn, D. S. Siverdfiger, G. M. Hearl, C. E. Hart, F. M. Walsh, G. E. Woodruff, W. A. Wilkins.

Racine, Wis., No. 324—Jas. Milliken, C. L. Johnson, F. A. Parker, Tony Schelwesky, Evelyn Shafe, Michael Wagner, C. M. Harney, Truman Mills, Sarah Morawitz, A. C. Mickelsou, J. C. Hulett, Miles Junche, Theodore Jacobsen, C. B. Mathews, Gustave Lichtenheld, Rudolph Bressmann.

Akron, Ohio, Press-Feeders', No. 1—F. N. Hawkins, O. L. Behnke, W. Woehler, T. McGannon, Wm. Flinn, Fred Kuege, Albert Hammer, W. Kluges, Ben Link, L. O. Skinner, Frauk Flynu, J. T. Moore, W. P. Dye, J. A. Grant, H. E. Wise, Fred Beck, Thomas Timmins, P. B. Ferguson, F. W. Hunsicker, W. J. Vance, W. J. Howard, W. Cortis, W. Synd, L. Clause, Lena Hagner, Effie Hershey, Laura Ball, Amelia Nickson, Mame Wise, Ada Bates, Cora Rodenbaugh, S. Taylor, Gertie Rodenbaugh, Wilbur Lusher, Blauche Stevens, Laura Stitzlein, Ione Ehelman, Hattie Carpenter, Rosa Binde, Clara Hoals, Lucy Smith, F. D. Wise, H. W. Ruggles, Maud Wise, Lottie McAlpine, F. H. Wright, Nell Johnson, Mary Stuart, John Cook, John Hogan, Jay Hagle, Bart Clause, J. P. Milliken, Bentor Orr.

German-American, Philadelphia, Pa., No. 1—Moritz Barth, Philipp Bertling, Fritz Duss, Fred Erxleben, Karl Hoschele, Emil Kind, Heinrich Kugler, J. M. Liuk, Alfred Loeb, Emil Niermann, Peter Petermann, Paul Schmittchen, Emil Schrock, Leonhard Stoll, Wm. Strassheim, Paul Walther, Otto Zentgraf. Total membership 84.

German-American, Cincinnati, O., No. 2—George Boger, Heinrich Edlerherr, Emil Eichler, George Endor, Wm. Geiger, Sol Rosenthal, Fred Schmidt, Theodore Gerbracht, Peter Gfroerer, Julius Hasenzahl, George Heuneberger, Carl Simon, Ad Varrelmann, Alban Wolf. Membership 90.

German-American, St. Louis, Mo., No. 3—Alfred Apel, Edward Berz, Johu Dammann, Franz Dickopf, Paul Fiegel, L. Fortmeyer, Eugene Gehrung, August Groeff, Hermann Henckel, Charles Jaeger Paul Krugg, Philipp Morlang, Henry Loost, H. J. Westphalen. Membership 94.

Germau-American, Rochester, N. Y., No. 5—Adolph Drexler, Christ. Drexler, Albert Eisele, Nic Enzinger, Edmund Fickweiler, Albert Hammer, Joseph Hauser, John Hefner, G. W. Geisler, George Logeman, Peter Michel, Alois Mussmacher, Adam Ross, Alfred Steler, Henry Toebi, Stephau Vanderward, August Wetzel, Henry Wulff, Frank Ziegler, Heury Zink. Membership 21.

German-American, Cleveland, O., No. 6—Robert Bandlow, Robert Barthels, Justus Duetemeyer, George Frank, Bernhard Hemer, Frank Klein, Heiur. Lange, George Rettinger, Friedrich Schalthum, Herman Weiss, Rudolph Wetti, Paul Winkler. Membership 46.

German-American, Newark, N. J., No. 8—Robert Anderson, W. Hartmann, Henry Hild, Fritz Kleb, Charles Kopp, Hermann Kuerz, Friedr. Kuppers, Johu Oettinger, A. Raue, Wm. Reissing, Albert Roehrbein, Wm. Schroder, John Stickel, Geo. Hall. Membership 50.

German-American, Chicago, Ill., No. 9—Adam Belz, Hir Buchsemanu, Ant. Chonavzewki, Chas. Cutick, Rich. Dauell, Ernst Ebel, Hy Hotze, Leonard Judae, August Lorch, Christ. Lorenzen, Hermann Misch, Hermann Pudewa, Alfred Reil, Jos. Schoenenberger, Emil Taubert, J. C. Van Goens. Membership 186.

German-American, Milwaukee, Wis., No. 10—G. A. Bauer, Jos. Gumber, Bruno Herling, Jacob Huuger, Gustave Kloffke, Jno. Knapp, Erust Kroebmke, Ernst Kuehnel, J. C. Rickert. Membership 83.

German-American, Baltimore, Md., No. 11—Peter Bresenbach, August Close, Gustav Paul, J. F. Fink, Adolph Fischer, August Gisin, L. M. Hain, Hermann Heise, John Horuberger, Adam Kaufmau, Wm. G. Kern, Geo. Klug, Chas. Lamberti, Magnus Muller, Karl Neumann, Henry Norwig, Heiur. Sauerland, Franz Saulter, Louis Siedenburg, Joseph Sody, Wilhelm Stein, Wm. Vollner, George Zimmermann. Membership 52.

Germau-American, Louisville, Ky., No. 12—Heury Baechler, Robert Bohlan, Emil Beyer, Henry Eberling, L. W. Goss, Sigmund Gottschalk, Frank Graen, Johu Haake, Chas. Hoffman, Humphrey Kuecht, Fred Maisch, Edward Meininger, Erust Muller, A. Mumminghoff, J. A. Nichels, C. A. Schmuck, George Schneider, Charles Schnarr, Henry Schuman, Henry Silberg, W. J. Weher, Otto Wendelburg, George Wolf. Membership 23.

German-American, St. Paul and Minueapolis, Minn., No. 13—Heury Arbogast, Ben Bertossi, John Commer, Adolph Duevel, W. Francois, Albert Goerlich, Hermann Grothe, Fritz Haag, Emil Jehring, John Klaus, Julius Kolb, Peter Lang, Aug. Luckert, John Matosek, John Piringer, Wm. Schonheiter, Joseph Steiner, Bernhard Storizinger, Juo. Schmitt, Alwin Simon, Carl Tischer, Richard Vitense, Nic Willmerschid, Heinrich Worner, E. Wulfkamp. Membership 26.

German-American, Indianapolis, Ind., No. 14—Johann Anselm, Julius Armbruster, Adolph Bauer, Adolph Hahn, Karl Hauschied, Heinrich Hedderich, Wm. Heidenreich, Albert Henning, Rudolph Henning, Valentin Hofmann, Julius Ledig, Louis Meyer, Henry Pohlkatte, Karl Reber, Johann Ruff, Chas. Schon, Otto Schulz, Joseph Taguerker, August Tamm, Louis Tisch. Membership 20.

German-Amerigan, Evansville, Ind., No. 15—Hermann Arend, K. L. Bach, Fred Becker, Gustav Bohndorf, Joseph Decker, Anton Dalletzki, Carl Deefs, Wm. Fossler, John Hermann, Jud Henry, Geo. Knebler, Christian Kurtz, Fred Moser, Andre Regener, John Rohner, Henry Rosenthal, Oscar Sauer, Henry Schnuetgen, Carl Schmahl, Phil. Voelker, Wm. Voelker, Ernst Voss, Ernst Welcker. Membership 25.

German-American, Pittsburg, Pa., No. 16—Albert Kammerer, Gustav Klugg, Arthur Koslowsky, Fred Pfahler, Gottlieb Rahm, Christian Schmidt, John Wolentarsky. Membership 42.

German-American, Belleville, Ill., No. 18—J. L. Bach, Fritz Butschinger, August Brethauer, Heinrich Dietrich, Adam Heinemann, J. M. Hermann, Oswald Hoppe, Chas. Leiz, Ernst Leuschner, Geo. Meyer, J. A. Russ, Joseph Schonbell, Hau. Schwartz, Chas. Stieler. Membership 17.

German-American, Columbus, O., No. 19—Christ Berkheimer, Fred Brademeyer, Armin Deiss, Wm. Erpelding, Joseph Falkenbach, Christ Hegnauer, Fred Heybach, Max Husch, August Lepold, Louis Maier, Carl Moesta, William Schaefer, Edward Schwemsberger, John Stahlheber, Wm. Stierlin, Daniel Storck, Chas. Wolbert. Membership 21.

German-American, Omaha, Neb., No. 20—Joseph Baumgarten, Julius Engler, Wm. Hoehne, Charles Mayer, Emil Schultz, H. D. Schiuker, F. W. Werth, Carl Weiss. Membership 19.

German-American, Detroit, Mich., No. 21—Fr. Drager, Jos. Geyman, Frank Hillebrand, Oscar Keydel, Adolph Korber, Geo. Litz, Gottfried Meyer, Heinrich Muller, Sigmund Nagle, Frank Ochsenfeld, John Rukamp, Albert Schulze, Wm. Weiskampt. Membership 40.

The charters of Vinton, Iowa, Typographical Union, No. 143, and Spokane, Washiugton, Pressmen's Union, No. 48, have been surrendered.

W. B. PRESCOTT, President.

Deaths.

ABBOTT, E. M.—At Dubuque, Iowa, June 23, 1894, of fracture of skull. Aged 58 years.

ANSTEAD, JAMES—At Washingtou, D. C., June 27, 1894, of heart failure. Aged 54 years.

BEEVER, R. I.—At Indianapolis, Iud., June 3, 1894, of consumption. Aged 46 years.

BRANSCOMBE, W. F.—At Boston, Mass., July 1, 1894, of consumption. Aged 50 years.

BRENNAN, J. A.—At Boston, Mass., June 5, 1894, of Bright's disease. Aged 38 years.

BUSH, O. A.—At Georgetowu, S. C., June 19, 1894, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

CALLAHAN, J. E.—At Haverhill, Mass., June 7, 1894, of consumption. Aged 27 years.

CARR, G. W.—At New York, N. Y., April 12, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 38 years.

CORYA, C. W.—At Chicago, Ill., May 28, 1894, of consumption. Aged 27 years.

CRUTCHEL, J. P.—At Washington, D. C., June 19, 1894, of abscess on brain. Aged 39 years.

DONOVAN, T. J.—At New York, N. Y., May 17, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 33 years.

DOWELL, J. M.—At Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1894, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

DUNLAP, ALEXANDER.—At Moutreal, Que., June 6, 1894, of paralysis. Aged 65 years.

DUTCHER, BENARD—At New York, N. Y., May 17, 1894, of congestion of brain. Aged 46 years.

FORREST, J. F.—At Philadelphia, Pa., June 26, 1894, of consumption. Aged 32 years.

GAUCH, F. X.—At Rochester, N. Y., July 1, 1894, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

GEER, F. L.—At San Jose, Cal., June 10, 1894, of hemorrhage of lungs. Aged 30 years.

GRIFFITH, F. C.—At Washington, D. C., June 20, 1894, of abscess. Aged 38 years.

HALWEIS, JOSEPH—At Worcester, Mass., June 8, 1894, of consumption. Aged 23 years.

HUTCHISON, W. B.—At Wichita, Kan., June 19, 1894, of inflammatiou of liver. Aged 59 years.

KELLEY, A. S.—At Bradford, Pa., June 22, 1894, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

LOWER, HORACE—At New York, N. Y., May 16, 1894, of Bright's disease. Aged 42 years.

MILLER, M. A.—At Topeka, Kan., June 24, 1894, of consumption. Aged 41 years.

MONAGHAN, J. J.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 8, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 31 years.

MUNK, AUGUSTUS—At Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1894, accidental drowning. Aged 25 years.

MURDOCK, EDWARD—At Indianapolis, Ind., June 9, 1894, of consumption. Aged 27 years.

MCKENNA, W. H.—At Sacramento, Cal., May 15, 1894, of cerebral embolism. Aged 39 years.

NEILL, G. W.—At New York, N. Y., May 16, 1894, of pneumouia. Aged 44 years.

ODOR, J. M.—At Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1894, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

PAGE, CHAS. E.—At Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1894, of consumptiou. Aged 45 years.

PERRY, E. T.—At Boston, Mass., May 24, 1894, of heart failure. Aged 51 years.

PITCHER, ISAAC—At Albany, N. Y., June 18, 1894, of pueumonia. Aged 69 years.

STREET, CLARENCE—At Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24, 1894, of consumption. Aged 39 years.

WILCOX, H. H.—At Quincey, Ill., May 22, 1894, of stomach trouble. Aged 24 years.

RENFEW, DAVID—At New York, N. Y., May 13, 1894, of rupture of uretha. Aged 43 years.

SERGEANT, J. H.—At New York, N. Y., May 26, 1894, of phthisis. Aged 42 years.

SMITH, R. B.—At Denver, Colo., June 16, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 38 years.

STACK, C. J.—At New York, N. Y., May 20, 1894, of pueumonia. Aged 44 years.

SMITH, GEO. C.—At Worcester, Mass., July 15, 1894, accidental death. Aged 38 years.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, 29½ East Market Street, Room 7, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President—J. W. Hopkins, care of Daily Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second Vice-President—H. C. McFarland.
Third Vice-President—W. B. Lewis, 347 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, 29½ East Market Street, Room 7, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—P. A. White, 32 Dwight St., Boston, Mass.
Second District—E. A. Keyes, 505 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Third District—A. W. Thomson, Press, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fourth District—George Stoll, Twelfth and Bank Streets, Richmond, Va.
Fifth District—M. C. Wallace, 178 Wayne St., Columbia, S. C.
Sixth District—R. Y. Ogg, 522 Willis ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
Seventh District—V. B. Williams, Daily News office, Chicago, Ill.
Eighth District—J. J. Aberle, 240 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
Ninth District—W. R. Barrow, 2400 Gaines St., Little Rock, Ark.
Tenth District—H. W. Dennett, Globe office, St. Paul, Minn.
Eleventh District—M. T. White, care Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.
Twelfth District—H. B. Johnson, Tribune office, Galveston, Texas.
Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.
Fourteenth District—J. L. Roblnette, 1520 9th St., Sacramento, Cal.
Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.
Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.
California—F. F. Black, Stocktou; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco.
Colorado—Horatio Hodgsou, Republican, Denver.
Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haveu.
Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.
Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, Room 61, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta.
Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; W. A. Lantz, News office, Chicago.
Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.
Iowa—Chas. Farber, 1712 Scott St., Davenport.
Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.
Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.
Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.
Manitoba—Geo. H. Moore, Box 716, Winnipeg.
Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield.
Michigan—W. H. Roche, 228 Mt. Vernon St., Grand Rapids.
Missouri—L. A. Bird, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.
Nebraska—V. B. Kinney, News office, Omaha.
New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.
New Hampshire—James W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St., Concord.
New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.
New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.
New York—Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 240 William S t. New York City; Geo. W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.
North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks; J. F. Paul Gross, 911 Ninth St., North Fargo. N. D.
Nova Scotia—James Phair, Box 492, Halifax, N. S.
Ohio—H. W. Cross, E. Market St., Zanesville.
Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.
Ontario—Frauk Plant, Box 383, London.
Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Cal Wyatt, 79 Locust St., Pittsburgh; Eli J. Davis, Box 395, Scranton.
Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.
Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.
South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. A. Lane, Tribune, Knoxville; J. J. Straub, American, Nashville.
Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.
Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.
West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.
Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, Box 20, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 608 E St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, Geo. A. Tracy and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. J. Miller, Boston, Mass.; Henry Dorsey, Dallas, Texas C. L. Drummond, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Edward T. Plauk, Bellevue, Idaho; Columbus Hall, 1121 G. St., N. E., Washington, D. C.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Col.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.

BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817 Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, J. J. Ryan, care Record office;

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.

DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.

DULUTH, MINN., AND WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—L. T. Rutter, Box 353, Duluth, Minn.

GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.

GRAND RAPIDS.—President, J. D. Flanigan, Eagle Hotel; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, Cory House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aikeu; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.

LINCOLN.—President, W. H. Gillespie.

MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.

NEW ORLEANS.—President, M F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondlet St.

NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.

ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myersou Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.

ST. PAUL.—President, Thos. Yould, Globe pressroom; Secretary, M. A. Cummiugs, Globe office.

WASHINGTON.—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St., N. E.

Applications for Membership.

4, Springfield, O.—(Pressmen.)—William Billon, stereotyper, has worked four years; H. J. Bentzel, stereotyper, has worked three years; Charles Dieterick, stereotyper, has worked one year.

5, Columbus, O.—Edward Van Fleet, worked about fifteen years at business in Detroit aud other cities.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Thomas D. Woods, John Smith, Dunkirk, N. Y.; Napoleon Chartrand, John E. Zenner, Charles J. Reinnagel, S. G. Tefft, James Day.

19, Elmira, N. Y.—Harry Baltz (pressman).

24, Cairo, Ill.—W. A. Havis, age 50 years; learned trade in Baton Rouge (Ga.) Gazette Office; always worked in country offices; never worked in union town.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—L. G. Roth, H. W. Flickinger, D. W. Hammond, apprentice; H. J. Johnston, of Minneapolis.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—H. A. Dunbar, has worked in Marshall, Mo.

97, Peru, Ind.—Richard Saine, has worked ten years at trade.

112, Scranton, Pa.—Horace La Roe, Deckerstown, N. J.; worked Blairstown, Sommerville and Deckerstown, N. J.; George P. Kelly, Towanda, Pa.

139, Bangor, Me.—Fred J. Foster, two-thirds membership.

134, Rutland, Vt.—Theophile Pagean, learned trade in Canadian office, worked in Government office, Ottawa, until strike in '74; has not worked at business since.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—J. Scanlon, for apprentice membership.

157, Sunflower (Kansas City, Kan.)—Ernest L. Russell, pressman, has worked in Fort Scott, Kan., and Wichita, Kan.

157, Sunflower (Kansas City, Kan.)—Harry Darlington, has worked on the Village Record, West Chester, Pa., Hoof aud Horn, Prescott, Ariz., Star, Kansas City, Mo.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Harry Levis Thomas, has worked four and one-half years on Courier, Winfield, Kan.; F. M. Lappin, has worked on the Christian Advocate, St. Louis, and at Bolivar and Cape Girardeau, Mo., Floria and Xenia, Ill.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Link D. Bayless, has worked in Waynesville, Centralia and Atlanta, Ill., and Mountain Grove, Mo.; has worked four years at business, and claims to have worked in Centralia, Ill., about two years ago, when there was a union there, but was only an apprentice.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—V. P. Stone, McHenry Green, R. H. Davis, Pueblo.

182, Akron, O.—Kate A. Faron, W. W. Crooks, B. B. Bucliss, C. T. Truc; James H. Groark for apprentice membership.

185, Bradford, Pa.—Horace G. James.

198, Fort Worth, Tex.—H. D. Routzong claims to have worked in Paris, Tex., in Kansas, but never worked iu a union town.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Nellie D. Babcock claims to have worked in Hastings, Neb., and Rand-McNally's, Chicago, Ill.

265, Ottawa, Ill.—W. J. Parrett.

266, Elkhart, Ind.—Frank Smith, John Bertch.

Application for Provisional Membership.

W. T. Walker, Camdeu, S. C.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

35, Evansville, Ind.—W. G. Dunegan, reinstated.

42, Mineapolis, Minn.—C. W. Gray, reinstated.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—C. J. Lockridge, rejected; A. P. Burr, John Doonan, A. G. Habershaw, Geo. H. Livingston, J. H. Rice, expelled for uon-payment of dues; W. H. Cunninghani, G. W. Malone, reinstated; C. T. Christian, H. C. Dunlap, L. B. Lively, A. A. Wilson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

57, Dayton, O.—Andrew R. Johnson, reinstated.

63, Toledo, O.—E. W. Ames, R. D. Anderson, John M. Cronin, James A. Curran, Ross Locke, E. O. Lease, J. A. Musser, expelled for non-payment of dues.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—W. P. Epperson, reinstated.

103, Newark, N. J.—Edward Otto and Arthur L. Chase, suspended for non-payment of dues.

141, Williamsport, Pa.—W. B. Stark, D. G. Stark, expelled.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Charles Pemberton, expelled for non-payment of dues.

169, New Albany, Ind.—Louella Grayson, rejected for incompetency.

186, Fargo, N. D.—Myra Hutton, expelled; F. L. Tillotson, suspended.

220, Columbus, Ga.—A. S. Boifeuillet, reinstated.

230, Danville, Ill.—Wm. Terrill, W. E. Corson, Edward Gritton, expelled for non-payment of dues.

273, Brantford, Ont.—John Copeland, reinstated.

301, Richmond, Ind.—John S. Fitzgibbons, expelled for non-payment of dues; Miss Lulu McCall and John B. Sharkey, suspended for non-payment of dues.

310, Lowell, Mass.—N. C. French, Wm. L. Watt, Jas. Harrison, J. J. Mahoney, suspended for non-payment of dues.

320, Oswego, N. Y.—Edward Mordaunt, suspended for non-payment of dues.

Election of Officers.

AKRON, O.—Pressmen: President, W. E. Byrnes; vice-president, Thomas Ryce; secretary, Wallace Mathers; treasurer, John A. Noel; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Sullivan; delegate to International Typographical Union convention, Wm. H. Hamilton; alternate, Thomas Ryce.

AKRON, O.—Press-Feeders: President, W. J. Vance; vice-president, Frank Hawkins; recording secretary, Bert Clause; financial secretary, Wm. Klages; treasurer, Frank Hunsicker; sergeant-at-arms, Albert Hammer; delegate to International Typographical Union convention, H. M. Kelley.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—President, A. J. Carroll; vice-president, D. E. Barnes; financial secretary, J. F. Casey; recording secretary, D. Flintrowitz; treasurer, Thos. Gash; sergeant-at-arms, F. La Fayette; membership committee, T. O'Donnell, Chas. Miller, W. D. Stafford; delegates to International Typographical Union convention, Hugh Wallace, Ed. F. Latham; alternates, Bert Cooper, M. Wolf.

CHICAGO, ILL.—(Swedish)—President, J. J. Eugberg; vice-president, Ludwig Lange; recording secretary, J. L. Danielson; financial secretary, E. W. Broman; treasurer, C. O. Williamson; sergeant-at-arms, Justus Tengberg; auditors, Ernest Younggrew, H. Hesselroth, C. Larson.

CINCINNATI, O. (Stereotypers)—President, A. B. Burk; vice-president, F. Hegner; recording secretary, John Lechner; financial secretary, Wm. Theiring; treasurer, C. J. Bauer; sergeant-at-arms, A. Jacobs; trustees, A. Bernhardt, A. Jones, J. Bergman.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—President, G. C. Ash; vice-president, Eugene Whitaker; financial and corresponding secretary, P. L. Dennhardt; recording secretary, W. J. Mathews; executive committee, T. McCaffery, A. S. Andrews and W. H. Owens.

DENVER, COLO. (Stereotypers)—President, A. E. Denio; vice-president, J. Neander; secretary-treasurer, W. A. Whitmeyer.

DULUTH, MINN., AND WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—President, K. V. Lagerstedt; vice-president, Oscar Bergstrom; secretary, Fred Foss; treasurer, Axel Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, S. Simonson.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—President, Chas. Hiatt; vice-president, T. T. Fidlar; recording secretary, Charles Hays; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Irick; sergeant-at-arms, Dan Groves.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—President, Frank Freiseis; secretary and treasurer, W. T. McAuley.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—President, Joseph Greeu; vice-president, O. J. Reynolds; secretary, F. C. Luehs; treasurer, Cornelius Ford; sergeant-at-arms, A. J. Luehs.

HOUSTON, TEX.—President, Geo. Dunlop; vice-president, Tom C. Swops; secretary, J. S. Swope; treasurer, Miss Katie Adams; sergeant-at-arms, Jas. Hynes; executive committee, E. J. Roesch, Frank Mather, F. H. Mattox; trustees, E. V. Aten and W. H. Gill; delegates to Labor Council, L. G. Swope, E. J. Roesch, J. S. Swope and Y. E. Wiggins.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Bookbinders: President, F. W. Schoneman; vice-president, Frank Fulton; secretary-treasurer, Frank Wallace; corresponding and recording secretary, G. W. Swing; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Malpas; delegate to International Typographical Union convention, F. W. Schoneman.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, J. E. Hampton; vice-president, Timothy Harrington; recording secretary, W. W. Davy; financial secretary, G. C. Dean; treasurer, T. E. Dean; chairman executive committee, J. W. Glover; secretary executive committee, C. E. Atkinson.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—President, E. C. Bartoo; vice-president, Fred Bloomquist; recording secretary, A. E. Davis; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Cowden; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Carr.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—President, Jos. Keefer; vice-president, F. E. Fairbanks; secretary, Joseph Seeley; treasurer, Thomas Hedges; sergeant-at-arms, Hiram Stone; executive committee, W. Smith, Ed Dickson, M. Hickey, T. J. Scanlon, Frank Henley; trustees, Harry Strictland, Wm. McLeod, T. J. Smith; delegate to International Typographical Union convention, Harry Thomas.

KEOKUK, IOWA—President, C. P. Haire; vice-president, W. L. Reynolds; financial secretary, J. M. Bishop; recording secretary, U. G. Smith; treasurer, W. E. Burgert; sergeant-at-arms, George Schwiete; board of trustees, John P. Griffin, James Roberts and Andrew J. Leake; auditing committee, John P. Griffin, E. S. Poole, C. C. Williams.

MEADVILLE, PA.—President, C. A. Breakiron; vice-president, C. B. Caldwell; secretary, C. H. Putnam; treasurer, S. M. Engle; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Truran; auditors, F. L. Bemis, J. M. Hickman, Chas. Alringer.

MUSCATINE, IOWA—President, Edward B. Molis; vice-president, J. J. O'Brien; financial secretary, W. H. Deutschman; recording secretary, Frank Goeser; sergeant-at-arms, H. W. Meyers; executive committee, J. J. O'Brien, F. P. Drish, H. Meyers, Frank Strajack, Frank Goeser.

OLYMPIA, WASH.—President, G. E. Blankenship; vice-president, J. T. Wilson; recording secretary, J. Lee Holland; financial secretary, Joe M. Johnson, Box 431; sergeant-at-arms, Guy C. Winstanley; executive committee, J. T. Wilson, F. A. Rust and J. H. Norris.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV.—President, W. H. Cummings; vice-president, W. H. Kearns; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Mills; directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, Jas. Sullivan; auditing committee, Mrs. K. Ward, Jas. T. Huling, J. G. McCarthy.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from July 10 to July 25.

RECEIPTS.

July 10.	Balance on hand	$14,561 83
July 25.	Receipts to date	1,439 86
	Total	$16,001 69

EXPENDITURES.

July 11.	W. B. Prescott, bal. exp. to Chattanooga, Washington and New York.	33 29
11.	W. B. Prescott, exp. to Chicago	19 00
11.	Holyoke, No. 253	104 50
12.	Newark P'men and Stereo., No. 7	14 00
13.	Streator, No. 44	10 00
13.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	12 00
16.	Williamsport, No. 141	194 98
*16.	German-American, No. 274, thirty per cent. capita returned	19 35
17.	Newark, No. 103	57 51
18.	Holyoke, No. 253	98 68
18.	Cincinnati, Stereotypers, No. 5	5 83
18.	Brooklyn, No. 98	427 67
20.	Streator, No. 44	5 00
20.	J. L. Robinette, telegrams in San Francisco trouble	5 40
21.	Newark P'men and Stereo., No. 7.	5 83
21.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	16 67
23.	P. A. White, exp. two trips to Fall River	22 30
23.	Cincinnati, Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
25.	Newark, No. 103	30 32
	Total	$1,089 33

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 25, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from July 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

July 10.	Balance	$34,093 02
1,	INDIANAPOLIS—For June	64 25
1,	GERMAN-AM. (Philadelphia)—For charter	5 00
2,	PHILADELPHIA—For June	228 75
2,	GERMAN-AM. (Cincinnati)—For charter.	5 00
3,	CINCINNATI—For June	194 00
3,	GERMAN-AM. (St. Louis)—For charter	5 00
5,	COLUMBUS—For June	46 75
5,	GERMAN-AM. (Rochester)—For charter	5 00
6,	GERMAN-AM. (Cleveland)—For charter	5 00
7,	PITTSBURGH—For June	138 25
8,	ST. LOUIS—For June	162 50
8,	GERMAN-AM. (Newark)—For charter	5 00
9,	BUFFALO—For May	37 50
9,	GERMAN-AM. (Chicago)—For charter	5 00
10,	GERMAN-AM. (Milwaukee)—For charter.	5 00
11,	MEMPHIS—For June	26 50
11,	GERMAN-AM. (Baltimore)—For charter	5 00
12,	BALTIMORE—For June	103 25
	For supplies	3 00
12,	GERMAN-AM. (Louisville)—For charter	5 00
13,	BOSTON—For June	272 [illegible]
13,	GERMAN-AM. (St. Paul-Minneapolis)—For charter	5 00
14,	HARRISBURG—For June	21 00
14,	GERMAN-AM. (Indianapolis)—For charter	5 00
15,	GERMAN-AM. (Evansville)—For charter	5 [illegible]
16,	CHICAGO—For June	451 [illegible]
16,	GERMAN-AM. (Pittsburgh, Pa.)—Charter.	5 00
17,	NEW ORLEANS—For June	49 00
18,	GERMAN-AM. (Belleville)—For charter	5 00
19,	GERMAN-AM. (Columbus)—For charter	5 00
19,	ELMIRA—For July	16 75
	For supplies	3 00
20,	GERMAN-AM. (Omaha)—For charter	5 00
20,	NASHVILLE—For June	39 00
21,	GERMAN-AM. (Detroit)—For charter	5 00
22,	DUBUQUE—For June	9 75
23,	CREAM CITY—For June	27 00
24,	CAIRO—For June	5 50
25,	BATON ROUGE—For June	8 00
26,	PETERSBURG—For June	3 00
27,	MOBILE—For June and part July	8 00
	For supplies	50
28,	GALVESTON—For June	18 00
31,	SANTA ROSA—For June	3 75
32,	NORFOLK—For June	10 00
34,	COLUMBIA—For June	12 50
35,	EVANSVILLE—For June	21 00
39,	GRAND RAPIDS—For June	40 00
	For supplies	3 30
40,	ST. JOSEPH—For June	14 00
42,	MINNEAPOLIS—For June	68 75
43,	CHARLESTON—For June	13 50
45,	LEAVENWORTH—For July	6 75
47,	NEW HAVEN—For June	15 50
48,	ATLANTA—For June	40 50
49,	DENVER—For June	40 75
52,	TROY—For July	28 25
	For supplies	3 00
54,	RALEIGH—For June	12 50
57,	DAYTON—For June	36 25
58,	MULTNOMAH—For June	30 50
60,	ROANOKE—For June	7 50
62,	UTICA—For June	34 00
63,	TOLEDO—For June	36 50
65,	WASHOE—For June	4 50
66,	PORTLAND—For June	20 00
67,	LOCKPORT—For May	5 00
68,	KEOKUK—For May	7 25
69,	DURANGO—For May and June	7 75
72,	LANSING—For June	18 75
	For supplies	1 50
73,	OTTUMWA—For July	3 75
	For supplies	1 50
75,	BURLINGTON—For July	12 75
76,	TERRE HAUTE—For June	9 00
80,	KANSAS CITY—For June	98 50
	For supplies	6 00
81,	BAY CITY—For June	11 25
	For supplies	1 50
82,	COLORADO SPRINGS—For June	14 75
	For supplies	4 50
84,	SAN BERNARDINO—For May and June	11 00
	For supplies	3 00
85,	ST. JOHN—For June	12 00
86,	READING—For June	32 25
87,	HOUSTON—For June	12 75
	For supplies	4 00
88,	HANNIBAL—For July	7 50
89,	CHATTANOOGA—For June	8 00
91,	TORONTO—For July	144 50
92,	LITTLE ROCK—For June	13 00
94,	HUDSON COUNTY—For June	18 00
96,	GLENS FALLS—For May	5 50
	For supplies	50
98,	BROOKLYN—For June	46 25
100,	NORWICH—For July	9 25
101,	COLUMBIA—For June	378 00
102,	OTTAWA—For June	45 50
106,	DAVENPORT—For July	5 75
110,	BELLINGHAM BAY—For June and July	6 00

112, SCRANTON—For June	$30 50
114, ANNAPOLIS—For July	1 75
117, SPRINGFIELD—For June	17 00
For supplies	3 00
118, DES MOINES—For June	47 50
120, LYNN—For June	8 50
121, TOPEKA—For June	37 50
For supplies	25
122, KALAMAZOO—For June	9 00
For supplies	1 50
123, WILMINGTON—For June	10 25
124, BLOOMINGTON—For June	12 25
For supplies	50
125, DURHAM—For July	2 50
126, BUTTE—For July	11 25
128, SOUTH BEND—For July	8 25
129, HAMILTON—For July	17 00
130, HALIFAX—For June	21 50
131, THE NORTH—For May, June and July	10 50
132, CAMDEN—For June	9 75
133, LONDON—For June	17 50
138, AUSTIN—For June	16 75
139, BANGOR—For May and June	14 50
140, BISMARCK—For June	1 75
144, FRESNO—For July	9 00
146, CHARLESTON—For June	10 25
147, ASHLAND—For July	2 75
148, WICHITA—For June	14 25
150, ELIZABETH—For June	8 50
157, SUNFLOWER—For June	4 25
158, SPRINGFIELD—For June	8 75
161, FALL RIVER—For June	8 75
162, JACKSONVILLE—For June	35 00
163, SUPERIOR—For June	3 00
164, FRANKFORT—For June	5 00
165, WORCESTER—For June	30 75
169, NEW ALBANY—For June	2 50
171, ANNISTON—For March	1 75
172, SAN ANTONIO—For June	11 00
For supplies	3 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For June	33 50
176, MONTREAL—For June	27 50
177, SPRINGFIELD—For balance June	11 00
For supplies	5 05
180, SIOUX CITY—For June	25 75
181, MEADVILLE—For June	15 00
182, AKRON—For May	12 50
183, SAVANNAH—For June	13 00
For supplies	15
184, WYOMING—For June	4 25
185, BRADFORD—For June	7 00
186, FARGO—For June	9 50
For supplies	1 00
For card in Jonrual to June, 1895	7 00
188, WACO—For June	10 00
189, BLUE GRASS—For June	12 75
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For July	5 75
194, JOLIET—For June	6 00
195, PATERSON—For July	12 25
199, ZANESVILLE—For June	12 50
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For July	10 25
201, VICTORIA—For July	12 00
202, SEATTLE—For June	27 25
203, BLUFF CITY—For July	8 75
For 16 copies Jonrual to June, 1895	4 00
204, LIMESTONE CITY—For July	6 75
205, JAMESTOWN—For June	9 00
206, SEDALIA—For June	2 25
207, EUREKA—For June	5 25
209, LINCOLN—For June	13 25
211, OSHKOSH—For June	8 00
214, BOHEMIAN—For June and July	12 50
217, JANESVILLE—For May	4 25
223, MARYSVILLE—For June	5 00
226, VANCOUVER—For July	4 25
231, SAN JOSE—For June	13 00
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For June	5 50
For supplies	1 50
236, OGDEN—For May	5 50
237, SANDUSKY—For July	6 00
242, WALTHAM—For June	2 25
For supplies	1 75
245, WOONSOCKET—For Juue	6 00
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For June	12 25
249, FORT SMITH—For June	3 50
For supplies	1 50
253, HOLYOKE—For June	12 00
254, RIVERSIDE—For Juue	11 50
For supplies	15
256, GREAT FALLS—For June	3 75
257, AUGUSTA—For June	4 00
258, GUTHRIE—For June	8 00
260, FINDLAY—For June	5 75
265, OTTAWA—For balance Juue	5 50
266, ELKHART—For June	3 75
267, AMERICUS—For Jnne	1 75
268, FULTON COUNTY—For June	5 75
270, NEW CASTLE—For July	4 75
271, BOISE CITY—For June	3 00
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For July	6 00
273, BRANTFORD—For May	3 00
For June	2 75
274, GERMAN-AMERICAN (N. Y.)—For July	64 50
276, NEW BEDFORD—For June	9 75
278, REDLANDS—For May, June and July	3 75
280, LARAMIE—For June	3 25
281, ALAMEDA—For May	2 00
284, ANDERSON—For June	4 75
287, FRANKFORT—For July	3 25
294, ONEIDA—For July	3 50
297, CONCORD—For June	14 25
For supplies	75
299, TAMPA—For June	4 50
301, RICHMOND—For June	8 00
302, QUEBEC—For June	15 00
303, SCANDINAVIAN (Omaha)—For April, May	4 00
306, ALTON—For June	4 25
310, LOWELL—For June	2 50
311, GRAND FORKS—For June	5 75
312, BURLINGTON—For June	7 25
For supplies	1 50
314, MERIDEN—For June	5 75
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For April	2 75
319, FORT SCOTT—For July	4 00
320, OSWEGO—For July	3 25
322, NORWICH, N. Y.—For July	2 25

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON—For June	15 75
7, NEWARK—For June	5 00
9, NEW YORK—For June	30 00
14, ST. PAUL—For July	6 75
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For June	9 50
18, MEMPHIS—For June	4 25
For supplies	30
38, BALTIMORE—For June	7 25
39, SEATTLE—For July	3 00
48, SPOKANE—For Jnne	1 25

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

3, CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For July	19 50
4, CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For July	17 00
5, CINCINNATI—For July	6 50
7, PHILADELPHIA—For June	2 75
For supplies	50
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—For May and June	8 00
21, TORONTO—For May and June	8 00
For supplies	40
23, NEW HAVEN—For July	1 75

MISCELLANEOUS.

5, TORONTO—Mailers—For June	5 25
4, ST. PAUL—Mailers—For May, June, July	3 75
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For May and June	53 75
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For July	$8 00
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For June	4 75
1, AKRON—Press Feeders—For charter and outfit	10 00
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For June	12 00
3, ST. LOUIS—Mailers—For May and June	20 00
Detroit Trades Council—For labels	11 75
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—	
Cash returned by No. 253	11 16
Cash returned by No. 39	4 67
Provisional membership fee of W. T. Walker	1 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Cash for merchandise sold to employes per W. C. Schuman	1 00
GENERAL FUND—	
Interest on bank deposit	216 13
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	41 84
Total	$39,296 42

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,089 33
M. C. WALLACE—Official postage	1 00
*GENERAL FUND—20 per cent. of capita tax returned to German-American, No. 274	12 90
*CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—20 per cent. of capita tax returned to German-American, No. 274	12 90
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing No. 23	155 70
Postage	11 59
EXPENSES—	
127 electrotype labels	27 25
100 ciphers	1 50
250 envelopes for P. A. White	1 50
Printing name on working cards	75
1,000 No. 10 envelopes and printing	3 50
Printing number on working cards	75
Clerk hire	32 50
2,000 postals and priuting	22 25
1,000 2-cent envelopes and printing, Prescott	23 50
1,000 2-cent envelopes and printing, Wines	23 50
Clerk hire	33 50
750 2-cent stamps	15 00
Postage and expressage to date	6 71
BURIAL FUND—	
1185. Indianapolis, No. 1—On account of the death of C. C. McKee	50 00
1186. Cincinnati, No. 3—J. W. Anderson	50 00
1187. Houston, No. 87—Jas. Sheppard	50 00
1188. Boston, No. 13—W. J. Davis	50 00
1189. Newport, No. 295—S. E. Goffe	50 00
1190. Brooklyn, No. 98—P. J. Ford	50 00
1191. Watertown, No. 308—T. W. Pitch	50 00
1192. Worcester, No. 165—G. C. Smith	50 00
1193. Topeka, No. 121—G. C. McFadden	50 00
1194. Detroit, No. 18—Wm. Kennedy	50 00
1195. Albany, No. 4—T. J. McClosky	50 00
*Germau-American, No. 274, 30 per cent. per capita returned	19 35
Total	$2,056 98

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand July 10, 1894	$34,093 02	
Receipts to July 25, 1894	5,203 40	
		$39,296 42
Expenditures		2,056 98
Balance on hand		$37,239 44

*At the request of No. 274, July per capita to the amount of $64.50 was returned to that body in order that it might be sent in with the balance of the per capita for the German-American unions and credited to No. 274 under the number (7) which that union bears since the amalgamation plan went into effect. It was therefore necessary to charge each fund with its proportion of the amount ($64.50) with which it had been credited.

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 26, 1894.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers from June 25, 1894, to July 24, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund June 25, 1894	$11,243 38
June 29. From A. G. Wines	1,331 12
Interest to June 30, 1894	195 00
	$12,769 50

EXPENDITURES.

June.	
26. A. G. Wines, salary to June 25, 1894	25 00
26. W. B. Prescott, salary to June 25, 1894	25 00
July.	
3. *W. C. Schuman, petty cash expenses	100 00
12. Ira J. Morse, butter, eggs and vegetables	105 66
12. Jackson & Co., drugs	57 55
12. B. G. Robbins, clothing and furnishings	36 10
12. F. E. Robinson, drugs	32 60
12. Shields-Morley Grocery Co., groceries and provisions	92 65
12. Colorado Springs Crystal Ice Co., 7,325 lbs. ice	29 30
12. F. B. Healey, meats for June	116 97
12. J. T. Sanderson, poultry and fish	23 03
12. Colorado Springs Cereal Food Co., cereal food	5 40
12. The Binford Coal Co., 12,500 lbs. coal	29 10
12. Austin Bluff Land and Water Co., water rent to January 1, 1895	50 00
12. E. S. Bumstead, plumbing	3 85
12. W. C. Schuman, salaries for June, 1894	477 15
24. Dr. J. R. Robinsou, services as optician	27 00
	$1,236 36

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, June 25, 1894	$11,243 38
From A. G. Wines	1,331 12
Interest	195 00
	$12,769 50
Disbursements	1,236 36
Balance	$11,533 14

* W. C. Schuman, salary to date, $83.30; Eva M. Schnman, salary to date, $20; Mina Campbell, nurse, $40; Calvin Barrett, assistant nurse, $30; John King, general work, $30; Pinkney King, general work, $30; Clarence Phillips, watchman, $40; A. N. Mariner, cook (4 days' vacation), $43.35; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, etc., $25; Annie Colbert, laundress, $35; Lou Griffin, kitchen, June 5-27, $15.35; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $20; Laura Jackman, general work, June 6-30, $17.65; Ella Duff, first floor, $20; Dr. Beverly Tucker, $27.50. Total, $477.15.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. J. DAILEY, Treasurer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of July, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] THOS. J. HUNT, Notary Public, No. 623 Walnut St.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON, No. 171.—C. L. Sweets, 19 18th St.
BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. McAuley, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA, No. 281.—F. O. Schuman, 2246 Railroad Ave.
FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—F. R. McLean.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, John P. Tyrrell, 1009 Chester St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—President, J. E. Andrews; Vice-President, C. A. Lander, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Sydney Waite; Recording Secretary, C. G. Robinson; Board of Directors, David Kerr, W. A. Leffen, A. Grossman; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. A. Miller. Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.— A. S. Crane, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—Jack T. Waldorf, Mercury.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—E. A. Chambers, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor.
GUELPH, ONT., No. 259.—Andrew Anderson, Box 543.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—C. W. Glazebrook, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—John Burns, 213 Cannon St., East.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, Box 383.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cuinn, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesuey.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, G. C. Ash; Vice-President, Eugene Whitaker; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813; Recording Secretary, W. J. Matthews; Executive Committee, Thos. McCaffery, Chairman.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Crusher.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, C. W. Rhodes.
DURANGO, No. 69.—Chas. E. Starr.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—President, W. V. Davenport; Vice-President, M. V. Devor; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, Ed. C. Austin; Treasurer, J. R. Newman; Board of Directors, D. C. Young, T. H. McCandless, D. W. Gee; Sergeant-at-Arms, appointed at each meeting. Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Runyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856; Recording Secretary, M. W. Molnmphy.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—President, A. S. Curtiss; Vice-President, John Trankla; Financial Secretary, E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.; Corresponding Secretary, T. Sampson; Treasurer, E. H. Crocker; Sergeant-at-Arms, Phil Gray. Union meets second Saturday in month.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. M. King, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Hollingsworth, 505 Cedar St.; Vice-President, A. V. D. Taylor, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. J. Johnson, News office.
TAMPA, No. 299.—M. D. Cushing.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Gnerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. C. Winfrey.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—G. E. Simpson, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Zeb Lapelle.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BELLEVILLE, No. 18.—(German-American).—E. P. Leuschner, care Post-Zeitung.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Heltou, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, G. E. Esterling; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, T. N. Francis; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Rathgeher; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, W. A. Hornish; Business Committee, T. J. O'Brien, Chairman; F. V. Johnson, J. E. Miles, J. D. Campbell, J. T. Hughes, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—John E. Zarobsky, 702 Loomish St.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—Alfred Bjornback, 262 N. Carpenter St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—E. W. Broman, 175 E. Chicago ave.
CHICAGO, No. 9.—(German-American).—Herman Piedewa, 112 Mozart St.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—William Ments, Lock Box 322.
FREEPORT, No. 298.—W. A. C. Duuham, Journal.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 204 Grant Ave.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA, No. 29.—J. A. Onynn, 203 Ellis St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, B. F. Monger; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood; Treasurer, R. S. Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—Preston C. Goss.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, T. T. Fedlar; Recoroding Secretary, Charles Hays; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Groves.
EVANSVILLE, No. 15.—(German-American).—Anton Dolletzki, 617 Main St.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, C. L. Drummond; Vice-President, H. A. Rogers; Financial Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Lew H. Green, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, Ed. French, Ed. Aborn.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—W. H. Eagle.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 14.—(German-American).—J. Rupp, 102 Nebraska St.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—Will Endsler, Leader office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Fred Felix, Box 80.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown, care M. Cullaton & Co.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, Wm. Scherman; Vice-President, N. N. Snyder; Recording Secretary, F. M. Hull; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, W. B. Fisher; Vice-President, D. W. Foster; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, G. W. Gormau, Nonpareil office, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, J. M. Holaday, P. E. Spencer, P. H. Katzenmeyer; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, D. W. Reid; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, D. W. Reid, J. K. Townsend, F. C. Mauthe; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. D. Ferree; Vice-President, P. S. Evans; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, K. V. Snorf, Box 556; Recording Secretary, M. Arenberg; Sergeant-at-arms, E. P. Cotter; Chairman Executive Committee, H. Tiedjens, Box 556; Doorkeeper, M. M. Harrington.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1047 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—G. M. Allender, care Sun office.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, F. B. Simms; Recording Secretary, Jos. Thayer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ed. Smith; Executive Board, D. I. Nash, Robert Tompkins, Harry Woodward.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—R. B. Barr, 748 S. Horton St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—W. F. Hill, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box 605 Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, D. M. Peffer; Vice-President, P. H. Souther; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, W. J. Pifer; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, H. W. Johnson.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. V. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts. Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, C. E. Loomis; Vice-President, C. D. Culley; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Bonte, Box 555.
LOUISVILLE, No. 12.—(German-American).—Chas. Hoffmau, 713 E. Green St.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, T. P. White; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, F. C. Fenn; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer and Trustee of Sinking Fund, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—President, J. S. Gooch; Vice-President, Eugene Fleishman; Financial Secretary, Fred C. Sims, care C. W. Hardey's; Recording Secretary, C. M. Van Loan; Executive Committee J. E. Goodwin, Chairman.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. E. Pollard, 49 Chestuut St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Gee. P. Nichels; Vice-President, E. J. Mullen; Recording and Cerresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees. E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, Joseph Talt; Sergeant-at-Arms, B. J. Kilduft. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
BALTIMORE, No. 11.—(German-American).—Franz Sautes, 1401 Enser St.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—I. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, care Sun.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. J. McFarland, Journal.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—Wm. Grant.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, S. F. Strangford; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
TAUNTON, No. 289.—F. E. Greenweod, 10 Jefferson.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—President, O. H. Wiggin; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. C. Smith; Financial Secretary, W. Levi Bousquet, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, A. H. Smith; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Baker.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Griffin; Financial Secretary, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
DETROIT, No. 21.—(German-American).—F. X. Hillebrand, 151 Jay St.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, F. A. Gallagher; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. G. England.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilten, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 69 Prospect St.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 734 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-Prosideut, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S., Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—James McDewell, Herald office.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—J. Jacobsen, 1922 7th St. S.
ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, No. 13.—(German-American).—W. J. Francois, 488 La Fond St., St. Paul.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, No. 153.—H. B. Wilson, 1010 18th Ave.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 806 Lyon St.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Bartlett; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, C. T. Bradhury; Vice-President, M. F. Tuttle; Treasurer, H. A. Fratcher; Financial Secretary, L. E. Heffman; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. C. Emerick. Union hox numher 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, Room 419 Mermod and Jaccard Building, Broadway and Locust; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
ST. LOUIS, No. 3.—German-American).—Paul Ficgel, 2860 Saiena St.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—F. L. Stearns, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, E. M. Lappin; Vice-President, L. W. Smith; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenhack, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.

NEBRASKA.

KEARNEY, No. 109.—S. C. G. Grosh, Box 1233.
LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, W. P. Coe; Vice-President, Wm. Maxwell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Reading Clerk, G. W. Armour; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. F. Wilson, Box 794; Treasurer, W. C. Boydston; Sergeant-at-Arms, Louis Kolb.
OMAHA, No. 20.—(German-American).—F. W. A. Werth, 2617 Franklin St.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Cummings; Vice-President, Wm. Kearne; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. E. Gillis; Beard of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cex, Ed Blake, James Sullivan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, J. F. Glavin; Vice-Prosideut, F. A. Knight; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, 50 Hanover St.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbett. Unien meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Shoenart, 130 Federal St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luehs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, J. J. Sheahan; Vice-Presidcnt, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, 209 Washiugton St.; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEWARK, No. 8.—(German-American)—Albert Roehrbein, 193 13th Ave.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Bensou St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. A. Kirwin; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Treasurer, R. J. Hourigan; Financial Secretary, T. D. Fitzgerald; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Walsh, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—J. H. Blakeney, 70 State St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—H. W. Ziegler, 33 Shepard Ave.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, C. J. Burger; Vice-President, A. J. Carroll; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thos. Gleason; Membership Committee, A. J. Carroll, Chairman; Henry Kreiss, Bert Cooper. Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, J. C. Ranck; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, P. D. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—Jehn Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—W. E. Harris, Box 434.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—James Tole, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. —.—(Hebrew-American).—Nathan Drosher, 161 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK, No. 7 (German-American).—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Caur Iverson, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—B. H. Ackert, care Star.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—O. W. Parker, Box 339.
ROCHESTER, No. 5.—(German-American).—Geo. Logemann, 16 La Force Park.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—A. R. Whipple, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—M. J. Howlin, 134 Seymour Ave.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—G. E. Hutchins, 13 Summer.
YONKERS, No. 292.—G. H. Allan, 149 Waverly St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Merris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams; Vice-President, S. Williams; Recording Secretary, F. Huth; Treasurer, R. W. Drummond; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. A. Sundt. Address all correspondence to Financial and Corresponding Secretary.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 617 8th Ave.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—S. R. Thomas, Box 33.
CANTON, No. 219.—A. C. Musselman, 12 E. 8th St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Eugene Merz; Vice-President, W. C. Quinby; Secretary-Treasurer, J. C. Noel, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, W. E. Hamilton; Chairman Business Committee, Oscar Bailey; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, Thomas Egan; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, W. A. Ahrens; Chairman Delegates to Central Laber Council, C. H. Sheridan; Chairman Investigating Committee, W. P. Reily.
CINCINNATI, No. 2.—(German-American).—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
CLEVELAND, No. 6.—(German-American).—Heins Lange, 137 Sterling Ave.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
COLUMBUS, No. 19.—(German-American).—J. W. Schaefer, 774 Selbach ave.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, W. E. Landis; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
PIQUA, No. 234.—W. T. Caldwell, 532 W. High St.
PORTSMOUTH, No. 222.—Jas. Kennedy, Tribune.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—E. S. Ralph, 200 E. Southern Ave.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 115.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Wick Flower; Vice-President, M. R. Cole; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brewn; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, H. E. Rewe, E. K. Hull. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilten, Bex 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, NO. 283.—Marsh Blackwell.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—A. Breck, Independent.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, G. F. Halsey; Treasurer, Rose M. Glasou; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, Oregonian office, Portland, Oregen; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, Capt. Jehn O'Brien, Chairman; H. I. Darr, W. S. Beattie, John Rhedes, W. G. Hill, W. M. Kelley, Ed Kleist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—O. B. Keane, Times office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Joe G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 547 Stonycreek.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
MCKEESPORT, No. 160.—J. M. Camphell, 755 5th Av.
NEW CASTLE, No. 270.—Eug. Croix, 141 Pittsburgh.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 1.—(German-American).—Paul Walther, 2404 Orkney St.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, G. R. Dabney; Vice-President, J. T. McCoy; Recording Secretary, W. L. Fink; Financial Secretary, L. Hoskinson; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Klinger, Box 644; Treasurer, Hugh Adams; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. H. Durr; Doorkeeper, F. A. Smith; Trustees, Thomas Brennan, H. Weil, J. R. Hoover; Judges of Election, F. A. Bailey, J. M. Rankin, R. L. Zimmerman. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
PITTSBURGH, No. 16.—(German-American).—Gustav Klug, 1812 Jane St.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, I. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—President, W. R. Mulligan, Vice-President, H. F. Richards; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ulp; Treasurer, John Coup; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Moorehead; Conductor, F. H. Bennett; Trustees, H. G. Reed, H. F. Richards, S. Gerstenlauer; Executive Committee W. R. Mulligan, James Shiffer, Wilson Bussler, C. B. Gibson, Gus Guilka.
YORK, No. 225.—Financial Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Eppley, 340 S. Water St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—A. J. Lewis, 104 Cross St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, W. H. Martin; Vice-President, G. H. Russell; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Cowdery, 33 Peeples St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Cook; Sergeant-at-Arms, Spence Smith.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, Z. T. Barry; Vice-President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Recording Secretary, D. L. Million; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Smith. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, W. M. Holmes; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, Theodore Perry; Vice-President, J. T. Gary; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, C. S. Bell; Vice-President, E. T. Austin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. E. Harrington, Box 194; Recording Secretary, S. W. Teagarden; Treasurer, C. E. McLaughlin; Chairman Board of Directors, C. N. McLaughlin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart. Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, G. N. Beach; Vice-President, J. A. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Florer, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, Hugh Taylor; Executive Committee, J. A. Murphy, Chairman; A. C. Sutherland, J. F. Peske, L. D. Jolly; Auditing Committee, G. M. Sanderson, Chairman; A. F. Hess, William Reilly; Treasurer, S. T. Lockett.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, Bat Bacon; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. Beard; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—J. Jourdan, Temple.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—A. N. Rainville, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, H. V. Vail; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, L. L. Relfe, 111 Chapel St.; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Laudmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ernest States; Beard of trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeier.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strailman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, W. S. Woodson; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. K. Schwrar, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—Wm. Saunders, Box 987, New Whatcom, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
PORT TOWNSEND, No. 208.—L. F. Shaw, Leader.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—E. K. Sargison, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—A. W. Wehner, Everett, Wash.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, F. M. Milligan; Vice-President, Ned Sims; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—C. H. Hansen, 105 Milton.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
MILWAUKEE, No. 10.—(German-American).—Jacob Hunger, 221 4th St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center St.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Chas. Northey, News office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, W. H. Hamilton; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care Hernstein Bros.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6, LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 373 Ogden St.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—J. A. Hayes, 133 Portland St., Cambridgeport.
9, NEW YORK—J. Smith, 101 W. 101st St.
10, AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
13, PITTSBURGH, PA.—E. M. Joyce, 616 Penn Ave.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—V. L. Shillock, 247 2d Ave., S.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—I. F. Neubich, 1126 S. 12th.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3216 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 475.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Robert Nolan, 236 Main St.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhuon
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—W. C. Elliott, 2 Pearl St.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Phillips, 850 Otto St.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 16 Coleman St.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. B. Lininger, Journal.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—W. T. Bruce, 582 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Saul, 69 N St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 I St., N. E.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—J. M. Rennie, 61 Bleeker St.
22, CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Jackson, 969 Lorain St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—Wm. Klager, 586 E. Buchtel Ave.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Shea, B. 13, 127 La Salle St.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEX.—J. W. McMurray, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Theo. P. Healy, 93 Western Ave.

BOOKBINDERS.

1, ST. PAUL, MINN.—E. C. Horsnell, 348 Baker St.
2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. A. Belland, 27 Maple Place, Nicollet Island.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—W. E. Lowe, Box 223.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—J. J. Griffin, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. Hardten, 1452 N. 19th St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Terauley

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—J. S. Simmons, 73 Gerrard St.
2, NEW YORK—I. Rosenthal, 323 E. 89th St.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 13 Monnmen Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.

The Typographical Journal.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 15, 1894. No. 2.

GRIEF AT AKRON.

Complaints of Being Deceived and Misled by the I. P. P. U. Oligarchy.

Akron, O., July 25.—It was Henry George who gave the following illustration of certain present conditions:

Near the window by which I write a great bull is tethered by a ring in his nose. Grazing round and round, he has wound his rope about the stake until now he stands a close prisoner, tantalized by rich grass he can not reach, unable even to toss his head to rid him of the flies that cluster on his shoulders. Now and again he struggles vainly, and then, after pitiful bellowings, relapses into silent misery. * * * In all lands men whose toil creates abounding wealth are held down to brutish level by animal needs. Bitterly conscious of injustice, feeling in their inmost souls that they were made for more than so narrow a life, they, too, spasmodically struggle and cry out. But until they trace effect to cause, until they see how they are fettered and how they may be freed, their struggles and outcries are as vain as those of the bull. Nay, they are vainer. I shall go out and drive the bull in the way that will untwist his rope. But who shall drive men into freedom? Till they use the reason with which they have been gifted nothing can avail. For them there is no special providence.

This well illustrates the predicament of a mob of pirates who are masquerading under the name of union, and for five years have been winding themselves about a stake as described above. In that time its leaders have partaken of all the good things offered by their backers and abettors, the United Typothetæ. This union (?), known as the International Printing Pressmen's Union, has been founded upon treason, and wined, dined and feted by their masters, for no purpose whatever other than their boast of being able to retard and cripple the International Typographical Union. However, having about come to the end of their rope, having been shown up as the trained tools and allies of the Typothetæ and its tail, the Printers' Protective Fraternity, naught remains for the true unionists who have been the victims of circumstances, who are allied with this body, to do but follow the example of the bull, and thus unwind themselves from the stake to which they have been chained and fettered, and become a part of the only organization of their craft which offers to them the true benefits of unionism, the International Typographical Union.

There is no tangible reason for the existence of such an organization, and it should have none. Compositors, engrossed in their own petty differences, have in a great many cases neglected the vastly more important work of thoroughly organizing this branch of the trade, and in many instances have permitted the formation of a body which proudly boasts of its ability to cripple and retard our progress as a union. Such threats as these are made with but one object in view.

The seceding body, being weak numerically, and very weak financially, can be and is manipulated. The writer has it on the authority of a member of the local seceders, that employers have contributed to the support of the local body, and that certain members of the Typothetæ paid most of the expenses of the delegation representing this city at the Toronto pow-wow only a few weeks ago. This is done with the hope and anticipation that the embryo organization is prepared to help them out.

Compositors, pressmen and allied crafts being employed by the same people, should act in harmony, and those who seek to prevent their doing so should be severely condemned, as they are false to the best interests of their class. Only the enemy can benefit by the division of our forces. The manner in which we have supported the Pittsburg pressmen, and the fact that we have spent $50,000 in the past three years on this one branch alone, and that cheerfully, demonstrates our International's readiness and ability to support allied craftsmen.

While I do not wish to add insult to injury, I can not refrain from giving out to the craft the inability of this so-called union to support its members in time of trouble, and how strongly it contrasts with the cheerful responses to the Pittsburg pressmen by the International Typographical Union in their hour of trouble. The local branch of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, while its members had never seen a financial statement, were led to believe, principally through the highly colored reports of the prosperity of the organization (which has been fed to them as a diet, from month to month, by their official organ), that barrels of money were at their disposal in case of a strike or lockout. However, when it come to action, this boasted wealth and strength melted like the snow before the summer sun, and while they have been locked out something like fifteen weeks, the pressmen have received less than four weeks' benefits, and the feeders, who have been their mainstay, have received even less. The calumnies sent forth by their official organ have acted as a boomerang, a reaction, so to speak, has set in, and, in accordance with the expressions of one of its local officers, in speaking of the support received, they had been misled, and, as he stated, that the head officers of this body seemed to think that strikers could exist on a diet of preambles, resolutions and a few further airy promises.

The local press feeders, having become thoroughly convinced that they have been duped, have turned their charter toward the wall, and those who have residence here have signified their intention of applying for a charter from a body from which they can secure protection and recognition—the International Typographical Union.

From all appearances, everything is not serene in the camp of this once happy family, and should that prince of dissemblers, the president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union—who, only a short time ago, was given such an ovation upon his appearance here—show up in this city, he would undoubtedly be given a warm reception; and, among other things, be made to explain by what manipulation of International Printing Pressmen's Union law he and one journeyman can run fourteen presses and still be classed in the category of union men.

By affiliation with the International Typographical Union the members of this so-called union will secure for themselves the respect of organized labor generally, which is denied them as a seceding body, as members thereof are designated unfair by the American Federation of Labor.

It would also be the means of unwinding them from the stake described above, and allow them to enjoy the fruits of true trades-unionism, such as are now enjoyed by the pressmen who have been loyal to their obligations, and not induced to join an organization which has no standing as an organized labor body, ostracised by all, and placed on a par with the Printers' Protective Fraternity.

J. P. K.

Stereotypers Maligned.

New York, Aug. 1.—The Union Printer, of New York City, printed an item in its issue of July 28th in reference to the eligibility of members of Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, to serve as delegates to the coming session of the International Typographical Union.

As is usually the case when that paper prints stereotypers' news, it gets its points from some unreliable source, or they originate in the fertile brain of the imaginative young man whose name appears at the head of its editorial columns, who does not voice his own sentiments, but those of Mr. Millholland, the owner of the Union Printer, and an employer of non-union stereotypers.

Instead of their being but three members eligible for delegatorial honors, there were but three who were not eligible, an extraordinary showing, we think, for a union of our numbers.

I hope that the membership will not be misled by the vituperation of this alleged union (?) organ to any further disagreeable extent.

J. G. Derflinger,
Fin. Sec. Stereotypers' Union, No. 1.

It is the "middle" man in the contract system that reaps all the profits. A municipality has a perfect right to perform any work necessary for the comfort and necessities of the people, to hire and superintend men necessary to do the work, and thus keep the people from being robbed of the expense of paying a contractor for work which can be done without his aid or presence. Do city officials ever get a "divvy" on contract work?

POLITICAL ACTION.

The Advisability of Our Going Into Politics as a Body Questioned.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—The Populist party craze is in full bloom in Chicago, resolutions having been adopted which seemingly commit No. 16 to that doctrine. The objections to this course are valid enough, probably, but as most of the actions of the individuals composing the movement can hardly be taken seriously at any stage, there would appear no necessity for some of the feeling shown on either side.

A great show and clamor is being made by our "leaders" on "getting into politics," when, as a matter of fact, the great body of workingmen have been in politics for many years, and, having made a study of their relations to the rest of the inhabitants of this country, vote from time to time as they see proper. Independent political action has long ago been practiced by the working people, in the methods adopted in scratching the tickets of both the old parties. The only trouble is that the bulk of the members of the "new" party have not exercised their franchise, and are now just being waked up by the high-sounding calls of patriotism, as they call it, "to liberate the working man," and are marching headlong like a flock of sheep to the lead of the old-party cast-off politicians.

A gentleman in a very able speech at the last meeting made a remark which in itself was perfectly proper, but which I have heard twisted into the statement by enthusiastic irresponsibles that "the man who refuses to vote the Populist ticket is a traitor to his union." Now, I will drop a hint that such a remark will not only fail to strengthen the cause of the Populist party, but will bring about a feeling in the union which can not be tolerated at this time. Its own affairs will be hard enough to manage without the evil effects of political dabbling. The opposition of these same gentlemen to the adoption of the time-honored practice of appointing a committee on political action and literature is sufficient evidence of their prejudiced blindness and folly.

It is not my purpose to belittle any efforts being made to elevate the laboring people, when they are directed in a proper and sensible manner. I am in favor of using the machinery of the union and expending its money in educating its membership in every way, political and otherwise. But it seems to me that such efforts are futile when based on prejudice. Our subsidized craft organ contains repetitions of stereotyped anathemas against "plutocrats" and all that sort of thing, but the solid discussions of the causes and cures for these troubles are buried in such generalisms that the only information supplied is that nothing but the new party can supply the remedy. First of all, the new party—composed almost entirely of the Democratic party—declares for free trade as one of the means of grace. I would like to see some intelligent reason put forward for such a claim. The Democratic party has risen considerably in the minds of many people because it has shown that, however wild its promises in order to attain power, it still is composed of a sufficient number of American citizens to look out for the interests of the country.

One other cry is that the two big parties are so corrupt that there is no hope whatever from either source. To those who happen in at a session of the Trade and Labor Assembly, of Chicago, or who read the various opinions of each other as bandied about in the papers by the "leaders" of the various factions, this will sound excruciatingly funny. However, as it is a painful subject, I will not further enlarge.

There are some good men in this movement, and they are honest and sincere, but the main portion is made up of men who are incapable, judging from their own unions, of legislating for themselves, or of providing business-like methods for their personal welfare. It is reasonable, then, that if such a mess of visionary theorists should by any accident get control of this government the recent stagnation of business, as an evidence of lack of confidence in the revolutionary style of politics, would be as a summer shower to a cloud-burst.

As one of the class who vote at every election, and, while advocating the cardinal principles of one of the great parties, compel the nomination of suitable men by voting against poor candidates, I point only as the argument for such political action to the close States of the Union. If any party has absolute control of a State, that State is subject to the corruption which power brings. Compare Pennsylvania and Kentucky with Ohio and Indiana, and the rule is proved. Independence in individual political action is similar to that exemplified in a State which rebukes its public servants without regard to what party they belong to. My only objection to the "new" party as a factor to that end is that it is not composed of the class of men as projectors who will inspire sufficient confidence in the people to ever gain control. No matter whether that feeling of suspicion is based on incompetency or dishonesty, it is there, and is among the workingmen who are expected to support it.

The union has received official notification of the intention on the part of the big papers to supplant hand composition by machinery by January 1. There is now face to face with No. 16 a problem which can not be solved too soon. The last big city to be invaded by the machines, its membership is swelled by the numbers forced out at other places. Their disposition should be decided on considerably in advance of January 1. It has been my endeavor to show by argument that the rotary chapel sublist and the percentage system of dues are necessary to reduce the number of men in a fair and gradual manner. I am satisfied both would be adopted by No. 16 if the International Typographical Union did not stand in the way. I have reason to believe that the percentage plan will be immediately adopted, and that the International Typographical Union session will give us a sublist law in October. Let us hope so.

The union at its last meeting took very sensible action in regard to continuing the benefits to the Rand-McNally strikers. Both President Griffin and Committeeman Hastie have the right idea about the matter, and while it has been argued that a man who is not actually in want should not receive benefits when so many men are already out of work, a little thought will explode such a theory. If the union had long ago put into use the financial policy now being agitated, thus accumulating a self-sustaining defense fund wherewith to supply relief to men who sacrifice their situations for the benefit of the union, there would never be any doubt about the success of a strike. One of the men in Rand-McNally's was paying for a house in installments; he was called out, and, the notes becoming due, under his agreement, he stood to lose $800. The union decided that he should be taken care of as faithfully in that regard as though he was without a penny. This is not only a noble action, but is a plain business proposition. In order to get the proper class of men to join the union there must be some guaranty of benefit in return for faithful allegiance.

And, by the way, to return to politics, have our free-trade friends considered that they are the most radical protectionists in the world? The requirement of a working-card by a union is as thorough a system of protective tariff as the levying of duties on manufactured articles by the government to prevent foreign competition. The rotary sub-list is protective, and its absence is evidenced by the growing numbers of the unemployed, which, by the negligence of the union in allowing free trade in open offices, has been encouraged until it will be found to be absolutely criminal in its effects when a thousand men are thrown on the streets midst the blizzards of next January. The percentage system, too, has its prototype in the income tax law, which some of the Democrats, be it said to their credit, are attempting to pass.

When the union men who are assuming to dictate to their fellows what manner of politics they should espouse would pull together and adopt these fundamental union principles in their own organizations as an earnest of their sincerity and administrative ability, and then, adopting a few reforms, put some of their number—or such men as

Taylor and White, for that matter—on a ticket which shall not have the stigma of class against it, and there will be some hope of accomplishing something, and they will get votes where they now only get ridicule and opposition. Let some of our reformers commence at home.

Without digressing, I will say that I have seen Chicago Union spend half a day choosing which one of two steamers it should use for an excursion, or deciding whether to sell beer at a dance, almost every man in the house claiming the floor at one time; then I have seen meetings where important demands were being made of the proprietors with regard to the scale, and the hall was filled with large chunks of very oppressive silence.

There is a wide field for good work in caring for our men now out of employment and soon to be displaced, with the business of the country still hampered and paralyzed by howling demagogues. A protective tariff, under the control and direction of a non-partisan commission, as the interstate commerce commission, the income tax, government ownership of railroads and telegraph, and restriction of immigration—these are all the legislative matters the working people are interested in, and the working people are no more interested in them than all the rest of the American people. But compared to these sensible propositions, the demands of some of our Populists are about as reasonable as the action of the mob last week in Milwaukee, which opposed the health police in their duty of isolating small-pox patients, and even resemble the Christian science theorists who believe in curing disease by the laying on of the hands.

W. R.

Healthy Progress in Ohio.

East Liverpool, Ohio, Aug. 10.—No. 318 is still in existence, notwithstanding the hard lines it has been in for the past year. It will be remembered that about a year ago we went out, the proprietors of the two dailies, News-Review and Crisis refusing to sign our scale, which called for nine hours and $2 per day for compositors. The News-Review, after three days' struggle signed, but the Crisis has remained firm in the determination to not sign ever since, and has employed "Fraternity" people and apprentices. But during the past year No. 318 has not allowed any grass to grow under its feet. Through its efforts a trades council has been organized, representing sixteen different trades, and the matter placed in the hands of the grievance committee. We have had to go slow however, as there has been a strike on in the potteries since the middle of January, which was only settled the first of July. Our trouble was in the hands of the trades council, and at their request nothing was done until the pottery strike was settled. At a meeting of the council last Wednesday the committee reported having seen the proprietor of the Crisis and half persuaded the committee that the best thing to do would be for No. 318 to make his shop an open one. Our delegates soon convinced the committee and the rest of the delegates that this would not do, and we stuck for the signing of the scale or not, believing that he should either employ none but union men or none but rats. The committee was ordered to go back with a comittee from No. 318, and ask the plain question, whether he intended to sign or not. This committee is to go to-morrow (the 11th) with this ultimatum. If he refuses to sign then a boycott will be declared upon him and what few advertisers he has. This may seem to some as taking summary action, but No. 318 has been lenient with him time after time, and has given him every opportunity to sign, yet all offers of settlement have been treated with contempt.

No. 318, at a recent meeting, indorsed the action of Second Vice-President McFarland and President Prescott in the action taken in the Akron trouble. We know something about the International Printing Pressmen's Union, as there is now and has been for the past year and a half a member of that body in charge of the Crisis pressroom, and if he had joined with us in our strike we would have gained the day. If other members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union are like this fellow, they are a delectable lot and do not deserve recognition of union men.

The writer has been appointed organizer of the American Federation of Labor for this district by President Gompers, and is meeting with considerable success in forming federal unions, and thinks it would be advisable for sister unions to select some good man and have him appointed for a like purpose, because it is well-known that every trade organized and every union formed make the struggle against capital that much easier and success surer. If typographical unions would take the initial step in this matter it would be a good thing for the organization.

N. G. King.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Apprenticeship Question—Labor Day—Outlook Not Encouraging.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—The election for officers and delegates of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, held July 25, resulted as follows: President, George A. Tracy; vice-president, A. J. Arnold; secretary, Frank H. Padgett; treasurer, John J. Higgins; sergeant-at-arms, R. E. Hardwicke; doorkeeper, Gran. Horford; trustee, George M. Depue. This year the only interest in the election was the selection of the delegates. Those in the race were Wm. E. Greenfield, John R. Lamson, T. M. Lawler, John S. Leech, Frank S. Lerch, Chas. E. Miller, Ed T. Toner and Edward F. Woodside. The delegates elected are: Wm. E. Greenfield, T. M. Lawler, John S. Leech and Ed T. Toner. The chapel voting took place in the various composing rooms in the city in the afternoon. From 1 o'clock till 7 o'clock polls were kept open at Typographical Hall for the unemployed printers and for those who are engaged in other pursuits. The voting was not as heavy as in years gone by, and the fact that there was no opposition to the regular ticket caused many of the 1,640 members of No. 101 to stay away from the voting places.

For secretary, Mr. Frank Padgett had no opposition. Nuff sed. The same may be said of the office of treasurer, for Columbia Union knows a good thing when it has it in the person of John J. Higgins.

Mr. W. E. Shields, the retiring president of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, has been appointed to a foremanship at the G. P. O. by Public Printer Benedict. Mr. Shields has made an exceptionally good officer, and has guarded the finances of the union in such a manner as to enable her to be on a good financial footing.

There has been much discussion of late among the printers by the action of the Senate in passing the House bill authorizing the Public Printer to employ twenty-five apprentices in the Government Printing office. To this the typographical unions object, on the ground that it increases, unnecessarily, the number of compositors available, and is therefore a detriment to their organizations. Senator Peffer, of Kansas, sought to have the amendment stricken out, and defended his position by saying that while he believed in the right of every man to work, he believed men in different occupations had the right to protect themselves from undue competition from outside. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, defended the paragraph in the bill allowing the apprentices, and thought it was perfectly proper for the government to allow these young men to have the opportunity of learning a useful trade. Senator Palmer, of Illinois, in a brief speech, took the same position. Senator Manderson urged upon Senator Peffer the injustice of attempting to limit the opportunities of those who wished especially to enter a certain trade or occupation by allowing any restraint against entering into it, and thought the government should not be a party to such a policy. The amendment was adopted allowing the apprentices, and Senators Gorman, Ransom and Manderson, the Committee on Printing, appointed conferees.

Arrangements are being rapidly pushed forward for the first celebration of Labor Day in this city. The members of Columbia Union will have a printing press in line, and the eccentric engineers will supply steam with which to operate it, while the publisher of the Advocate, a labor paper, will furnish 10,000 copies of his sheet with two pages blank, and ready for the feeder. This combination will thus supply a novel feature in the public exhibition of practical printing. This paper will contain a brief history of Congressional legislation effected by the active and persistent efforts of the labor organizations of the district, notably the declaration of Labor Day as a holiday, the national eight-hour law, and the free textbook system in the district. It has been decided to carry only the American flag in line. The District Assembly, Knights of Labor, and the Federation of Labor will not be in line as organizations, but probably every member will be present in the other orders. It is evident that a union picnic on an extensive scale will succeed the parade.

The engagement of Mr. John Hugg, an exprint, and Miss Laura V. Lipp, of this city, is announced. Who dare say there is nothing in a name? It makes a fellow's arms flop about like the wings of a devil fish, and his mouth keep time like a patent clothes wringer, to think of the bliss that is in store for this couple.

Thrice happy should John and Laura be,
Their names go well together—
He'll get his Lipp, she her Hugg,
And both Hugg and Lipp each other.

The printing business, in all its branches, has been exceedingly dull in Washington the past three months. People continue the refrain that business is dull, and the stubborn fact is before us. Many of the prints have been deprived of the pleasures of a summer trip to the mountains, or some favorite watering place, and many have only been able to obtain the bare necessaries of life at home. We may not be able to follow the fashions, but we have managed to have clothing enough to appear respectable in. Our houses may need renovating, but the paint and whitewash will hold a while yet, and ancient furniture will become dearer for old association's sake.

The machines have, in this as well as in other cities, sent the printing business to the "demnition bow wows," but it is hoped that we may pass safely through these great dangers which threaten to sweep us away from the face of the earth. While it is natural that we should deplore our losses and troubles, we should, nevertheless, thank the Almighty for the blessings we have, and make the best of them while they last. It is hoped that the reading public will soon tire of machine-made newspapers, and that the printing business may increase to such an extent as to give employment to all who are willing and anxious to labor.

Owing to the rapid developments in machinery, the printer's devil is speedily going out of date.

The new daily paper, the Times, is a success, I hear, under its new management. It is well made up, interesting, aggressive and full of news, not only of importance to the labor class, but all citizens of Washington. The Times is a seven day paper, and gives employment to twenty odd men. It is the only sheet set by hand in the city, and of course presents a neater appearance than its competitors, the Star, Post and News.

E. H. Cox.

Shylocking Condemned.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 6.—It is not my intention to say much upon the Akron affair, for, of all things of which little needs be said this requires the least. Suffice it to say, therefore, that I am unable to recall any act of the present officers of the International Typographical Union of North America that is more worthy of commendation than this same much-aired "Akron-affair," and the more light shed, the plainer appears the fact that President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland discharged their duty to the letter. Upon several questions I have differed widely from the present administration, but never with intent to abuse. But this noble, courageous stand taken by them in Akron has placed nearly every doubt heretofore held almost into oblivion. Well done, Prescott! Well done, McFarland! and may your successors in office display at all times such unreserved sense of duty.

If pressmen, machine operators, or other allied trades ever hope to win the support of the International Typographical Union let them be one of us; and such of them as are with us surely should have that support due them "in preference to others." I hold it to be wickedly wrong to abuse officials when their duty requires them to use strong measures. Such a task is unpleasant, to say the least, and willful, malicious abuse only adds to their discomfort. I venture the assertion that nine out of ten persons who are now abusing President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland would, had they been at the helm, not only have caused the surrender of the charter of the typographical union at Akron, but would have made a complete rat's nest of that city. There should be but one International Typographical Union. All printing trades should compose that body, but each should control their respective affairs. Operators of typesetting devices are as distinctly an "allied trade" as are the pressmen, etc., and should be so considered. We may not like to admit this fact, but it is the truth just the same.

But I desire to offer a suggestion or two, trusting it will go before the proper committee, that something may be said relative thereto at the coming convention:

First—shylocking, i. e., borrowing money at 10 per cent. per week from business managers or others connected with printing offices—allowing some men to work at 10 per cent. below the adopted scale of prices, to the hurt of such men as "keep the faith" inviolate—should be most positively prohibited by International law, or, rather, the International Union should enjoin upon local unions that this practice shall be prohibited, under penalty of having its charter revoked, notwithstanding the law as it now is, that "so long as seven men," etc. It is simply ridiculously heinous to have "shylocking" in the manner in which it is practiced, and that, too, as much for the purpose of "making me solid" with the powers that be as for any other reason. In most instances, too, it is carried on in such a way as to make it hard to prove, and, as a sure remedy, circumstantial evidence might be relied on. How can we get at this?

Another matter is the election of International Typographical Union officers. I believe they should be "elected by the people" over whom they are to rule. Imagine, if you please, the Congress of the United States electing the chief magistrate of the nation. What American citizen would relish any such perversion of citizenship? Let nominations for International officers be made at conventions or otherwise, but let these officers be elected on the last Wednesday in July next preceding the convention of the International. It will be easy enough to make returns of election, and to have all votes honestly counted. If this plan is adopted conventions will be held for business, and a good deal less for log-rolling for office. Each allied trade should also elect their own ruler.

If I have written aught that singes the hair of any head, or pinches the toe of any foot, let it singe or pinch. I propose to air a few crooked things, if in my power; and, unless a radical reformation speedily takes place, contemplate mentioning a few names. I want to see wrongs righted some way. I want less belying of our creed. If a man must work at less than the adopted scale, by any pretense whatever, let him receive that condemnation such as he deserves, as meted out to other systems of ratting.

W. W. Daniel.

Worcester Booms the Label.

Worcester, Mass., Aug. 10.—It now looks as if Worcester would be a great machine town before long, much to the sorrow of the tourist (Worcester was a great stopping place for the traveling fraternity) and to the intense grief of some of the regulars.

The Evening Post has just put in one Thorne machine, and another is soon to follow. The advent of machines in this office, however, will not result in diminishing the number of men employed, as they are at present using plates, and consequently the force is not very large.

The Telegram is going to put in Mergenthaler machines, how many I haven't been able to learn. Fac-similes of the key-board of the machine have already been distributed among the men. Result: A great amount of speculation as to when they will arrive and who will be the lucky ones.

The Spy has five Mergenthaler's in operation and they seem to be satisfied with them, although they are still using some plate-matter. Their introduction in this office led to the discharge of two old-timers here, Messrs. Cheney and Peckman. Two others were, however, added to the force shortly after.

With machines on the Spy, Telegram and Post, the Gazette will be the only hand-set daily in the city, and the "regulars," in that office are naturally wondering when they will strike them.

The election for delegate to the International Typographical Union Convention was the most hotly contested that ever was held here. There were three candidates in the field, President Wiggin, of the Post; ex-President J. B. N. Souliere, who were nominated at the regular meeting; and Thomas Healy, of the Telegram, a "dark horse" put in the field after the meeting. The canvass was sharp but friendly, and resulted in the election of Mr. Souliere, by three votes.

At the last meeting of No. 165, considerable important business was transacted. Owing to the depleted state of our treasury, caused by the death of three of our members during the last four months (we pay $150 on the death of a member) an assessment of $1.00 was levied on each member.

The committee on rules regarding the use of the label made its report, and the label committee now has something tangible to go by, something it has been sadly in need of. Boom the label, now, boys, for you have a great field to work in, and you can do more for No. 165 and unionism in general through the label than by any other method.

Genial Frank Schofield was elected recording secretary in place of George C. Smith, deceased. He was a most excellent choice.

There was an attempt made to organize a branch of the International Printing Pressmen's Union here last Sunday, but the meeting was a flat failure. Circulars are out for another meeting next Tuesday. The prime mover is a man named Gallagher from Boston, who is now working in one of the offices in this city. He approached several of our members, but was unsuccessful in his attempt to get any of them to aid him.

Leon.

We would like to see a working man who would not be willing to have his earnings increased sufficiently to make his belongings amenable to the income tax, so strongly opposed by monopoly and wealth-grabbers.

It would improve matters amazingly if all those who are intelligent enough were to look at both sides of a question occasionally. All one-sidedness is a near approach to bigotry.

THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

The Akron Affair Developing Its True Colors—Actions at Various Points.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 6.—The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the regular meeting of Typographical Union, No. 3, and copies of same ordered to Akron Typographical, No. 182, and the International Typographical Union officials for publication in the JOURNAL:

Whereas, The establishment of a pressmen's union at Akron, Ohio, under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, by President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland, to take the place of a band of secessionists, has caused considerable comment, both favorable and unfavorable, and knowing the facts and circumstances as well as we do, and

Whereas, Untruthful and dishonorable statements have been sent broadcast by the enemies of organized labor in regard to President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland, we hear with gratification of the triumph of true trades-unionism over disorganization at Akron, especially in view of the treatment accorded a committee of the International Typographical Union by the National Convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, held in this city last year, where all honorable means were used to effect a reconciliation, and being aware of some of the disreputable and contemptible acts perpetrated by the local branch of said band of seceders; therefore be it

Resolved, That Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3, believes in the International Typographical Union of North America reserving to itself "the right to fix, regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in the several allied (printing) crafts in North America," which right has always been recognized, and never disputed by any reputable labor organization on this continent for over forty years.

Resolved, That Cincinnati Union extends congratulations to the International Typographical Union for having at its head a man who has the ability to guide us along the straight course, regardless of the few alleged statesmen, who are only too anxious to sink the good ship.

Resolved, That Cincinnati Union hereby most emphatically and unqualifiedly approves of the action of President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland, in the Akron affair, and hereby urges sister unions to thoroughly investigate the facts in the case before criticising or condemning their course in this matter.

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded for publication in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and also to the Akron Typographical Union.

Respectfully submitted,
OSCAR BAILEY, President.
WM. B. OWENS, Secretary-Treasurer.

LANSING TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 72. }
LANSING, July 31. }

President Wm. B. Prescott:

DEAR SIR—At our regular meeting last Saturday evening, your communication explanatory of the action of the International Typographical Union at Akron was read in connection with the communication from San Francisco, No. 21, and the following resolution was passed, and a copy of the same ordered sent to you:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the action of the International Typographical Union, and particularly the action of Second Vice-President McFarland, in the endeavor to organize every branch of the printing craft in the city of Akron, Ohio, in harmony with the principles of the International Typographical Union. CLEMENT J. STRANG, Secretary.

PORT HURON, MICH., Aug. 4, 1894.

W. B. Prescott:

DEAR SIR—At the regular meeting of Port Huron Typographical Union, No. 300, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Port Huron Typographical Union having received circulars from time to time in reference to the Akron, Ohio, trouble, it hereby expresses an unanimous vote of confidence in our Second Vice-President, H. C. McFarland, and wish the same conveyed to him through you. And also heartily approves of the manner in which the Akron affair has been adjusted. Also that this communication be published in the TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

JOHN E. FINN, President.
F. VAN VALKENBURG, Secretary.

CAMDEN, N.J., July 29.—The following resolution was passed unanimously at the regular stated meeting of No. 132, July 23d:

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Camden Typographical Union, No. 132, do most heartily indorse the action taken by the officers of the International Typographical Union in the Akron, Ohio, pressmen's strike.

SAM. T. WOODROW, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 5.—At a meeting of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, the following resolution was adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, hereby heartily indorses the action of the International Typographical Union officials in the recent trouble at Akron, Ohio.

HALL OF TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 248, }
ROME, GA., August 5, 1894. }

At a regular meeting of Seven Hills City Typographical Union, No. 248, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This union believes the publications being disseminated against Second Vice-President McFarland's action in regard to the Akron trouble are calculated and intended to retard the progress of organized labor,

Resolved, That we indorse the Vice-President's action and support him in his efforts to perpetuate and maintain the principles of unionism, and ask and bespeak for him the support and co-operation of all typographical unions throughout the country loyal to the International Typographical Union, in which alone is vested the right to grant charters and make laws for the government of the craft.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Indianapolis for publication in the official organ. T. B. SPENCE, President.
WALTER S. COTTON, Secretary.

LINCOLN, NEB., Aug. 6.—Pressmen's Union, No. 6, after having received, read and discussed the various circulars and communications from both sides of the Akron affair, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this union indorses and commends our Prosideut and Second Vice-President for the action taken by them in the Akron affair, and we do hope that some agreement may be had at our International meeting whereby both International organizations may dwell in harmony and unity.

G. R. KNOWLES, Financial Secretary.

OSHKOSH, WIS., August 8.—No. 211, at its regular meeting held August 5, passed a resolution to notify the officers of the International Union that No. 211 fully indorses the action of Second vice-President McFarland in the matter of establishing a pressman's union at Akron, O.; and congratulates Akron Union, No. 182, on the efficient work for the cause of unionism recently accomplished in that city. W. A. HILTON, Secretary.

Not Pleased With the Action.

PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION, NO. 17, }
INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3, 1893. }

William B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—The following resolutions were passed at the August meeting of Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 17:

Whereas, The officers of the International Typographical Union have seen fit to supply the Werner Printing Company with pressmen to take the places of the locked out International Printing Pressmen's Union pressmen; and

Whereas, The International Printing Pressmen's Union have shown by their action at Pittsburg that they are true union men and worthy of our confidence and co-operation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we denounce the action of President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland as being contrary to the principles of true unionism, and though following the letter of the law, was a gross violation of its spirit; and be it

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and resolutions be sent to President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland, and to the TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. LOUIS F. TUTTLE, Recording Secretary.

PRESIDENT PRESCOTT'S REPLY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 9, 1894.

Louis F. Tuttle, Secretary Indianapolis Pressmen's Union, No. 17:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of August 7th, enclosing resolutions recently adopted by No. 17 denouncing myself and Vice-President McFarland, came to hand yesterday afternoon. The Akron affair has been very thoroughly ventilated in the press, and as my opinions are well known, you will pardon me when I say I am unable to follow the line of argument pursued in the resolutions. You admit that our action was in accordance with law, but denounce it as being violative of the principles of unionism. Tell me, pray, where you find the principles of unionism expounded except in the laws you were a party to enacting; at least that is the only guide an official has, and if he is to be denounced and reprobated for maintaining his obligation to enforce these mandates and protect our members, I am quite satisfied that it should be so, but I do think that some legitimate, substantial and tangible reasons should be advanced in support of the denunciation. In the absence of such support the resolutions are little better than the childish expedients of "calling names" and "making faces" at those with whom one disagrees. I fail to see where there can possibly be any violation of the spirit or intent of our laws, as all those bearing on the subject were enacted long before there was ever such a body as the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and it can not therefore be held that the enactors had such a situation as at present confronts us in mind. Yours fraternally, W. B. PRESCOTT.

BUSINESS men of all classes should favor and encourage all classes of organized labor. Organized labor gets better pay than unorganized labor. Getting better pay, it has more of a surplus of money to spend for domestic necessities. The more money a workingman has to spare for his necessities, the more money flows into the channels of business and commerce. It doesn't take an expert in solving the problems in Euclid to solve that example. A chump could see that, even on a dead run.

THE present widespread and revolutionary drift toward monopoly certainly can not go much farther and be tolerated. The very freedom of the people is menaced and the tendency is toward a common sense of self-respect.

ACTIVE UNIONISM.

Indorsement of Officials—Boom of the Label—Jumping Machines—Gossip.

DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 9.—If it be true that the darkest hour is that which precedes the dawn, the printers of Detroit ought to be receiving the first gleams of the sunlight of prosperity pretty soon, for never were conditions darker than at present. The depression is not felt so badly in the newspaper offices as it is in the job and book offices, where forces have been reduced to the lowest notch and where those who are working have to be content with three-quarter and in some cases half time. Most of the men put on a brave front and express the belief that these "good old Democratic times" will not last forever.

Our election for delegate to the Louisville convention resulted in the choice of President Wm. L. Bessler for the position, and he was installed at our August meeting. The delegate-elect was asked for a speech, and in his reply said that although he was a machine man he would endeavor to impartially represent all the interests of No. 18 at the convention, and we who know him know that he will do so with credit alike to himself and No. 18. The meeting also voted unanimously to instruct its delegate to extend a cordial invitation to the International to hold its next meeting in Detroit, which will be in the same rotation as in former years, as the last meeting held at Louisville was followed by one held at Detroit. The members of No. 18, without exception, hope that this town will be honored with the convention in 1896.

Our Allied Printing Trades Council is actively at work and has already made itself felt. A pressmen's union, under International Typographical Union jurisdiction, has been organized and will be well looked after. The label is being boomed by advertising in the daily papers and in other ways. Members of the union have been furnished with slips containing the following: "A customer respectfully requests that when you have printing done that you patronize offices using the union label of the Typographical Union, of which these cuts are fac-similes. As a favor to union men, ask to have the union label used on all your printed matter. It is a guarantee of superior workmanship and human and healthful homes. Offices that can not supply this label are not strictly union offices. Believe no report to the contrary." One of these is supposed to accompany the money of the union printer whenever he makes a purchase, and if the plan is carried out, as intended, its power for good is unlimited.

Our delegates to the Allied Printing Trades Council were instructed to draw up a thorough and hearty indorsement of President Prescott and Vice-President McFarland's action in the Akron affair, and forward the same to those most interested.

Two of our members have been fined $10 a piece for "jumping" machines, and two others are now in the hands of a committee for alleged commitment of a like offense. Strange that men in these hard times will willfully forget their obligations to their fellow-members when work is to be given out, as any of the above offenders could have found a sub had he been so minded.

The "organized companies" subject came up again at our last meeting, when a resolution was passed fining any member $5 who took work from an employer when he had an unfulfilled contract on hand, virtually holding two situations.

By a notice given at the last meeting, we are to vote upon the percentage system of collecting dues at our September meeting. A good idea and one that ought to carry.

Arrangements are almost completed for the launching of a new daily paper in our city. It is to be an afternoon sheet published in the interests of organized labor by private enterprise. The Trades and Labor Council will have a say in the policy of the paper and will be asked to indorse an editor chosen by the management. Such a paper has been talked of for a long time, and some disappointment is felt that, now it is about to become a fact, that the composition is not to be done entirely by hand, but, then, we can't expect to have things all our own way in this degenerate age.

The independent political action scheme is booming with a big "B," and already two conventions have been held and a third is dated for to-night. The chief stumbling block thus far has been whether or not candidates shall be permitted to accept indorsements from other parties. Thus far, the delegates opposed to indorsements have been in the majority, but the matter is not yet definitely settled. A good many printers are named among the possible candidates, and if all who are mentioned are not only nominated but elected, there will be a noticeable revival in the printing trade in Detroit.

Rowland Hill, one of Detroit's contingent at the Printers' Home, had an interesting and lengthy letter in last Sunday's News-Tribune.

The Rogers Typographic Company has removed its entire plant from Cleveland to Detroit, and is now manufacturing its machines here.

The scheme to reduce the learner's scale for machine operators was defeated at the election, not receiving the necessary three-fourths majority. It will now be in order, as it has been in the past, for Detroit proprietors to send outside for experienced operators when they want them, while our home compositors are left without even a chance to learn to operate.

The strike of the printers employed on the German daily, the Michigan Volksblatt, has been settled, after eight weeks' duration, to the satisfaction of the men. As the German printers are now members of our own International body, we rejoice with them as with brothers. E. B.

Unionism on Business Principles.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The following extract from a letter from Chicago, signed by "W. R.," touches the keynote of sensible union policy:

Make the benefit connected with membership as great as possible, then strike off the rolls every name that is not entitled to be there. Cut away the dead wood, and keep only those who are journeymen printers, able to apply for work on their own individual competency. If we are to undertake the task of accepting every applicant for membership without regard to his ability to sustain himself, and then use the prestige of the union to compel employers to accept him at the scale, or, not succeeding in that, to drain the treasury to support him in idleness, then the union is going outside of its original province, and is attempting an absolute impossibility. There are men in our union who, as carpenters, blacksmiths or laborers, would be clearly entitled to out of work benefits, but by drawing such as printers would be guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses.

These lines should have the approval of every one who believes that our organization should be conducted on a sound business basis, and that we ought to be anxious for quality rather than quantity in the matter of making additions to our ranks.

In these times we should be conservative, if we wish to hold what we have already gained. Better stand still than force issues with heavy odds against us. An advance made gradually and peacefully is the longest lived. True, extremely radical unionists will indorse every new dogma without investigating, solely because it is offered in the name of unionism, but sensible people are inclined to look askance at new projects unless they seem very plausible. The demagogue who shouts "treason" every time a conservative man counsels moderation, and charges "treachery" because conservative members do not indorse every project which emanates from the mind of an agitator, shows that his unionism is of that questionable kind which upholds the use of dynamite and the torch as means of improving the wage-earner's condition. Let us have unionism on business principles, and let us, instead of hiring professional agitators to lead us into the ways of dynamiters and anarchists, think for ourselves, and adopt only such new laws as will better our condition. But, with all this, we should instantly repeal any measure which, after trial, has shown itself to be injurious to our welfare as wage-earners. Make haste slowly when adopting untried measures, but be swift to discard unwise laws, so proved by trial.

"W. R.'s" ideas upon membership are good. I wish that we, as an organization, adhered more closely to the principles he has laid down. A MEMBER OF NO. 21.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug. 7.—The following contributions from June 22 to date to the George W. Childs' memorial fund are hereby acknowledged:

George H. Buchanan's office, Philadelphia, Pa., additional	.95
Members of Evening Telegraph chapel, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Percy Johnston, 50c.; Charles Horn, 50c.; James Kelly, 50c.; J. Franklin Cline, 50c.; James Smith, 25c.; James Mateer, 50c.; John J. Gallagher, 50c.; Victor Thompson, 50c.; A. G. Benkhart, 50c.; George Beard, 25c.; H. E. Fisher, 50c.; Gus A. Benkhart, 25c.; Charles Clouse, 50c.; R. K. Duffield, 50c.; William H. Bell, Jr., 50c.; Ira Somers, 50c.; Thomas Jacobs, 50c.	7.75
W. W. Daniels, Louisville, Ky.	1.00
Total	$9.70
Previously acknowledged	365.15
Total	$374.85
Subscription acknowledged	500.00

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

WHAT is the difference between a "free" laboring man getting nothing more than a common sustenance for his toil, and the "bond" slave who was well fed and clothed to preserve his existence as a mere chattle. To define the difference will tax the utmost stretch of the imagination.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION OF LABOR COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 15, 1894.

THE ballot-box invites you.

THE incendiary press must go.

WHO is not for us is against us.

A UNION label is the fashionable tip.

DON'T waste your ballot on an enemy.

MUNICIPAL ownership is gaining ground.

PUT none but the friends of labor on guard.

EVEN the freedom of the press is in peril.

A SCORE of cities have allied trades councils.

THE JOURNAL is being more generally read than ever before.

EVEN private papers are not safe from over-officious government hirelings.

THE United Typothetæ doesn't seem to be united worth a cent in many of the larger cities.

COMPULSORY arbitration would seem to be a contradiction of terms—a sort of misnomer.

THERE isn't a church in the land that doesn't preach boycott to all other denominations.

JUDGE RICKS, of infamous notoriety, is the subject of congressional investigation. Embezzlement.

CONGRESS will soon adjourn. Then for the record on government ownership of the telegraph system.

CONGRESS is just what the working masses of the country make it. The majority rules. Fix your own ballot.

BOYCOTT with your ballot any Congressman who failed to support government ownership of the telegraph system.

WHAT is the matter with the government calling out the army for the suppression of the union of railroad managers?

RAT shops are a detriment to the growth of pure unionism. There should be unweeding of gardens at various points.

THE labels and ballot are weapons of boycott beyond the reach of either a subsidized press or a corrupt United States official.

TO MAKE an office square, union, every branch should be working under International Union charter from cellar to garret.

IF you want your private business sacredly respected, you will have to write your telegrams in cipher sent over the Western Union wires.

A BALLOT may be discharged with smokeless powder, but if properly directed by workingmen it will "bring down the game" all the same.

IT won't do to blame the other fellow all the time. Sum up shortcomings in your own household. You may discover something that will enlighten you.

HIRED editors of the monopolistic daily press raise their hands in holy horror at anything bearing the resemblance of a boycott. With them it is an un-American and a wholly unlawful proceeding for a free American citizen to patronize those of his own free choice, or to refuse to buy of any Tom, Dick and Harry who may force himself into a passage of commerce or mart. What scoundrelly hypocrisy is every day practiced by these would-be framers of public opinion. There is not to-day a more dastardly species of boycott than that enforced by every newspaper in the Associated Press—a boycott at once unsparing, relentless, if not positively remorseless. With the aid of the Western Union Telegraph this moneyed monopoly confines the benefits of its association to a limited number in each city, who are allowed entrance only at exorbitant rates, and then the combine opens war upon all outsiders—war bitter, pitiless, savage—a war of extirpation and extermination. A million dollars, at least, has been sacrificed in the various cities of this country in efforts to embark in the newspaper business; efforts characterized with commendable business qualifications, brains, ability and experience; efforts which, if successful, would have been sources of enlightenment and benefit to the general public. But the monopolistic foot was planted for their destruction. No money could buy into the combine. Boycott was the warfare used upon all "adventurers," and final defeat the sacrifice in every instance where the monopoly ring sent forth the edict of its displeasure. Oh, no; you mustn't boycott, except when it's interference with our "special privileges!"

THE anarchistic rulings in certain courts of late may some day return to plague their inventors. Trampling upon the rights of the masses in the interest of the money power may fit the occasion of its purpose, but the application of such precedents are not always attended with happy results. The time may come when the same principle applied to other occasions may not be enthusiastically lauded and applauded by the subsidized press of the money power. If the principle is correct, why may it not be applied to the too blatant editor, whose constant howl is "anarchy" to every conflicting expression of sentiment not in line with his own way of thinking. Even the liberty of the press is not safe under the temporary assumption of power lately exercised by certain judges. If, under a constitutional form of government such as ours, a judge can dictate what a man shall or shall not write in a private correspondence, what is to secure the liberty of a newspaper writer to write whate'er he please, even in criticism of the officers of law and order. How would the owners and controllers of a free press relish a court censor? Let the hired claquers of the capitalistic press keep up the applause of these courtly efforts. Their time will come. Once abolish the principle of the freedom of thought and speech, and with their downfall and the suppression of a free press, will come the failure and abasement of republican institutions and a destruction of the liberties of a free people.

AS Labor Day approaches, active preparations are being made at every point for a demonstration worthy of the occasion. As it has by act of Congress been made a legal holiday, it will doubtless receive more attention than usual this year. Printers are never missing in the parade, and with the cigarmakers and other larger organizations generally form the nucleus for the gathering of the masses on this festive occasion. Among the features of the coming labor holiday, the craft should be distinctive and emphatic in making prominent the government control of the telegraph system of the country. Members should emblazon it on their banners, display it on their badges and give it indorsement in every possible way. The people are with us in this effort to break down a heartless monopoly, and its advocacy in no unmistaken terms should not be neglected nor lost sight of.

THE International Railroader, just started in Chicago, is under the management of D. R. Ramsey, late grand chief of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. It has the right ring, and is destined to do a power of good in the field of organized labor.

NO BRANCH of labor has been benefited more by organization than the carpenters.

THE board of aldermen of Chicago, by resolution, ordered that all printing done thereafter be done in union offices, and that said printing bear the union label.

AN effort will be made at the session of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, September 17, to secure the headquarters of that organization for Indianapolis.

ALL of the German-American unions should send delegates to allied trades councils in all cities where more than one organization holds charters under our jurisdiction.

MICHAEL F. BATTLE, a veteran compositor of Vicksburg, Miss., has recently been elected for the twenty-fifth annual term secretary of Typographical Union No. 105, of that city.

IF the Associated Press continues in its successes in aid of the Western Union Telegraph monopoly, the double boycott will soon wipe out entirely the United Press Telegraph Company.

EIGHT hours constitute a day's work in New York State, and none but citizens of the United States are to be employed on State or municipal work, whether done by contract or otherwise. Organized labor should be alive to its interests in other localities.

THE capitalistic daily press talks loudly of "public opinion," as with authority. What they generally represent is the wealthy few who own them. Their advice is always in the interest of the millionaire, and their methods are to close up the eye of the public so that they can the more easily take the hide off of the suffering masses.

THIS is no time to let the interest in union organization wane or weaken. Let every member of a union of any class or calling resolve to attend the next meeting of his organization. Get together, all of you, and have a kind of "experience" meeting. Have a free interchange of views. You'll feel better, and good will surely come of it.

EFFORTS are being made by the officials of the International Union to secure railroad rates to and from Louisville for delegates and visitors in attendance upon the convention. Correspondence has been opened with the managers of the passenger traffic associations, and the outlook presents a favorable aspect. The best will be done that is possible.

A COPY of the report of the Ohio Printing Crafts Union, held at Columbus, April 12, 1894, is at hand. It gives evidence of admirable progress in the craft in Ohio, and promises much of favorable results for the future. The officers for the current year are: President, Frank L. Rist, Cincinnati; vice-president, A. C. Crouse, Findlay; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Cross, Zanesville.

THE mammoth printing house of Rand-McNally, at Chicago, refused to comply with the union scale of Typographical Union, No. 16, and the firm has now arrayed against it the combined forces of the organized labor of the entire country, including the American Federation of Labor, the Knights of Labor, the cigarmakers, carpenters and others. The printing craft generally know what that means, and will need no special diagrams to further illustrate duties and necessities.

THERE is no law to prevent three or more men from combining to do that which one man has a legal and recognized right to do. A walk-out is just as legal as a lock-out. A boycott is not more unfair than a black-list. Organized money capital has no more right of holiness and legality than organized labor capital. No fair and sensible unionist favors lawlessness and violence any more than those revelling temporarily in the wealth of money capital. Judges in the exercise of "brief" authority may uphold the aggressive tryanny of the money power, but when labor awakens to a realization of its power, with the ballot, to make and unmake presidents, congresses and courts, and to withhold its patronage from hired organs disseminating doctrines incendiary to the progress of labor economics, there will be a change for the better. Even with late disasters, organized labor is stronger to-day than even before.

Addresses Wanted.

IF Rod Payne will write Harry Reno, of Hot Springs, Ark., he will find out something to his interest.

INFORMATION wanted as to the present whereabouts of Wallace H. Hyde, by his brother. Address Fred Hyde, Helena, Mont.

THE address of W. E. Holbein and Charles Boyer are wanted by R. V. Whitaker, 30 W. Seminary St., Norwalk, Ohio. Last heard of were working in Logansport, Ind.

FRED W. FREEMAN will receive a letter from his brother containing transportation by addressing the postmaster at his last address.

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of J. S. Cunliff will confer a favor by sending his address to his brother, Irving Cunliff, 9214 Houston Ave., South Chicago.

W. B. C. Wible, last heard of in Milwaukee, send address to F. C. Fisher, care Capital, Des Moines, Iowa.

A. L. HARRIS, last heard of in Nashville, en route to Mexico, send address to M. Wasmund, care Post composing room, Syracuse, N. Y.

A LETTER from Dundee, Scotland, addressed to James Cunnison, Esq., awaits his orders at Fort Wayne, Ind. Address Box 30, Fort Wayne, Ind.

D. J. DWYER, your address is wanted by William J. Holden, Southington, Conn.

IF Wm. Malone, a native of Fall River, will send his address to his mother, Mrs. William Malone, 8 Brownell street, Fall River, Mass., he will learn of something to his advantage. The secretary of any local union having Mr. Malone as a member within the last few years will please notify the same address.

Miscellaneous.

CARD 24,295, issued by Cedar Rapids Union, No. 192, to J. D. Dunbar, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries please return to C. M. Dawley, 409 Second avenue, West Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CERTIFICATE of membership No. 27,540, issued to Herman G. Bott, by Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35, May 13, 1894, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries are notified to take up the same and return to William Irick, secretary-treasurer No. 35.

TRAVELING card 28,440, issued to John Mooney, by Atlanta Typographical Union, No. 48, has been lost, and a duplicate issued. Secretaries please take up the original card and return to W. L. Skelton, Atlanta, Ga.

CERTIFICATE of membership, No. 30,135, issued to Frank J. Merath, by Nashville Typographical Union, No. 20, June 30, 1894, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will please take it up if presented, and return to Secretary M. L. Ford, Nashville, Tenn.

TRAVELING card No. 26,157, issued by Gainesville Typographical Union, No. 74, to A. G. Moore, May 18, 1894, has been lost, and duplicate issued. Secretaries please forward to J. K. Rudolph, secretary No. 74, Gainesville, Tex.

CARD No. A 80,394, issued to Henry Auger, March 5, 1891, by Oshkosh Union, No. 211, has been lost. If this card is presented take it up, and send to W. A. Hilton, secretary Typographical Union No. 211, Oshkosh, Wis. Lock box 236.

State of Trade and Notes.

ANACONDA, MONT.—State of trade, dull; supply of printers greater than the demand.

AUGUSTA, GA.—State of trade, very dull; prospects not bright for the future; several subs on the town.

BAY CITY, MICH.—State of trade, dull; plenty of subs in town.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—State of trade, dull; several printers out of employment; not much prospect of business brightening up very soon.

BURLINGTON, IA.—Trade barely fair, with plenty of subs. Nothing doing in job lines.

BUTTE, MONT.—Business is at a standstill—never worse in the history of Butte.

COLUMBUS, O.—Work still continues very dull, with plenty of home talent for same.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Business dull; outlook not flattering. Hand typesetters here are almost double the number employed; a number of them would leave town if they could get enough work to pay their way out.

LIMA, O.—State of trade very dull, with plenty of home printers.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—Business very dull; town full of idle men.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—State of trade, dull; half of the resident typos walking the streets.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Trade very dull and subs getting but little to do. The machine scare has come again, and it is now said that the Evening Banner will put in machines upon the completion of its new building, about October 1, and that the American will do likewise about the first of the coming year.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Work here is very dull at the present time.

NORFOLK, VA.—Work here is very dull at present, and the prospects are by no means bright. Subs would do well to stay away, for a time at least.

PEORIA, ILL.—State of trade, dull.

PORT HURON, MICH.—State of trade is quiet and the prospects favorable; plenty of men for the casual work. The Port Huron Evening News has been purchased by the Detroit News, and a commendable improvement is already apparent, though the change took place only about a week ago.

READING, PA.—State of trade improving.

SAGINAW, MICH.—Trade very dull; Thorne machines will be introduced in the Globe office soon.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Trade continues dull.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Trade still demoralized and no improvement expected before fall.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—Business very dull; many idle men.

John Gutenberg.*

Great writers have chanted for ages,
In soul-stirring prose and sweet rhyme,
Their praises of heroes and sages
Who lived in the good olden time;
And no one begrudges their glory
Or niche in the temple of fame,
But there's one man in history's story
Who knocks them all out, just the same.

CHORUS.

So, let us fill up our bright glasses,
And drink of their sparkling contents
To him who all others surpasses—
John Gutenberg, printer of Mentz.
[Repeat.]

For thousands of years all the nations
No papers or books did peruse,
Till John, by his deep meditations,
Found knowledge a way to diffuse.
His method, though simple, caused wonder,
Yet came as a boon to mankind,
And nothing in future can sunder
His art from his name, hand and mind.
Chorus.

In Holland the people swear Coster
The secret was first to unfold;
And relics of him they now foster
And cherish far greater than gold;
But honor for printing's invention—
What grander or nobler could be?—
Should go without any contention
To where it belongs—Germany.
Chorus.

'Twas in Mentz that the types and the press
(Of which we have models to-day)
Were evolved, as all printers confess,
And also the "devils," they say.
The fruit of poor Gutenberg's labor,
However, was wasted and lost—
Was gobbled up by a rich neighbor,
A shark by the name of John Faust.
Chorus.

Four centuries—more—have departed
Since Gutenberg lay down to rest;
Some claim that he died broken hearted,
Despoiled of the gain of his quest;
But his work, it shall live on forever—
A marvel, a token sublime
Of patient and zealous endeavor—
Adown the dim vista of time.
Chorus. —ANON.

* Will some musical brother please suggest an air for this?

Newsy St. Louis Gossip.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 9.—At the regular meeting of No. 8, held August 5th, Messrs. John P. Marnell, John W. Menaugh and Frank C. Maginnis, delegates to the International Typographical Union, were duly installed; also an executive committee, composed of four job and four news men, as follows: William F. Rower, Eugene H. Fishell, James J. Early, Frank A. Hill, John T. Leonard, J. W. Melvin, Isaac W. Campbell, T. B. Wyrick.

The old executive committee made a good report on the Buxton & Skinner lock-out, and received a vote of thanks; and the newly elected committee was ordered to spare no expense in conducting future operations against above firm.

The Relief Committee was revived and ordered to relieve distressed members.

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Trades and Labor Union: Messrs. F. A. Hill, P. F. Coghlan, L. P. Negele, William H. Bell and Sheridan Webster.

Thirteen candidates for membership were elected, and two rejected.

A list of members guilty of ratting at Buxton & Skinner's is as follows: W. S. Ferguson (foreman of book room), alias "Stokes" Ferguson; Henry Roesch, foreman of job room; Vincent T. Cosby (alias "Pap" Cosby); Z. T. Brown, and R. M. Adams, who also runs a dancing academy.

Richard T. Kelly, a job pressman, formerly at Akron, Ohio, was arrested here for selling tickets for an alleged picnic. He was quickly run down by the officers of No. 8 for presenting forged credentials on letterheads stolen from the secretary's office, and is now in durance vile. He was doing a thriving business, judging from the ads. found in his possession, several of which were from prominent ink houses outside of St. Louis. He contemplated issuing a souvenir (?), and if his little game had not been nipped in the bud, several responsible and reputable business firms would have been duped. The officers of No. 8 can not afford to have their union's reputation impaired by such nefarious schemes. He will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

No. 8 lost an old and honored member in Hezekiah Shinn. He received a paralytic stroke Saturday evening, August 4th, while at his case on the Post-Dispatch. His death followed on Wednesday evening, August 8th. He leaves a large family.

Work is very scarce. Over 200 members are out of employment. The secretary's office is crowded daily by members seeking work. Tourists will save time by steering clear of St. Louis, as the prospects are anything but flattering. W. E. B.

Full Points.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

An evil thought grows by what it feeds on.

An insult will hardly admit of compensation.

A true test of unionism is not in words, but deeds.

Every union man should be a recruiting officer.

The man who always lies does not always deceive.

Most of us act more from habit than from reflection.

Once is quite enough for a man to expose a sore toe.

There can be no pure friendship without sympathy.

What we want is mutuality of interests—equal freedom.

A man is low down who lives only on the fame of others.

Many men are like a bird on a branch—always wavering.

It isn't always the wisest man who never deserts an idea.

Frequently in persuading others we convince ourselves.

A scab is a paid informer and should be held in loathing.

To suspect your fellow is worse than to be deceived by him.

It isn't safe always to anchor in the harbor of "hearsay."

An impostor always uses a club instead of words of persuasion.

A non-unionist is a bushwhacker, and should be "taken in."

No two men are exactly alike. They generally agree to disagree.

A man known to be a fool should excite more of pity than anger.

Privilege is mere immunity, not power to invade the rights of others.

Some men are all mustard, and none of us like mustard for itself alone.

"Fraternity rats," so-called, are the excrescence of prostituted honor.

Bring in the outsiders. Those who are not with us and for us are against us.

That man wants to be taken care of who thinks no one is right but himself.

He is a disagreeable companion who has nothing but a snarl for everybody.

To depart safely from the truth requires good memory and sound discretion.

That man is unfortunate who possesses nothing for which he can be envied.

The liberal mind is always open to conviction; there is always room for improvement.

It isn't always the man who has honey in his words who is free from fraud in his acts.

The man who is always wise for others has great difficulty in being wise for himself.

There is much of affectation in the person who is incessantly complaining to his fellows.

When a man deserts the ranks of organized labor he asks no quarter and should receive none.

The man who is persistently inquisitive scarcely, if ever, retains the information given.

Contempt has no effect upon the man who works a "pair of cases" for all there is in them.

Don't waste your spleen on a man after he is dead. His ashes will never feel the reflection.

It is a good maxim to forgive many offenses of others before you fully exculpate yourself.

The man who is always thinking of evil things will most likely be a sufferer from his thoughts.

It is not always the damage of an injury that is galling, but the spirit in which it is prompted.

A man who is always boasting of what he has done is not always the boldest in the hour of danger.

Let common report of you be good. Like fame, it gathers strength as it proceeds and swells as it rolls along.

There is no harm in a fellow being just as funny as his nature prompts him; only he must stick to the truth.

Don't try to add to the mystery of an unknown subject something of a deeper mystery, a more unknown.

The man who is always fiery and untamed in his efforts to convince is like one planting flowers on a barren soil.

Some men are so fiery foolish that, in attempting to enlighten others, they only mystify and lead astray.

Reason and good address can frequently accomplish good results where violence and force would be disastrous.

Did you ever hear of a combination of employers to advance wages? Only to advance profits is their motto.

If one wishes to always remain commendable in the eyes of others let him strive to do only that which is useful.

Don't lead one less fortunate than yourself into error. You may become desperate in poverty yourself some day.

A man advocating a cause with a dark purpose fears even the shadow that might develop from new light upon the subject.

When defeated in an ambitious preferment it is only one of weak and narrow mind who will indulge in so dark a passion as revenge:

The wretched are capable of violence as well as perseverance; wisdom would suggest caution in provoking such to opposition or resistance.

FORTY-SECOND SESSION.

List of Delegates Elected to Serve at the Louisville Convention.

Credentials on file at headquarters show the following to have been chosen delegates to the Louisville session:

1, Indianapolis—J. O. Williamson, Chas. J. Gary.
3, Cincinnati—William D. Crowley, Alex. Duguid, Robert W. Tilney.
4, Albany—Thomas F. McHale.
5, Columbus—Frank C. Karns, Wm. H. Zeibold.
7, Pittsburg—C. H. Bird, W. L. Fink, W. A. Klinger.
8, St. Louis—John P. Marnell, John W. Menaugh, Frank C. Maginnis.
9, Buffalo—Hugh Wallace, Ed F. Latham.
10, Louisville—John W. Owen, Wm. M. Higgins.
11, Memphis—William H. Johnson.
13, Boston—Aug. McCraith, William J. Thomas.
15, Rochester, N. Y.—Oscar W. Parker.
16, Chicago—John W. Hastie, Harry G. Martin, T. J. O'Brien, Thomas J. Graham.
17, New Orleans—Fred Alexander, Walter V. Hebard.
18, Detroit—William L. Bessler.
20, Nashville—Theodore Perry, J. Louis Denham.
21, San Francisco—Daniel T. Riordan.
23, Cream City—Joseph P. Carney.
27, Mobile—William A. Dillon.
28, Galveston—John H. Barnes.
29, Peoria—Ralph W. Lowe.
30, St. Paul—Charles H. Prindle, E. J. Souther.
32, Norfolk—William H. Wells.
34, Columbia—B. C. DuPre.
35, Evansville—Phil Moore.
39, Grand Rapids—Louis C. Shepard.
40, St. Joseph—James M. Irvine.
44, Streator—John M. Knipp.
48, Atlanta—Henry Saloshin.
49, Denver—John W. Brainwood, W. H. Montgomery.
53, Cleveland—Henry J. Clay, James H. Sterling.
54, Raleigh—J. H. Alford; alternate, C. B. Edwards.
55, Syracuse—James M. Lynch.
57, Dayton—John P. O'Connell, Chas. R. Wheeler.
63, Toledo—George C. Dorrell.
64, Lafayette—H. O. Kramer.
71, Trenton—Stephen C. Cook.
74, Gainesville—Will T. Hawkins.
76, Terre Haute—Marshall N. Cortner.
78, Fort Wayne—Charles L. Drummoud.
79, Wheeling—Ned Sims.
80, Kansas City—Charles T. Bradbury, Dave L. Guyette.
82, Colorado Springs—Thomas McCaffery.
84, San Bernardino—David Kerr.
87, Houston—Charles D. Green.
89, Chattanooga—W. F. Palmer.
90, Richmond—Alexander B. McCullock.
91, Toronto—Edward J. How, James H. Gilmour.
96, Glens Falls—John Moynihan.
98, Brooklyn—H. W. Zeigler.
101, Columbia—John S. Leech, William E. Greenfield, Ed T. Toner, Thomas M. Lawler.
103, Newark—Thomas F. Heafey, John H. Daley.
106, Davenport—Nelson A. Ready.
111, Knoxville—James A. Lane.
112, Scranton—C. S. Benedict, John J. Kernan.
115, Salt Lake City—M. H. Daniels.
117, Springfield—E. E. Calhoon.
118, Des Moines—E. P. Cotter, O. H. P. Grave.
119, Jefferson City—H. A. Basse.
120, Lyun—R. W. Grave.
122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—George Scales.
123, Wilmington—George H. Taylor.
126, Butte, Mont.—Garry Nugent.
128, South Bend—Ebin W. Cutting.
129, Hamilton—David Hastings; alternate, H. Obermeyer.
132, Camden—Sam T. Woodrow.
146, Charleston—W. E. Forsythe.
147, Ashland—John O. Hall.
148, Wichita—W. T. Wisdom.
154, Ann Arbor—Converse G. Cook.
157, Sunflower—E. R. Callender; alternate, I. R. Arbogast.
162, Jacksonville—John A. Britton.
164, Frankfort—Thomas A. Joyce.
169, New Albany—M. Bert Thurman.
173, Dallas—A. M. Butler.
177, Springfield—Harlan R. Grubb.
180, Sioux City—Henry Mitchelstetter.
182, Akron—Arthur Purdy.
186, Fargo—F. G. Jordan.
187, Wilkesbarre—James S. Pursel.
188, Waco—Frank N. Graves.
190, Omaha—Charles E. Clark, Lew W. Raber.
199, Zanesville—H. L. Shryack; alternate, Jesse Whartou.
205, Jamestown—D. M. Colegrove.
213, Rockford—H. A. Bronson; alternate, D. S. Calvert.
215, Decatur—O. D. Hill.
229, Crawfordsville—Sam D. Symmes.
251, Muscatine—Gustave E. Weis; alternate, F. P. Drish.
258, Guthrie—A. L. Tiltou.
260, Findlay—Alfred C. Crouse.
265, Ottawa—Joseph B. McCleary.
288, Galesburg—O. W. Walkup.
290, Hamilton—Joseph Runshe.
291, Aurora—C. W. Klamser.
299, Tampa—Donald B. McKay.
305, Newburgh—Joseph F. Sweeuey.
323, Hoboken—Harry Mathews.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHIA.

2, Cincinnati—Adolph Varrelmaun.
7, New York—Harry K. Stephau, Hugo Miller.
9, Chicago—Henry Hotze.
10, Milwaukee—Jacob Hunger.

PRESSMEN.

1, Washiugton—M. E. Flanagan.
3, Chicago—Bernard Nolan.
8, Boston—John J. Healey.
10, Akron—W. H. Hamilton.
12, Galveston—George W. Bell.
14, St. Paul—Frank J. Bayle.
15, New Orleans—J. Von Buettner.
17, Indianapolis—Charles Koster.
20, Minneapolis—Thomas H. Girling.
30, Springfield—James K. Brewer.
38, Baltimore—John C. Sunderlaud.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, New York—Clarence S. Roberts, H. A. Moreland.
3, Chicago (Electrotypers)—Mark T. Stanton.
4, Chicago (Stereotypers)—Charles B. Lahan.
5, Cincinnati—Thomas H. Mangan.
8, St. Louis—W. J. McDouald.
13, Denver—John Dole.
19, Washington—J. S. Smith.

WEBB PRESSMEN.

3, Boston—James M. Meehan.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, Akron—H. M. Kelly.

BOOKBINDERS.

5, Indianapolis—F. W. Schoeneman.

A Good Town Once More.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 6.—The real good towns are so few and far between, nowadays, that when one is discovered the fact should be heralded broadcast throughout printerdom, and as the JOURNAL is the only medium of our craft through which this thing can effectively be done, I mail you this letter.

The cause of all this is due almost entirely to the inception of the Syracuse Morning Post, although there has been, and is now, considerable printing to be done in the book offices of the city, and those men who hustle for this branch of work have indeed no reason to complain.

Inasmuch as the Morning Post has caused the principal part of this boom, I think a little space can interestingly be allotted it in a descriptive way, as many union printers abroad from this point will be anxious to know the status of affairs at their homes.

The Post is a minion and nonpareil paper of eight pages, printed every day except Sunday, and I have been informed that a Sunday edition will be added in the near future. There are twenty-eight regular cases, two "ad" men, foreman and assistant foreman and ring man, besides the two men whom we all love to d—n occasionally, Somerindyck and McAlfresh, on the proof desks. The former is from the New York Recorder, and the latter from the Government Printing Office. Nevertheless, they are both good men, and rule with a fair hand.

The executive end of the composition room is filled by J. H. Johnson as foreman, and George Calvert, assistant, and they keep things running along smoothly, and in a very much metropolitan manner. Both these men are well known to the craft at large.

At a meeting of the chapel on August 1 Tony E. Britton was elected chairman, with George Utting as assistant, and Edward Cronin was unanimously elected objectionable man. The officers and head man are elected for three months. L. C. Hay, formerly vice-president of the International Typographical Union, is business manager of the Post, and is doing some strong work to make the Post the leading paper in Central and Western New York, and that he will succeed there can be no question. The paper, from a news and typographical standpoint, can not be excelled by any morning paper in the State, and such enterprise can not fail to meet with the support such efforts merit.

Labor Day in this city will be observed this year in a grand manner. A monster parade in the morning and picnic in the afternoon. The printers' union, being the oldest organization in the city, will lead the procession of unions, immediately behind the Trades Assembly. No. 55 will make a magnificent showing, as nearly all chapels, I understand, will be uniformed.

The percentage system of collecting dues begun on August 6, and seems to work to the fairness and advantage of all concerned.

In closing this letter I do not wish the impression to go out that there is work here for all the unemployed printers in christendom. Such is not the case. The Post has some twenty-five or thirty substitutes, and, while they all seem to have worked as much as they cared to, there has been, and is now, enough men here to do the extra. T. E. B.

IT is only the outsiders who imagine that labor organizations are weakening. Within, the same spirit of unionism prevails, with no sign of weakening. There isn't a legitimate trades-union to-day that is not stronger than it was a year ago, at the beginning of the money crisis. Keep up the good work for the better day coming.

HALF PRICE

In order to close out balance of stock on hand, price has been reduced from $1.00 to 50c.

"FAST TYPESETTING"

By Barnes, McCann and Duguid. Authentic records of typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, etc., with theories of typesetting by the authors. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents. ALEX. DUGUID, Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PITTSBURG PENCILINGS.

An Abortive Effort to Relieve Distress—Akron Action Indorsed.

PITTSBURG, PA., Aug. 11.—No. 7 has at last awakened to a realization of the necessity of providing for its constantly increasing unemployed. The method adopted is the crude and temporizing one of banishing the unfortunate with a bribe of a dollar or two; nevertheless, as a sign that the union possesses a realizing sense of this, its not least important duty, it is a hopeful one. Ten dollars each and a clear card to members of three months' standing—the union would not listen to anything else—was the bait held out to those who were willing to exile themselves. Three hundred dollars was donated for that purpose, the expenditure to attain its limit after one week's duration. Fifteen persons accepted the proffered relief, a considerable proportion of whom returned to the city—if they ever left it—before a week had elapsed. The attempt to relieve the congestion of course necessarily failed. It is to be hoped that their experience on this occasion will prove useful to the members when they again undertake to adopt measures of relief—and it may be necessary for them to do so much sooner than many of them expect—measures, let us indulge the hope, much more practical and humane than the one whose signal failure I have been compelled to chronicle.

It must not be understood from my animadversions on the mode of relief in this particular instance, that I am in any way opposed to the general principle of relief or mileage for traveling men. Far from it. I have always been—more particularly since the Kansas City convention, the efforts of which in that direction were so signally rebuked by the membership—strongly in favor of the payment of traveling expenses to workmen on the road in search of employment or to resident printers who wished to better their condition or relieve the distress caused by a surplus of workmen by leaving a particular locality. Consequently at the meeting of the union it was amusing to witness the actions of members who heretofore strenuously and even passionately opposed the consideration of such a law as tending to produce an unmanageable crop of itinerate loafers, arguing some of them with unwonted eloquence, in favor of the very scheme they always opposed hitherto. It was impossible to resist the conclusion that their actions were not wholly prompted by unselfish motives. No doubt many of them had concluded that the banishment of a body of their fellow-craftsmen from the scene of their labors would have a tendency to widen that field for their particular benefit. No conclusion could be based on falser grounds, and it is about as illogical a conception as men could be guilty of. Unions can not put up barriers or place tariffs around their particular bailiwicks, and if they can not rise above such motives the body is practically worthless and must eventually fall from the weight of its own selfishness. It is impossible to deny it, for it is unfortunately a fact that a seemingly preponderating number of the members of our International are opposed to the consideration of anything which has not a direct bearing on the highest rate of pay obtainable. All other questions must be subordinated to this, if not entirely extinguished in its favor. From it, and from it alone, must all blessings flow. I do not say that actually a majority of the membership are firmly imbued with this belief, but they are of sufficient proportions to attract to their side the indifferent—a large part of every union—who are invariably opposed to change. On those grounds alone can the frequent defeat of measures of reform be accounted for. To the exhorters of that peculiar cult the progressive and enlightened men—and there are many of them—in our ranks must attribute the failure of the efforts put forth by those who would help them.

The indifferent of our union unnerve those who would save it. This indifference—that is the mildest term I can use for it—always reaps its reward. So far as our experience in this city at the present time goes, the crop of woe which our indifference in the past has reaped is a singularly prolific one. To those who can honestly say they are not responsible, were the sight not a tragic one, it would be pleasing. Prolonged seasons of prosperity are not always unmixed blessings. They engender carelessness, and when the season of our adversity comes—as come it must in all labor bodies in this age of piece composition—we have to pay dearly for our neglect. A season of adversity is upon us now. While the introduction of type-setting machines is not altogether responsible as some would have it, yet the machine is largely the cause. But the force of the blow would have been materially blunted if the membership favored the large amount of remedial legislation—a great deal of which was based on future contingencies—which from time to time was placed before them. Everybody knows the fate of Plan No. 2 and of other plans and schemes designed for the benefit and advancement of the members of the International Typographical Union. Even the much-abused priority law, which was largely faddish in its conception, served not infrequently an honest purpose. Every day I meet persons who opposed this law with all the vehemence of which they were capable as an unjustifiable interference with certain prerogatives—as if no other law was on the statute book interfering with prerogatives—now vainly wishing that a similar regulation to the one they helped to discard was again in force. One can not help sympathizing with them in this regard, for through a lack of some protective legislation many of them have lost their jobs, and worse than that, some transactions have occurred during the transition period in machine offices the unionism of which is decidedly questionable. In fact it looks as if the machine controls the union instead of the union controlling the machine. But it may not yet be too late. While much of the damage done is irreparable, the next session of the International may give much relief. Meanwhile, local unions should do all in their power to provide relief. Work should be found for the unemployed wherever possible. If our laws at present on the statute book were lived up to even to the letter, a good deal of employment could be found for the members of No. 7. The machine offices would absorb more men, and in the hand offices if the 8-hour day were adhered to and the 11-hour day abolished, much less dissatisfaction would be given expression to.

The annual election for officers took place on July 25. Unlike previous years the contest was a rather listless affair until within a few days of the election, when the fight warmed up. John T. McCoy was elected president and Dennis H. Duffy vice-president; James B. Cully won easily the office of corresponding and financial secretary. Richard E. Shortess was elected, without opposition, treasurer. This retires Hugh Adams, who has been elected to this office unopposed for years. He now holds the lucrative municipal office of superintendent of school text-books, and he has in all probability permanently disconnected himself with the union in an official capacity, but the honored ex-official carries with him in his new field the best wishes of the union he has served so well. W. L. Fink, C. H. Bird and W. A. Klinger were elected delegates by an extremely close vote to the Louisville convention. Principles were entirely subordinated to personality in the delegate race, so the election is of but local interest. The delegation is representative, and is composed of good men.

The members of No. 7 evidently do not want a bill of particulars from their candidates as to the grounds on which they assume to represent them, and we know full well that the candidates when elected will not tolerate the idea of receiving instructions from the union as a body, but doubtless would be pleased to accept "suggestions" from individual members. When the convention is over the stereotyped howl about nothing being done is heard from the simple-minded membership, who can not be brought to realize that they themselves are wholly to blame.

At the last meeting of No. 7 communications were read concerning the Akron affair and San Francisco's action thereon. The union indorsed the printers of Akron and those pressmen of that city who have allied themselves with the International Typographical Union. No. 7 had already indorsed the action of the International officers in the premises.

The Beobachter, which has for some time past been engaged in a struggle with the German union of this city, must be feeling the effects of the valiant strokes of the latter, for it has appealed to No. 7 to settle the difficulty by arbitration. The paper has also expressed a desire to permit No. 7 to take charge of the office. Our union was perfectly willing to aid them in the arbitration proceedings, but could not assume to take charge of the office while it was on strike by the German union, which is a legitimate labor organization and has a justifiable contest with the daily paper in question.

In making some remarks in my last letter concerning the changes in the foremanship and assistant foremanship of the Press office here, I inadvertantly allowed the impression to go forth that Fred Menges, the late assistant, was no longer connected with the establishment. I wish to correct that impression by stating that Mr. Menges is still copy-cutter on that paper. D. W.

Integrity of character is measured by conduct, not by profession.

AN ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The Dissemination of Intelligence Must of Necessity Result in Good.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 5.—Having just finished reading the JOURNAL, under date of August 1, I wish to preface what I have to say with my opinion of the communications contained in the last issue. Among those that find favor with the writer are President Prescott's reply to San Francisco Union, the Marion, Ind., Akron, O., New Bedford, Mass., Minneapolis, Minn., Indianapolis, Ind., Boston, Mass. (2), and Sacramento letters. Mr. Ritchie of Richmond, Ind., contributes an excellent letter, and, in my opinion, it is a caustic reply to the antediluvian remarks contained in the Peru (Ind.) communication, and which communication is on a par with the unsophisticated reasoning of that turgid local on the coast (San Francisco). The Minneapolis letter is a "corker" but then, consider who wrote it. I can not agree with Mr. Fuch's idea of capital and labor; however, it can not be expected that all of us can look through the same spectacles. The Chicago letter, over the signature of "W. R.," calls attention to a deplorable fact, i. e., that a certain gentleman who ran for delegate was defeated because of his non-citizenship, or that of being a foreigner. It is also a fact that the henchmen of the successful candidate were the very people who made capital out of this ununion-like and currish cry. Now form your own conclusions.

Believing that success will only attend our efforts when we have placed in the hands of every member the medium through which the emancipation of our trade will come, I herewith urge upon the reader the imperative necessity of submitting the following resolution at the next meeting of his, or her, union:

Whereas, ——— Typographical Union, No. —, firmly believing in the idea that the dissemination of intelligence alone brings success; and,

Whereas, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL being the official paper of our craft, in which is discussed all measures of reform tending towards our advancement, and it having a list of subscribers less than 10,000 out of 35,000, but records the fact that our official paper is far from fulfilling its mission—that of educating the members to the degree of intelligence necessary for the passing of needful legislation—therefore, be it

Resolved, That the above-mentioned union hereby makes it obligatory on the part of its delegate (or delegates) to the International Typographical Union convention to support with voice and vote the following amendment to the International Typographical Union Constitution:

"To amend Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution. Strike out all after the word 'generally' in the twenty-fifth line and up to the word 'provided' in the thirty-first line, and substitute the following:

"Provided, That a sufficient number of copies of said paper shall be furnished the financial secretary of every local union under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, in order to secure to each member of every subordinate union a copy of said paper, and each local union shall insert a clause in its constitution governing the distribution of said paper; the expense attached to the issuing of the official journal, including the mailing, and with the exception of the editor's salary, shall be borne by the local unions pro rata."

The writer's reasons for favoring legislation of the above character are simple—and many. I will endeavor to enumerate a few. "Have we got an International death benefit?" "How much of death benefit does the International pay?" "Who is the International President?" "I hear the International President is going to order a strike on account of the American Railway Union trouble." "What was meant by plan No. 2?" "Hasn't the International Union got to pay my furniture bill—I came out on strike?" "I pay seventy-five cents a month in dues and I ought to get more than $7 a week?" (Others too numerous to mention.) Well, well; however, here is one or two more. The cost of issuing the JOURNAL to every member will be between eighteen and twenty cents per year, or a fraction over one cent a month per member, and when we take into consideration the good results that are bound to accrue to the proposed plan, it is illogical and unbusiness-like to say that such a small sum, acting as a drain upon our local treasuries, would at all act to the detriment of the various locals. I am led to believe that there is a movement on foot to have the JOURNAL made a weekly publication, but I fail to see wherein any great amount of good will result just so long as over two-thirds of our members refuse, and have for years, to overcome the embargo by putting up their twenty-five cents—strangely funny. Is it not better to secure the necessary paying clientage before you make it a weekly? Better think it over. ED HURTON.

A man who is deceptive and dishonest in his argument is trembling inwardly in fear of the thunderbolt which he expects will fall upon him.

Letter from Reading, Pa.

READING, Aug. 7.—I stated in my last letter that at the next meeting of No. 86 there would be music in the air, and it was, indeed, the largest and liveliest one that has been held for some months. It was mooted on the streets for some days previous what the trouble was about. The Trade and Labor Council when first organized was a representative body of all unions of organized labor, for the purpose of helping themselves along, and everything progressed favorably until within a few months past, when it begun to show that it was being run in the interests of some political agitators. At the meeting on Sunday a motion was made to withdraw our delegates until a reformation was established, which was adopted, after a lengthy and spirited discussion, by a large majority.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: President, Charles J. Tyson; vice-president, B. Frank Maurer; recording secretary, F. Herman Christel; financial secretary and treasurer, Elmer A. German; business committee, Francis P. Heine, George W. Albright, B. Frank Maurer, E. B. Wright, F. Herman Christel; sergeant-at-arms, Col. J. Robert Grove; trustee, George W. Albright.

Edwin A. Schoch, who was expelled from the union two years ago, has made application to join Philadelphia Union, No. 2, provided No. 86 has no objections thereto. Our union is very strongly opposed to his admission, and it is to be hoped he will never be admitted into any union. His lines have not fallen in pleasant places since his expulsion. He engaged in the restaurant business, cab service and managing a theatrical troupe, in all of which he failed in achieving a success, and finally went to work as a machine operator on the rat sheet, Philadelphia Record, from which he was discharged for incompetency.

The Labor Day demonstration promises to be an imposing affair. Delegations of organized labor from several other cities and towns will participate in the parade and other festivities. George W. Chance, president of No. 2, is on the program to make an address, and J. W. Bollman, financial secretary of the same union, promises to be here. The city council adopted a resolution to take part, and the business men will not be missing. There will probably be 3,000 men in line.

Business is very dull in the book and job offices, and several of the newspapers are running phalanxes. There are about nineteen subs running around from day to day, looking for work, so the prospect is not very good at present for tourists. FRANKLIN.

We may not notice all the minor circumstances which either forward or embarrass measures for our own amelioration.

To the CRAFT

Within the past two years it has been demonstrated, beyond a question of a doubt, that the type-setting machines are a success and that they are now being rapidly introduced. It is also a fact that in all large cities where machines have been introduced, experts have been imported aud

Home Talent Not Recognized.

Still the army of "unemployed" are expected to keep up the high rate of wages paid the expert, and in return the "expert" pulls out and sets so much type that raw learners cau not compete, and even if the difference in wages is half, the publisher figures that the learner is the most expensive; consequently the rank and file must equip themselves some other way. But how? has been the question. We think we have solved the problem. We have made a

Fac-Simile Key-Board

Of the Mergenthaler machine and are now ready to take orders. This key-board has the same motion, the space bar moves the same, and in all respects it is identical. In making a key-board we could have made oue a great deal cheaper, but we felt that unless it was identical it would not be a success. There are nearly 300 pieces, and every piece has to be made perfect.

Oue thing we would impress upon the minds of printers, and this is the fact that simply buying a key-board will not make you an expert.

You Must Practice on It.

One thing about a learner going on a machiue is that he will cudeavor to set as much type as he possibly can, and while he can do so at once by simply using one finger on each hand, he makes a great mistake. Because if he were not eager to accomplish so much he would use all his fingers, and even his thumbs. In fact, he would systematize the key-board, taking advantage of all the combinations possible, "the," "tion," "ing," etc.

It is a fact that nine out of every ten operators are not able to use but ono finger on each hand, and it has been caused, as we said before, by being too eager at the start.

We would suggest that these machines can be bought by chapels or by unions, thus enabling home people to acquiro a knowledge they never will get otherwise. The parties comprising this company are both practical men, one being a machinist from the Lynotype factory, and the other a union printer for fourteen years, and an operator for three.

The price of the machine is $18. Machines will bo sent C. O. D. by express; otherwise cash, by money order or draft, must accompany each order.

Acme Key-Board Co., 1554 California Street, Denver, Col.

SID EASTWOOD, Manager.

AT THE HOME.

Interesting Letter From An Inmate—Something of Domestic Comfort.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 7.—Now that delegates to the next convention of the International Typographical Union have been chosen, it may be a proper time to say something about that institution of whose benefits all good union printers are heirs—the Childs-Drexel Home.

Why, it is hard to conjecture, but we are not a numerous body—some twenty-eight. Dismal as the situation outside has been, it has had no tendency to increase the household. Though the storm of adversity has been most severe, the number seeking shelter in this hospitable abode has been remarkably small. Is it because but few are aware of the great comforts in store here for all who enter? It would appear so, for it can hardly be possible that in our large membership so few are aged and unprepared to battle successfully. Or can it be that the few words spoken and published disparagingly of it by a few has caused a chilly impression of its workings to have invaded the general mind? If so they have been sadly misleading. There is neither truth, justice nor wisdom in them. And, forsooth, these very calumniators are now persistently seeking readmission!

Give it away or sell it—was anything ever so preposterous? Why, not alone is it the greatest blessing that can or could be bestowed upon the aged and distressed faithful, but it is the pride and glory not only of combined labor, but of America's citizenship. It is eagerly visited by hundreds and thousands, who do not pass it by, but flock to it as a shrine fit for universal homage. The remarks of these visitors in praise of this undertaking, if heard by the craft, would make each printer doubly proud of himself that he belonged to it. To close this Home is only a false creation, proceeding from a heat-oppressed brain. It is an example for other crafts, and the grandest monument in behalf of organized labor in the universe, and will so remain. Close it up when it can be kept going in the best order for five or ten cents a month each. Ridiculous! Printers yet unborn will glorify and send forth praises from this Home, when the soreheads and grumblers will have found surcease from all uncharitableness.

Our library has received words of praise heretofore. It is the crowning glory of our many pleasures, and a source of delight. It will be always fresh when others appear stale. It looks well, and handsomely embellishes our grand assembly hall. Last week, as a change, the employes treated us to a musical feast. There were no Brignolis, or Paganinis, or Pattis, but there was enough of humor dispensed to drive dull care away. Then the fair sex gathered in holiday attire. A rare event, but highly appreciated.

We have been having some changeable and unprecedented weather the past few weeks, and, what is most remarkable, much rain. The latter has had the effect of making our farm look promising. The green foliage of the young shade trees, and the thriving vegetable garden, afford comfort to the eye and consolation to the stomach. We are not so badly left, so far as good and seasonable things go, though we are dwelling in the shade of the rockies. Fruits and vegetables at times find their way into our menu. The happy blue bird, the sly gopher and the musical prairie dog disport themselves and sing their praises morning and night, and the barn fowl layeth not her egg in vain. Selah!

Let me attest that during my last year, passed here, I have had more comforts to enjoy than in any during my former experience. I am more than thankful, and wish to acknowledge it publicly.

The JOURNAL, with its extensive correspondence, is a great pleasure. No system of thought exchange could be more complete. I wonder its usefulness is not more generally known. A printer once interested in its columns will never be without it. Prescott has shown a masterly knowledge. His papers are as sound as those of Bacon. With him at the helm we will outlast the storm of adversity, no matter how tempestuous. Such trials bring the genius of men to the light, and train us for future trouble. From evil we will gain knowledge.

Everything here is peace and quietness, with a hearty thankfulness and hope for a return of prosperity and triumph. True unity of action will accomplish the latter. With an undivided fellowship, our craft will still be a beacon and guide on the sea of troubled labor. ROWLAND HILL.

The perpetration of a single error is not necessarily fatal to our hopes. It may be only a circumstance of mistake. Pilot your boat so as to sail around it next time.

There are many men who would make a mountain of some conjectured obstruction which, after all, turns out to be only a magnified bluff.

Houston Drift.

HOUSTON, TEX., August 10.—W. K. Thomas was initiated by this union August 5. B. F. Porter, elected to membership by Jacksonville (Fla.) Union, No. 162, was, upon request of that body, obligated by Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, at the same meeting.

No. 87, by resolution, decided to participate in the Labor Day festivities, inaugurated by Houston Central Labor Council. The president appointed Tom C. Swope, C. G. Glass and Y. E. Wiggins as a committee of arrangement for the union, that body having previously given the committee full power in the premises. J. S. S.

Typo Orange Blossoms.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Aug. 2.—Trade is improving some in this section. Several extras have been accommodated the past few weeks.

Eben W. Cutting, foreman Tribune composing room, was elected delegate from No. 128 to the Louisville convention in October. W. R. McCracken, of the Times, is alternate.

Two of our prominent typos joined the benedictine ranks on the 1st inst., which is evidence of times getting better in the printing business. Mr. William R. McCracken, a compositor on the Times, was married at Battle Creek, Mich., to Miss Winona Young, of Tilotson, Ontario. The groom in this matrimonial adventure is deputy organizer for Indiana.

Wilson E. Snyder, assistant foreman in the Tribune news room, and Miss Ida K. Urquhart, of this city, were married at Chicago on the 1st of August. W. A. BARR.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

9. Buffalo—For June.
15. Rochester—For June.
68. Keokuk—For June.
96. Glens Falls—For June.
151. Oil City—For May to date.
153. Meridian—For March to date.
155. Shreveport—For June.
160. McKeesport—For March to date.
171. Anniston—For April to date.
175. Pueblo—For June.
210. Capital (Salem, Ore.)—For June.
222. Portsmouth—For March to date.
232. Binghamton—For June.
234. Piqua—For February to date.
236. Ogden—For June.
241. Temple-Belton—For May to date.
246. Chester—For June.
248. Seven Hills City—For June.
259. Guelph—For March to date.
275. Santa Cruz—For April to date.
289. Taunton—For April to date.
295. Newport—For June.
296. Lima—For June.
298. Freeport—For May to date.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June.
304. Albuquerque—For June.
315. Poughkeepsie—For May to date.
318. East Liverpool—For June.
321. Greenville—For April to date.

PRESSMEN.

32. Omaha—For March to date.
47. Fort Worth—For January to date.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

6. Kansas City—For May to date.
9. Detroit—For June.
20. Pittsburgh—For June.
22. Cleveland—For March to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. Dallas Pressfeeders—For May to date.
2. Minneapolis Bookbinders—For June.
1. Boston Mailers—For June.

Charters Issued, Surrendered and Suspended, and Unions Reinstated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 14, 1894.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article XVII, Constitution of the International Typographical Union, the charter of the following union is suspended, it having failed to comply with the requirements of Section 1, Article XX, after being properly notified of its indebtedness by the Secretary-Treasurer, as required by law: York Typographical Union, No. 224.

The order of July 31, 1894, suspending the charters of Vicksburg Typographical Union, No. 105, and Missoula Typographical Union, No. 277, is hereby reseinded, those unions having discharged their financial obligations to the International Typographical Union, and otherwise complied with the requirements of law.

During the month a charter was issued to Detroit pressmen, No. 2: Frank Robison, Ralph Ziegeler, Titus Craven, John Miles, J. C. Robison, John Wallace, Wm. Piggott, Mark Quirk.

The charter of New York Hebrew Typographical Union, No. 317, has been surrendered.

W. B. PRESCOTT.

The bellowing of some men who occupy the floor in debate, to the annoyance of all who listen, generally suggests a submission of the question without argument.

Organized labor has no war to wage upon capital, but upon capitalism. It is the system which enables an aggregation of oppressive power that must be destroyed.

DOMINION AFFAIRS.

Closing Up Parliamentary Work—Printing Bureau—Ottawa Gossip.

OTTAWA, July 27.—The federal houses, Senate and Commons, have been prorogued, and with the gun echo the people's delegations have disappeared from the capital, leaving behind a gay and festive life, and, it is contended on one side, a useful record. The printing element did not hopefully anticipate the end of the session, inasmuch as it invariably means, with a large number of them, dull time in the government printing bureau and dismissals.

Although the sessional printing staff is not as large as it was before the introduction of the Mergenthaler machines, still this year quite a number were given employment owing to the extra work occasioned by the Intercolonial conference. The Hansard is now being exclusively set on the machines, and the operators experience no difficulty in keeping up with the debates, no matter how long-winded the legislator may be. Thus, when under the old regime several hands were kept at work for months after the closing, now the men could be dispensed with after the "mace" had been pickled by its guardian, Sergeant-at-Arms Smith. Forty-five or more able-bodied typos were dismissed in one group, and are now worrying their minds as to what is the best thing to do.

I have before contended, and am of the same opinion still, that a change might be made in the bureau which would obviate much of this trouble, and might lessen the burden of quite a number. I do not know exactly what system prevails in the Washington bureau or other large establishments, but I should think some way might be found to distribute the work equitably among a larger number, if not prevent this annual discharge altogether. If the gentlemen at the head of the bureau, while studying the interests of the establishment as paramount to all others, would only condescend to give the system of either weekly or fortnightly suspension a trial, I believe all would agree voluntarily to such a manly and fair proposal. Thus every one would take a conge for two weeks or less, according to the demand, and few would feel the loss of salary, instead of as now, when a few have to bear the blunt of it all. I hope something will, sooner or later, be done in this direction.

I read in the last JOURNAL a reference to Montreal which was gratifying to me, inasmuch as it showed my previous statements were only too true. The compositors have a splendid chance to unionize the Herald. Rogers & McLean, two old time employers of union labor, are now at the head of affairs, and it would take but little energy on the part of the men to secure it.

The unions are electing delegates to the Trades Congress, to be held here in September, and it promises to be a grand success.

The bureau linotypes again talk of migrating. Some say they are bound for Toronto, and others for a different field. I suppose they will receive the "annual call" next session. Strange bit of business this.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a Canadian Federation League.

TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL is eagerly looked to by the unionists here. It contains much readable matter, and useful information.

Ottawa unionists are making an effort to unionize the only two non-union offices that we have within the city limits.

Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, has passed a strong resolution sympathizing with the A. R. U. strikers, and denouncing Pullman and his greedy managers. The union, however, did not countenance the acts of vandalism reported through the press.

A well known Chicago typo, Mr. Mungovan, was in Ottawa recently, and told of the strike experience, renewed old acquaintances and talked of familiar faces, such as Keating, Stringer, Hay and other familiar Ottawaites who have made Chicago their home. The plucky stand of the printers in voting $1,000 to the strikers is generally admired here. C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

IT is useless to war with effects. The cause is the monster to be dealt with. It is not the fault, entirely, of the wealthy that the poor are oppressed and down trodden, but the system of government which allows them to practice their infamous and detestably impious exactions. The system is the cause, and this cause must be stricken down and destroyed.

FROM appearances at hand pauper labor is not confined to the eastern side of the Atlantic pond. We have many poor fellows at home who are paupers, not from choice, but from inability to obtain work they would willingly perform, but which they are deprived of by conditions surrounding them.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, 29½ East Market Street, Room 7, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President—J. W. Hopkins, care of Daily Post, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Second Vice-President—H. C. McFarland, Akron, Ohio.
Third Vice-President—W. B. Lewis, 347 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, 29½ East Market Street, Room 7, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—P. A. White, 32 Dwight St., Boston, Mass.
Second District—E. A. Keyes, 505 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
Third District—A. W. Thomson, Press, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fourth District—George Stoll, Twelfth and Bank Streets, Richmond, Va.
Fifth District—M. C. Wallace, 178 Wayne St., Columbia, S. C.
Sixth District—R. Y. Ogg, 522 Willis ave., W., Detroit, Mich.
Seventh District—V. B. Williams, Daily News office, Chicago, Ill.
Eighth District—J. J. Aberle, 240 Camp St., New Orleans, La.
Ninth District—W. R. Barrow, 2400 Gaines St., Little Rock, Ark.
Tenth District—H. W. Dennett, Globe office, St. Paul, Minn.
Eleventh District—M. T. White, care Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.
Twelfth District—H. B. Johnson, Tribune office, Galveston, Texas.
Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.
Fourteenth District—J. L. Robinette, 1520 9th St., Sacramento, Cal.
Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.
Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.
California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco.
Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.
Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.
Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.
Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, Room 61, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta.
Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; W. A. Lantz, News office, Chicago.
Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.
Iowa—Chas. Farber, 1712 Scott St., Davenport.
Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.
Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.
Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.
Manitoba—Geo. H. Moore, Box 716, Winnipeg.
Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield.
Michigan—W. H. Roche, 228 Mt. Vernon St., Grand Rapids.
Missouri—L. A. Bird, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.
Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.
Nebraska—V. B. Kinney, News office, Omaha.
New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.
New Hampshire—James W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St., Concord.
New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.
New Mexico—J. R. Megatlin, Santa Fe.
New York—Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 240 William St, New York City; Geo. W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.
North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks; J. F. Paul Gross, 911 Ninth St., North Fargo, N. D.
Nova Scotia—James Phair, Box 392, Halifax, N. S.
Ohio—H. W. Cross, E. Market St., Zanesville.
Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.
Ontario—Frank Plant, Box 383, London.
Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Cal Wyatt, 79 Locust St., Pittsburgh; Ell J. Davis, Box 395, Scranton.
Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.
Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.
South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. A. Lane, Tribune, Knoxville; J. J. Straub, American, Nashville.
Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.
Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.
West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.
Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, Box 20, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 608 E St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, Geo. A. Tracy and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. J. Miller, Boston, Mass.; Henry Dorsey, Dallas, Texas; C. L. Drummond, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 306½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Edward T. Plank, Bellevue, Idaho; Columbus Hall, 1121 G. St., N. E., Washington, D. C.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Col.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.
BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817 Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO.—Secretary, J. J. Ryan, care Record office.
CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office.
DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.
DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.
DULUTH, MINN., AND WEST SUPERIOR, WIS.—L. T. Rutter, Box 353, Duluth, Minn.
GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.
GRAND RAPIDS.—President, J. D. Flanigan, Eagle Hotel; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, Cory House.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.
LINCOLN.—President, W. H. Gillespie.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.
MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.
NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondlet St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.
ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugb, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.
ST. PAUL.—President, Tbos. Yould, Globe pressroom; Secretary, M. A. Cummings, Globe office.
WASHINGTON.—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St., N. E.

Applications for Membership.

5, Columbus, O.—E. H. Porter, worked at Russelville, Ky., and Chillicothe, O.

5, Indianapolis—(Bookbinders).—Wm. T. Benneson, last worked in Springfield, Ill.

17, New Orleans, La.—A. G. Cook, served apprenticeship in Greensburg, La.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—L. L. Allen, Florence, Ala. Learned trade iu Kentucky, and worked past five years in Florence, Ala., and never worked iu a union town.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—J. R. Dickson, Jacob Faltermayer, Miss May Curry.

31, Santa Rosa, Cal.—Frank L. Hathaway, Jr.; apprentice membership, Jessie Loranger.

41, Augusta, Ga.—Wm. M. Wilson, several years ago worked ou Charleston (S. C.) Sun, originally from Georgetown, S. C.

49, Denver, Col.—James B. Howell, served apprenticeship in Butler, Mo., Ashland, Kan., and Canon City, Col.

50, Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.)—John Friend.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Charles E. Fisher.

71, Trenton, N. J.—E. H. Stevenson.

73, Ottumwa, Ia.—W. O. Karr has worked five years in Ottumwa, Council Bluffs, Omaha and other places; Edward E. Gillaland has worked four years, for apprentice membership.

82, Colorado Springs, Col.—Emma Reed learned trade on Record, Mulvane, Kan.; worked on Journal, Denver; now working at Colorado Springs, Col.

86, Reading, Pa.—Charles B. Miller, Adolph Kramer.

91, Toronto, Ont.—Frank Brown, served time in Toronto; H. Crossen, served time in Port Hope and Toronto, Ont.; H. V. Tyrrell, worked one and one-half years in Times office, Buffalo, U. S., also in Aylma, Toronto, Ont.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Wm. E. Madden, states that he has worked in Boston, Mass.

106, Davenport, Ia.—C. P. Murphy, has worked in Dalton, Ga., and Davenport, Ia.

113, Atchison, Kan.—B. F. Noyes, for reinstatement; C. S. Moore, age 20, worked in Shelby, O., and Galion, O.; Jacob L. Kilmer, age 20, worked in Hiawatha, Kan.

118, Des Moines, Ia.—G. T. Hobsou, seven years, Winterset, Ia.

128, South Bend, Ind.—George W. Goetz, worked four years at Rome, N. Y.

138, Austin, Tex.—James A. Challenner, worked four years at Taylor, Tex.

177, Springfield, Ill.—Theo. M. Schlick, Dansville, N. Y.

182, Akron, O.—James Colburn.

197, Columbia, Mo.—L. Hallis Edwards.

198, Fort Worth, Tex.—Roy Simpson has worked in Searcy and Little Rock, Ark.

203, Bluff City (Council Bluffs, Ia.)—W. J. Cousins, has worked in Vail, Ia., and this city.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.,)—S. C. Bice, 27 years old, learned trade in Kingman, Kan., has worked ten years at business; made application to Multnomah, No. 58, five years ago, but quit the business and withdrew application.

211, Oshkosh, Wis.—H. W. Pierce, pressman; R. P. Olin, apprentice membership; Robt. B. Cameron, all learned the trade in this city.

233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—George Locke.

248, Seven Hills City (Rome, Ga.)—Frank McKenna, apprentice membership, served three and a half years; worked at Atlanta, Cartersville, Ga., and Anniston, Ala.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—James Sullivan learned trade on Anaconda Standard.

269, Findlay, O.—William H. Hammaker served four years' apprenticeship in Daily Courier office, Findlay, O.

275, Santa Cruz, Cal.—M. H. McCarthy learned trade on Scott Valley News, Fort Jones.

287, Frankfort, Ind.—Miss Kate Gillespie served apprenticeship as follows: Two years in the Russiaville Observer office and three years in the Kokomo Dispatch office; Bird R. Petty, served four years at trade.

290, Hamilton, O.—B. J. O'Blenis worked on Morning Call, Ashland, Ky.; Industrial Union, Hamilton; Daily News, Hamilton.

296, Lima, O.—F. Vermillion, worked four years at trade in Lima.

297, Concord, N. H.—W. A. Richmond, worked four years at trade in Boston, Mass.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—J. H. Wright worked at trade for twenty-eight years; served his time in London, England; has worked at St. Thomas, Ont., in 1887; in Guelph, Ont., in 1893, and Marlette, Mich., in 1892; is now working in Port Huron.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Hugh J. Chrisman, bookbinder, aged 42, worked twenty years past at business. Peter J. Spotz, aged 21, worked four years at trade.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

H. E. West, D. P. R. Strong, East Grand Forks, Minn.; J. Z. E. Le Claire and James M. Morgan, Rouse's Point, N. Y.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

5, Indianapolis—(Bookbinders).—James Carr, reinstated.

6, New York City, N. Y.—John Worden, Christopher C. Wall, Jr., N. M. Swank, expelled for ratting in Newark, N. J.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—L. C. Lavat, Ernest D. Woodward, W. S. Ferguson, Henry Roesch, Vincent Cosby, Z. T. Brown, R. M. Adams, expelled for ratting.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—(Stereotypers).—H. Eggert, expelled for violation of obligation.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—H. A. Bloomfield, S. Boehringer, G. F. Burleson, John Beyel, John Dwyer, J. G. Given, John Herzberger, John McKenna, R. A. Mann, J. J. Nichols, expelled for non-payment of dues.

15, New Orleans, La.—(Pressmen).—H. K. George expelled for non-payment of dues.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—C. H. Fairbanks reinstated; E. C. Hooper, J. LaC. Rodier, M. E. Rosenfeld, John S. Sanders, Ben F. Shriever, J. B. Turner, L. T. Wyllis, suspended for non-payment of dues; James Danaher and Bart. Dakin (pressman), expelled for non-payment of dues; and C. O. Flowers expelled for ratting.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Wm. W. Scott, card revoked for working in an unfair office.

30, Springfield, Ill.—(Pressmen.)—Ed. Kuecher, reinstated.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. L. Harrison, expelled for ratting.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Al. Nash, reinstated; Charles Pickett, suspended for non-payment of dues.

41, Augusta, Ga.—Wm. B. Correll, rejected.

47, New Haven, Conn.—Charles Atwater, H. A. Ambuhl, John Greenspur, Edw. Hinsch, George Klein, Aarou Lautenbach, E. J. McCarthy, John Reilly, Tim Sullivan, Michael Rogan, T. F. Kent, suspended for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—J. J. McAndrew, Fred Conrath, J. W. Bruce, suspended for non-payment of dues.

75, Burlington, Ia.—Adolph Fritz, suspended for non-payment of dues.

81, Bay City, Mich.—Robert Johnson (Pressmen). M. J. Stevens, suspended for non-payment of dues.

90, Richmond, Va.—Roger Beazley, Robert R. Berry, Geo. E. Bowden, R. P. Bowers, J. D. Burke, J. R. L. Brame, C. C. Crump, W. F. Crump, J. W. Cannon, A. B. Fergusson, E. L. Ford, Charles E. Foster, J. W. Gunn, R. F. Halstead, Jessie J. Harding, W. A. Jacobs, G. A. Jennings, W. J. Johnson, F. L. Kerns, F. D. Miller, Wilbert Maxwell, D. C. McCann, J. H. Marshall, J. W. Morris, Thomas N. O'Keefe, J. W. Sincindiver, C. W. Saunders, Eugene Snellings, A. F. Tiller, R. C. Tupman, H. L. Tenser, C. O. West, J. W. Weaver, W. B. Walton, G. M. Young, Wm. Lipscomb, suspended for non-payment of dues; W. O. Fletcher, Charles W. Plunkett, L. Mensiug, expelled for ratting.

91, Toronto, Ont.—Miss B. Berry, H. J. Binns, J. M. Black, Basil Cannip, A. H. Cobbett, W. P. Evans, William Gamble, J. B. Gough, J. F. Johnston, J. P. Keough, T. Macdonald, Percy Martin, W. W. Moore, John Mortimer, George McBeth, R. W. Northy, E. Pembertou, C. E. Percy, J. A. Phillips, Charles Pringle, Joel Rogers, W. Shaver, A. E. W. Simmers, Alex. Turnbull, John Wrigley, suspended for non-payment of dues.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Louis Keene, reinstated; S. S. Harris, rejected.

103, Newark, N. J.—E. C. Wilcox, expelled for ratting; A. Kinnear, rejected for incompetency.

107, Twin City—(Rock Island and Moline, Ill.)—Thomas McKinney, expelled for ratting.

118, Des Moines, Ia.—F. H. Nugent, L. H. Estes, A. G. Jackson, Cora Kirk, suspeuded.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—C. K. Smead, F. G. Henderson, rejected.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Fred. Rogers, reinstated; M. J. Mack, expelled for non-payment of dues.

177, Springfield, Ill.—A. M. Knabb, suspended for non-payment of dues.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Ed M. Jones, William Wallace, H. B. Brooks, Harry McKnight, suspended.

198, Fort Worth, Tex.—John Berger, expelled for uon-payment of dues.

206, Sedalia, Mo.—A. W. Hannefield, Henry Cue, suspended for non-payment of dues.

212, Pawtucket, R. I.—James Moore, Robert Sterling, suspended for non-payment of dues.

233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Geo. Anderson, Fred. Hallett, W. L. Hamley, suspended for non-payment of dues.

250, Beaver Valley—M. J. White, suspended for non-payment of dues.

252, Bridgeport, Conn.—O. E. Raymond, W. A. McDonald, D. J. Dugan, T. W. Hopkins and George Seltsam, expelled for non-payment of dues; W. H. Christianson, suspended.

271, Boise City, Ida.—J. H. Peaeock, C. C. Siggins, George P. Wheeler, Jack Boyakin, F. A. Wilkie, suspended for non-payment of dues.

286, Marion, Ind.—J. B. Heath, suspended for conduct unbecoming a union man.

287, Frankfort, Ind.—W. S. Miller, suspended for non-payment of dues.

296, Lima, O.—James Neise, rejected for incompetency.

297, Concord, N. H.—J. G. White, E. T. Labounty, suspended for non-payment of dues.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Louis V. Armstrong, withdrawal card revoked for ratting; Alfred Grice, expelled for non-payment of dues; Edward Fitzgibbon, suspended for non-payment of dues; Harry H. Hoover, reinstated.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Thomas Wallace and Wm. Gregorious, expelled for non-payment of dues.

312, Burlington, Vt.—Victor Bassett, suspended for non-payment of dues.

Election of Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y.—President, John J. Howe; vice-president, John V. McCann; recording secretary, M. J. Sullivan; financial secretary, John J. McNally; treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; delegate to International Typographical Union, Thomas F. McHale; sergeant-at-arms, James Vickers.

ANACONDA, MONT.—President, M. W. Sills; vice-president, Sid Harding; financial and corresponding secretary, Edward Ebenback; recording secretary, T. B. Marquis; treasurer, W. S. Cameron; executive committee, L. A. Love, C. B. Shryock, D. C. Scott, F. E. Wheeler, J. B. Nary; International Typographical Union auditing committee, C. B. Shryock, F. E. Wheeler and D. C. Scott; delegates to Labor Council, L. A. Love, D. C. Scott, J. B. Nary, Sid Harding and Edward Ebenback.

ATCHISON, KAN.—President, J. M. Arthur; vice-president, Ed Skinner; recording secretary, J. L. Anderson; financial secretary, A. B. Bryant; treasurer, James McNamara; sergeant-at-arms, Dennis Lyndon; board of trustees, Robert Tompkins, S. F. Filson, Ed Pickering; auditing committee, J. M. Arthur, J. L. A. Anderson.

BALTIMORE, MD.—President, G. P. Nichols; vice-president, John Roach; financial secretary, James McDowell; secretary-treasurer, William Fleming; trustees, E. T. Sheil, H. C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Asher; delegates to International Typographical Union, William T. Curran, T. J. Kilduff.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—President, H. M. Short; vice-president, A. L. Eakin; secretary-treasurer, W. J. A. McNely; executive committee, W. F. Dolan, G. E. Simpson, A. Scbreiber; sergeant-at-arms, Fred Johnson; auditing committee, A. W. Brown, A. L. Eakin, R. A. Dickinson.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—President, P. F. Finnen; vice-president, Volkert Getman; secretary, William C. Rosenkranz; reading clerk, G. L. Haynes; sergeant-at-arms, Herman Kugler; delegate to International Typographical Union, H. W. Zeigler; alternate, S. J. Conuolly.

CINCINNATI, O.—President, Oscar Bailey; vice-president, A. L. Davidson; secretary-treasurer, William B. Owens; recording secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; chairman business committee, Frank Rist; chairman auditing committee, Harold Byron; chairman sinking fund trustees, Joseph Maddock, Sr.; chairman delegation Central Labor Council, John L. Quinby; chairman investigating committee, Joseph Noel; chairman non-union office committee, W. P. Reily; chairman publication committee, Eugene Merz.

DULUTH, MINN.—President, A. E. Pfremmer; vice-president, J. S. Martin; secretary-treasurer, James McDowell; recording secretary, August Murphy.

GALVESTON, TEX. (Bookbinders)—President, W. W. Tidd; vice-president, H. Schoecke; secretary, John J. Byrns; treasurer, Frank G. Shepherd; executive committee, W. Roystou, C. J. Miller, A. J. Kroencke; auditing committee, W. J. Brown, W. E. Lowe, George Clay; sergeant-at-arms, Charles E. Beaver; sick committee, H. Schoecke, F. G. Shepherd, W. E. Lowe.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; vice-president, T. U. G. Crowley; recording secretary, Charles Leaman; sergeant, H. B. Price; doorkeeper, John Anderson.

MISSOULA, MONT.—President, L. Lubecki; vice-president, F. M. Keem; secretary, B. J. McMahon; treasurer, Miss M. Powers; sergeant-at-arms, Valentine Quigley; executive cemmittee, H. M. Pierce, B. T. Nesmuth, Charles Myers.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. (Pressmen)—President, J. von Buettner; vice-president, R. Lyons; secretary-treasurer, Christian Ehren; sergeant-at-arms, William Russell.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.—President, Leroy Simpson; vice-president, Victor Julian; financial secretary, E. L. Bardwell; recording and corresponding secretary, W. F. Calvert; executive committee, Victor Julian, Quigley Saunders; sergeant-at-arms, C. F. Hirman; relief committee, W. F. Calvert, Lizzie M. Beall, A. J. Giles; auditing committee, Medill Connell, Victor Julian, C. F. Hinman; delegates to Federated Trades, W. F. Calvert, A. J. Giles, Medill Connell; reading clerk, L. M. Beall.

NORFOLK, VA.—President, J. M. Kennedy; vice-president, R. J. Carty; recording and corresponding secretary, Marshall J. Holt, Landmark office; financial secretary, W. R. Pike, Virginian office; treasurer, T. F. Andrus; sergeant-at-arms, Hunter McCauley; board of trustees, W. H. Wells, J. F. Dashiell and G. C. Kirschmier.

OMAHA, NEB.—President, Wm. Maxwell; vice-president, W. W. Campbell; secretary-treasurer, J. W. Hill; recording secretary, J. Andersou; sergeant-at-arms, A. E. Butler; trustees, Louis Kolb, J. D. Tracey, J. P. Brady.

OTTUMWA, IOWA—President, E. P. Adler; vice-president, C. P. Thompson; secretary, George M. Allender, Sun office; sergeaut-at-arms, J. F. Powell; executive committee, E. P. Adler, C. P. Thompson and J. F. Byrne.

RED BLUFF, CAL.—President, Fred W. Hunter; vice-president, J. E. Patrick; secretary-treasurer, Albert R. Tolley; sergeant-at-arms, G. T. Mayhew; executive committee, S. D. Pierce, F. Morley and G. M. Miniffe.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—President, Frank F. Pierson; vice-president, Wiley Brazelton; secretary, Willis Hallock; treasurer, L. E. Pettefish; sergeant-at-arms, D. A. Andrews; board of directors, Wm. I. Hendley, C. B. Corl, Wiley Brazelton; application committee, B. H. Cuddeback, A. C. Keith, F. J. Bonghton; auditing committee, C. R. John, John Guinn, H. H. Monroe.

SOUTH BEND, IND.—President, Wm. Schermann; vice-president, Nelson N. Snyder; recording secretary, Frank M. Hull; treasuror, Harvey W. Perkins; financial secretary, Wm. A. Barr; sergeant-at-arms, Leon Hosinski; doorkeeper, Charles S. Beckley;

(Continued on 9th page.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from July 25 to August 10.

RECEIPTS.

July 25.	Balance on hand	$14,912 36
Aug. 10.	Receipts to date	958 20
	Total	$15,870 56

EXPENDITURES.

July 26.	Holyoke, No. 253	97 00
26.	Dallas, No. 173	36 77
26.	Order of the Executive Council	25 00
26.	H. B. Johnson, expenses to Dallas	30 25
27.	Streator, No. 44	4 16
27.	L. H. Bird, expenses in St. Louis	21 00
28.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	16 09
30.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
30.	W. R. Love, expenses in Memphis	7 75
31.	Newark, No. 103	29 50
31.	Order of the Executive Council	28 70
Aug. 1.	Holyoke, No. 253	102 00
1.	St. Louis, No. 8	200 33
1.	Superior, No. 163	60 00
4.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	15 50
6.	Newark, No. 103	28 68
6.	Streator, No. 44	5 00
6.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
6.	A. W. Thompson, exp. to Springfield	25 30
7.	G. W. Dower, exp. in Toronto	14 60
7.	Order of the Executive Council	21 85
7.	C. E. Hawkes, exp. in Tacoma	14 00
8.	Order of the Executive Council	19 25
9.	Streator, No. 44	5 00
9.	St. Louis, No. 8	179 74
10.	L. H. Bird, bal. exp. in St. Louis	7 00
10.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	12 00
10.	Newark P'men and Stereo., No. 7	19 83
	Total	$1,040 30

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 10, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from July 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

July 25.	Balance	$37,239 44
1.	INDIANAPOLIS—For supplies	3 00
	For 215 copies of Journal to Sept., 1894	26 00
3.	CINCINNATI—For supplies	6 00
6.	NEW YORK—For June	1,056 25
7.	PITTSBURGH—For July	130 00
	For supplies	6 00
10.	LOUISVILLE—For June	15 00
	For supplies	1 50
21.	SAN FRANCISCO—For June	180 00
26.	PETERSBURG—For July	3 00
28.	GALVESTON—For July	17 50
29.	PEORIA—For July	22 50
36.	OAKLAND—For July	15 00
38.	HAVERHILL—For June	2 75
41.	AUGUSTA—For July	7 50
	For supplies	65
44.	STREATOR—For July	2 75
	For supplies	2 75
46.	SACRAMENTO—For July	29 50
	For printing memorial resolutions	1 35
50.	VALLEY CITY—For supplies	2 25
	For June, July and part August	27 50
53.	CLEVELAND—For July	35 00
55.	SYRACUSE—For July	58 00
	For supplies	9 00
56.	STOCKTON—For July	9 75
57.	DAYTON—For July	39 50
	For supplies	3 00
61.	CAMBRIDGE—For June	5 50
64.	LA FAYETTE—For July	10 75
69.	DURANGO—For July	4 00
70.	LANCASTER—For July	10 75
	For supplies	25
71.	TRENTON—For June and July	63 25
74.	GAINESVILLE—For June and July	5 00
77.	ERIE—For July	15 25
79.	WHEELING—For June	20 75
82.	COLORADO SPRINGS—For supplies	3 00
84.	SAN BERNARDINO—For July	4 50
86.	READING—For supplies	3 00
87.	HOUSTON—For July	16 25
90.	RICHMOND—For bal. April, May and June	34 75
93.	MACON—For June	7 25
94.	HUDSON COUNTY—For supplies	1 50
95.	HELENA—For July	9 75
97.	PERU—For June and July	6 25
99.	JACKSON—For July	11 00
103.	NEWARK—For August	43 00
107.	TWIN CITY—For June	8 50
111.	KNOXVILLE—For July	16 25
113.	ATCHISON—For April and May	14 00
115.	SALT LAKE—For June and July	29 25
116.	LYNCHBURG—For June	3 25
	For supplies	1 50
120.	LYNN—For July	7 50
	For supplies	1 50
130.	HALIFAX—For July	21 00
136.	DULUTH—For July	15 75
137.	JOHNSTOWN—For July	6 00
139.	BANGOR—For July	10 25
142.	OLYMPIA—For May and June	6 50
146.	CHARLESTON—For July	10 00
149.	SARATOGA—For June	7 00
	For supplies	1 75
152.	MANCHESTER—For July	15 00
154.	ANN ARBOR—For July	4 00
158.	SPRINGFIELD—	
	For card in Journal to July, 1895	4 00
162.	JACKSONVILLE—For July	20 00
	For supplies	3 00
166.	ADRIAN—For July	6 00
167.	SCHENECTADY—For July	3 50
169.	NEW ALBANY—For July	2 50
170.	TACOMA—For June	9 50
173.	DALLAS—For July	33 50
177.	SPRINGFIELD—For July	23 50
178.	SCANDIA—For June	2 00
182.	AKRON—For June	10 00
190.	OMAHA—For May and June	121 75
191.	WINNIPEG—For July	27 00
192.	CEDAR RAPIDS—For August	5 00
196.	LOGANSPORT—For May	6 00
197.	COLUMBIA—For balance June	3 00
199.	ZANESVILLE—For July	12 50
203.	BLUFF CITY—For August	7 25
	For card in Journal to July, 1895	9 00
205.	JAMESTOWN—For July	10 00
206.	SEDALIA—For July	3 00
211.	OSHKOSH—For July	8 50
	For supplies	4 45
212.	PAWTUCKET—For July	5 50
	For supplies	5 00
213.	ROCKFORD—For July	9 50
216.	SPRINGFIELD—For July	17 75
221.	SAN DIEGO—For June	7 00

223, MARYSVILLE—For July	$5 00
228, WILMINGTON—For July	10 50
For supplies	1 50
229, CRAWFORDSVILLE—For July	2 50
230, DANVILLE—For June	6 25
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For July	5 50
240, ALTOONA—For July	10 00
For supplies	1 50
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For July	9 75
251, MUSCATINE—For June	5 00
252, BRIDGEPORT—For June	11 25
For supplies	25
255, ANACONDA—For July	10 25
257, AUGUSTA—For July	3 75
260, FINDLAY—For July	5 75
275, SANTA CRUZ—For March and part April	5 00
277, MISSOULA—For Sept., '93, to July, '94, inc.	19 25
281, ALAMEDA—For June and July	4 00
283, OKLAHOMA CITY—For charter outfit	5 00
285, RED BLUFF—For July	2 25
286, MARION—For June	5 00
288, GALESBURG—For August	10 75
291, AURORA—For June and July	10 50
292, YONKERS—For June and July	6 50
299, TAMPA—For July	3 00
300, PORT HURON—For July	7 25
305, NEWBURG—For July	9 00
308, WATERTOWN—For June	21 75
For supplies	15
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For July	3 00
312, BURLINGTON—For July	3 75
316, NORTH ADAMS—For July	4 00
318, EAST LIVERPOOL—For May	2 00
324, RACINE—For supplies	5 50

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For July	18 50
2, CINCINNATI—For July	19 00
3, ST. LOUIS—For July	21 00
5, ROCHESTER—For July	3 50
6, CLEVELAND—For July	11 00
7, NEW YORK—For July	66 00
8, NEWARK—For July	11 00
9, CHICAGO—For July	39 00
10, MILWAUKEE—For July	20 25
11, BALTIMORE—For July	12 75
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For July	5 75
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For July	5 00
15, EVANSVILLE—For July	5 75
16, PITTSBURGH—For July	10 25
18, BELLEVILLE—For July	4 25
19, COLUMBUS—For July	4 75
20, OMAHA—For July	2 25
21, DETROIT—For July	8 00

PRESSMEN.

2, DETROIT—For charter	5 00
6, LINCOLN—For April, May and June	3 75
8, BOSTON—For April	10 00
10, AKRON, O.—For July	7 25
12, GALVESTON—For July	2 25
14, ST. PAUL—For August	6 75
15, NEW ORLEANS—For July	3 25
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For June	5 75
30, SPRINGFIELD—For July and August	6 00
38, BALTIMORE—For July	7 25
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For June	4 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For July	70 00
2, BOSTON—For August	18 00
3, CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For August	19 50
7, PHILADELPHIA—For July	6 00
8, ST. LOUIS—For July	6 00
For supplies	1 40
9, DETROIT—For April and May	5 00
10, BALTIMORE—For June	3 50
17, WASHINGTON—Electrotypers—For July	6 50
19, WASHINGTON—Stereotypers—For supplies	1 50
For July and August	12 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For June	5 00
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For June	18 00
1, CHICAGO—Web Press Helpers—For June	5 50
2, NEW YORK—Web Pressmen—For June	15 00
11, MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—For May and June	21 50
Capita collected on card of T. I. Higgins, $1.50; Howard Mathews, $1.50; Ed. Thomas, $1.50; Henry Geisler, $3.25	7 75
Provisional membership fee of H. E. West, $1; D. P. R. Strong, $1	2 00
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	32 68
S. H. Bell, 80 subscriptions	20 00
C. E. Bruer, for ad	30
Alex. Duguid, for ad	4 50
Total	$40,614 17

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,040 30
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	141 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	116 00
H. C. MCFARLAND—Salary to date	50 00
W. B. LEWIS—Salary to date	25 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—Per capita tax for July	73 29
G. W. DOWER—Official postage	1 64
Silas W. Read, official postage	3 62
Frank Plant, official postage	1 00
V. B. WILLIAMS—W. W. Daniel, official postage	1 00
Organizing expenses	35 00
Official postage and telegrams	11 08
A. W. THOMSON—H. W. Cross, exp. to Piqua	17 30
H. W. DENNETT—Official postage and organizing expenses	7 08
C. E. HAWKES—Official postage to July 31	4 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—Cash transferred, J. J. Daily, Treasurer	1,453 92
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Wrappers	6 25
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing No. 1, Vol. 6	160 75
EXPENSES—	
Twine	66
Clerk hire	33 50
Expressage on charters and supplies for German-American Unions	8 89
Janitor's services for July	6 00
Office rent to August 31	18 00
Ice for July	2 17
Engraving labels, H. C. Chandler	12 45
74 electrotype labels	10 30
400 letter circulars	2 25
400 note circulars	1 75
1,000 No. 5 envelopes	2 50
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Messages to Chicago, 33c.; Johnstown, 76c.; Cairo, 25c.; Chicago, 39c.; Kankakee, 25c.; from Pittsburg, 31c.; to Knoxville, 50c.; New Orleans, 62c.; St. Paul, 56c.; Chattanooga, 65c.; Knoxville, 65c.; from Colorado Springs, 60c.; Pittsburgh, 41c.; Colorado Springs, 60c.; to Cleveland, 47c.; Springfield, 35c., 31c	8 01
One 500 page copy book	1 30
One 500 page invoice book	2 75
One box pen points	65
One 300 page journal	2 50
Two dozen pencils	1 10
One 1,000 page copy book	1 95
20 small labels	3 40
Clerk hire	$33 50
Postal Telegraph Co.—Messages to Chicago, 25c., 25c.; Wheeling, 49c.; Sacramento, $1; San Francisco, $1.84; from St. Paul, 50c.; to Chicago, 41c., 29c.; from Akron, 55c, 45c., 43c., 47c.; Pittsburgh, 39c.; to Springfield, 39c.; Colorado Springs, 41c.; Brooklyn, 65c.; Pittsburgh, 25c.; Toronto, 50c.; Grand Rapids, 53c., 25c.; Toronto, 71c.; Chicago, 25c.; St. Paul, 50c., 53c., 34c.; Chicago, 25c.	12 88
50 financial secretary's receipt books	6 75
24 books for financial statement	7 00
100 sheets legal cap, ruled to order	1 50
5,000 traveling cards	30 00
400 delegate credentials	4 50
900 quarterly reports	4 00
2,000 remittance blanks	4 75
200 letter-heads	2 50
240 postals and printing	3 65
3 seals	6 00
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	8 54
BURIAL FUND—	
1196. Boston, No. 13—On account of the death of J. J. Barry	50 00
1197. Pittsburgh, No. 7—M. B. Golden	50 00
1198. New York Stereo., No. 1—David Burke	50 00
1199. Syracuse, No. 55—W. K. Snyder	50 00
1200. Troy, No. 52—John Behan	50 00
1201. Philadelphia, No. 2—Alfred Clayton	50 00
1202. New York, No. 6—A. B. Hauplman	50 00
1203. New York, No. 6—James Quiggan	50 00
1204. New York, No. 6—Solomon Spiess	50 00
1205. New York, No. 6—H. B. Goode	50 00
1206. New York, No. 6—C. J. Kellard	50 00
1207. New York, No. 6—J. B. Gosman	50 00
1208. Boston, No. 13—James Liggins	50 00
1209. Albany, No. 4—Charles Donaghy	50 00
1210. Columbia, No. 101—M. J. Sheok	50 00
1211. Columbia, No. 101—G. T. Whittington	50 00
1212. Boston, No. 13—H. L. Saxton	50 00
1213. Los Angeles, No. 174—R. C. Patterson	50 00
1214. Baltimore, No. 12—James Lee	50 00
1215. San Francisco, No. 21—J. J. Donnelly	50 00
1216. German-Am., No. 7—Gustave Bartsch	50 00
1217. Philadelphia Stereo., No. 7—G. F. Reed	50 00
1218. Dallas, No. 173—S. Lee Gros	50 00
1219. San Francisco, No. 21—W. A. Mello	50 00
1220. Denver, No. 49—A. H. Masch	50 00
Total	$4,655 93

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand July 25, 1894	$37,239 44	
Receipts to August 10, 1894	3,374 73	
		$40,614 17
Expenditures		4,655 93
Balance on hand		$35,958 24

Deaths.

ANDERSON, J. W.—At Cincinnati, O., June 10, 1894, of complication of diseases. Aged 61 years.

BARRY, J. J.—At Boston, Mass., July 24, 1894, of hemorrhage. Aged 23 years.

BARTSCH, GUSTAVE.—At New York, N. Y., July 23, 1894, of cerebral apoplexy. Aged 57 years.

BEHAU, JOHN.—At Troy, N. Y., July 26, 1894, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

BURKE, DAVID.—At New York, N. Y., July 24, 1894, of cousumption. Aged 58 years.

CLAYTON, ALFRED.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 16, 1894, of epilepsy. Aged 49 years.

DAVIS, W. J.—At Boston, Mass., July, 1894, of consumption. Aged 42 years.

DONAGHY, CHAS.—At Albany, N. Y., July 26, 1894, of paresis. Aged 38 years.

DONNELLY, J. J.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1894, of apoplexy. Aged 38 years.

FORD, P. J.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., July 8, 1894, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

GOLDEN, M. B.—At Pittsburg, Pa., July 20, 1894, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

GOODE, H. B.—At New York, N. Y., June 11, 1894, of cerebral hemorrhage. Aged 50 years.

GOFFE, SHELDON E.—At Newport, R. I., June 21, 1894, of heart failure. Aged 26 years.

GOSMAN, JOS. B.—At New York, N. Y., June 23, 1894, of consumption. Aged 58 years.

LEE GROS, SIDNEY.—At Dallas, Tex., July 20, 1894, accidental death. Aged 26 years.

HAUPLEMAN, A. B.—At New York, N. Y., May 26, 1894, of consumption. Aged 47 years.

KELLARD, C, J.—At New York, N. Y., June 17, 1894, of carbuncle. Aged 59 years.

KENNEDY, WM.—At Detroit, Mich., July 31, 1894, of lung trouble. Aged 44 years.

LEE, JAMES.—At Baltimore, Md., July 27, 1894, of consumption. Aged 27 years.

LIGGINS, JAMES.—At Boston, Mass., July 29, 1894, of consumption. Aged 45 years.

MARSH, ALBERT H.—At Denver, Col., July 29, 1894, of paralysis. Aged 37 years.

MCCLOSKEY, THOS. J.—At Albany, N. Y., July 22, 1894, accidental death. Aged 32 years.

MCFADDEN, GEO. C.—At Topeka, Kan., July 17, 1894, accidental death. Aged 44 years.

Election of Officers.

(Continued from 8th page.)

chairman executive committee, H. M. Pool; delegate to Central Labor Union, Robert Codd.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Mailers: President, H. L. Mills; vice-president, E. Rodine; secretary-treasurer, Sam Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, John Sweeney.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—President, John Wilson; vice-presideut, Harry Kershner; recording secretary, L. S. Coomber; financial secretary, Wilson Harper; treasurer, Lawrence Connelly; auditing committee, S. A. Bramble, Lee Tipton, Otto Wurlzeback.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—President, Magruder Hoxie; vice-president, Prescott Hazzard; secretary-treasurer, M. F. Battle; doorkeeper, Wm. Swords.

WACO, TEX.—President, F. N. Graves; vice-president, O. M. Mitchell; secretary, P. A. Richards; treasurer, Anthon Poulson; executive and auditing committee, Frank Johnson (chairman), J. S. Dunn, J. M. Pattillo; relief committee, R. W. Ragland (chairman), J. L. McDonald, W. H. Kendrick; sergeant-at-arms, Walter Mitchell.

WICHITA, KAN.—President, Geo. F. Whitlock; vice-president, W. T. Dando; recordiug secretary, Steve Skinner; financial secretary, Paul L. Murray; treasurer, Miss Pet Cornelius; executive board, E. V. Welch, W. S. Crawford; sergeaut-at-arms, Amon Gross; application committee, E. E. Watts, Geo. Worthington, P. H. Wassar; Central Labor delegates, Geo. F. Whitlock, W. T. Wisdom R. P. Shields, E. V. Welch, A. J. Johnson.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON, No. 171.—C. L. Sweets, 19 18th St.
BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. McAuley, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA, No. 281.—F. O. Schuman, 2246 Railroad Ave.
FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—F. R. McLean.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, John P. Tyrrell, 1009 Chester St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—President, J. E. Andrews; Vice-President, C. A. Lander, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Sydney Waite; Recording Secretary, C. G. Robinson; Board of Directors, David Kerr, W. A. Leffen, A. Grossman; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. A. Miller, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.— A. S. Crane, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16. 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—Jack T. Waldorf, Mercury.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—E. A. Chambers, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor.
GUELPH, ONT., No. 259.—Andrew Anderson, Box 543.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—C. W. Glazebrook, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—John Burns, 213 Cannon St., East.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, Box 383.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilsou; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cuilin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, G. C. Ash; Vice-President, Eugeue Whitaker; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813; Recording Secretary, W. J. Matthews; Executive Committee, Thos. McCaffery, Chairman.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Crusher.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assemhly Delegation, C. W. Rhodes.
DURANGO, No. 69.—Chas. E. Starr.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Runyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856; Recording Secretary, M. W. Molumphy.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—President, A. S. Curtiss; Vice-President, John Trankla; Financial Secretary, E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.; Corresponding Secretary, T. Sampson; Treasurer, E. H. Crocker; Sergeant-at-Arms, Phil Gray. Union meets second Saturday in month.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. M. King, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Hollingsworth, 505 Cedar St.; Vice-President, A. V. D. Taylor, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. J. Johnson, News office.
TAMPA, No. 299.—M. D. Cushing.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. C. Winfrey.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. J. A. McNeely, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Zeb Lapelle.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, G. E. Esterling; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, T. N. Francis; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Rathgeber; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, W. A. Hornish; Business Committee, T. J. O'Brien, Chairman; F. V. Johnson, J. E. Miles, J. D. Campbell, J. T. Hughes, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—John E. Zarobsky, 702 Loomish St.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—Alfred Bjornback, 262 N. Carpenter St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—J. L. Danielson, 65 Gault Place.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—William Ments, Lock Box 322.
FREEPORT, No. 298.—W. A. C. Dunham, Journal.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 204 Grant Ave.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA, No. 29.—J. A. Onyun, 203 Ellis St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Clande Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, B. F. Monger; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood; Treasurer, R. S. Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—Preston C. Goss.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, T. T. Fedlar; Recoroding Secretary, Charles Hays; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, C. L. Drummond; Vice-President, H. A. Rogers; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 30; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Lew H. Green, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, Ed. French, Ed. Aborn.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—W. H. Eagle.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaher, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—Will Endsler, Leader office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Fred Felix, Box 80.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown, care M. Cullaton & Co.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, Wm. Scherman; Vice-President, N. N. Snyder; Recording Secretary, F. M. Hull; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilsou Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, W. B. Fisher; Vice-President, D. W. Foster; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, G. W. Gorman, Nonpareil office, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, J. M. Holaday, P. E. Spencer, P. H. Katzenmeyer; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. B. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, D. W. Reid; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, D. W. Reid, J. K. Townsend, F. C. Mauthe; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, K. V. Snorf, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, Harry Tillotson; Chairman Executive Committee, R. E. Haughton, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1047 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W. 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—G. M. Allender, care Sun office.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Louis Huff, 224 Andricks St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—W. F. Hill, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box 6[illegible], Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, D. M. Peffer; Vice-President, P. H. Souther; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, W. J. Elfer; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, H. W. Johnson.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. V. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts. Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, C. E. Loomis; Vice-President, C. D. Culley; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Bonte, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, T. P. White; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, F. C. Fenn; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer and Trustee of Sinking Fund, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—President, J. S. Gooch; Vice-President, Eugene Fleishman; Financial Secretary, Fred C. Sims, care C. W. Hardey's; Recording Secretary, C. M. Van Loan; Executive Committee, J. E. Goodwin, Chairman.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. E. Pollard, 49 Chestnut St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.

CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—1. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, care Sun.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. J. McFarland, Journal.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—Wm. Grant.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, S. F. Strangford; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
TAUNTON, No. 289.—F. E. Greenwood, 10 Jefferson.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—President, O. H. Wiggin; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. C. Smith; Financial Secretary, W. Levi Bousquet, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, A. H. Smith; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Baker.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Allison; Financial Secretary, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, F. A. Gallagher; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. G. England.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 69 Prospect St.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 734 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S. Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—James McDowell, Herald office.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—J. Jacobsen, 1922 7th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, No. 153.—H. B. Wilson, 1010 18th Ave.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. 1. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 806 Lyon St.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Bartlett; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, C. T. Bradbury; Vice-President, M. F. Tuttle; Treasurer, H. A. Fratcher; Financial Secretary, L. E. Hoffman; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. C. Emerick. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, Room 419 Mermod and Jaccard Building, Broadway and Locust; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Welsenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, E. M. Lappin; Vice-President, L. W. Smith; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenhack, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—B. J. McMahon, Box 388.

NEBRASKA.

KEARNEY, No. 109.—S. C. G. Grosh, Box 1233.
LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Cummings; Vice-President, Wm. Kearne; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. E. Gillis; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, James Sullivan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, J. F. Glavin; Vice-President, F. A. Knight; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, 50 Hanover St.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, Chas. Shocnart, 130 Federal St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luehs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, J. J. Sheahan; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, 209 Washington St.; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—J. H. Blakeney, 70 State St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl St.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, J. C. Ranck; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, P. D. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—W. E. Harris, Box 434.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—James Tole, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Nathan Drosher, 161 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—B. H. Ackert, care Star.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—O. W. Parker, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—A. R. Whipple, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—M. J. Howlin, 134 Seymour Ave.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—G. E. Hutchins, 13 Summer.
YONKERS, No. 292.—G. H. Allan, 149 Waverly St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 617 8th Ave.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—S. R. Thomas, Box 33.
CANTON, No. 219.—A. C. Musselman, 12 E. 8th St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, W. E. Landis; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
PIQUA, No. 234.—W. T. Caldwell, 532 W. High St.
PORTSMOUTH, No. 222.—Jas. Kennedy, Tribune.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—E. S. Ralph, 200 E. Southern Ave.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 115.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Wick Flower; Vice-President, M. R. Cole; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, H. E. Rowe, E. K. Hull, Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—Marsh Blackwell, Times-Journal.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—A. Brock, Independent.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, G. F. Halsey; Treasurer, Rose M. Glason; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, Oregonian office, Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, Capt. John O'Brien, Chairman; H. 1. Darr, W. S. Beattie, John Rhodes, W. G. Hill, W. M. Kelley, Ed Kleist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—O. B. Kean, Times office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Joe G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
MCKEESPORT, No. 160.—J. M. Campbell, 755 5th Av.
NEW CASTLE, No. 270.—Eug. Croix, 141 Pittsburgh.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGraw; Financial Secretary, J. B. Cully; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Klinger, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Cortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, I. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—President, W. R. Mulligan, Vice-President, H. F. Richards; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ulp; Treasurer, John Coup; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Moorehead; Conductor, F. H. Bennett; Trustees, H. G. Reed, H. F. Richards, S. Gerstenlauer; Executive Committee W. R. Mulligan, James Shiffer, Wilson Bussler, C. B. Gibson, Gus Gnilka.
YORK, No. 225.—Financial Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Eppley, 340 S. Water St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—A. J. Lewis, 104 Cross St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Ganvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, W. H. Martin; Vice-President, G. H. Russell; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Cowdery, 33 Peeples St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Cook; Sergeant-at-Arms, Spence Smith.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, Theodore Perry; Vice-President, J. T. Gary; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, C. S. Bell; Vice-President, E. T. Austin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. E. Harrington, Box 194; Recording Secretary, S. W. Teagarden; Treasurer, C. E. McLaughlin; Chairman Board of Directors, C. N. McLaughlin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, G. N. Beach; Vice-President, J. A. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. A. Florer, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, Hugh Taylor; Executive Committee, J. A. Murphy, Chairman; A. C. Sutherland, J. F. Peske, L. D. Jolly; Auditing Committee, G. M. Sanderson, Chairman; A. F. Hess, William Reilly; Treasurer, S. T. Lockett.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, Bat Bacon; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. Beard; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—J. Jourdan, Temple.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—A. N. Rainville, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, W. R. Pike, care of Virginian; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Landmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. McCauley; Board of Trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeior.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strallman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schloif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. K. Schwrar, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—W. F. Calvert, Box 987, New Whatcom, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
PORT TOWNSEND, No. 208.—L. F. Shaw, Leador.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—E. K. Sargison, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—A. W. Wehner, Everett, Wash.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, NO. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, F. M. Milligan; Vice-President, Ned Sims; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—C. H. Hansen, 105 Milton.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center St.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Chas. Northey, News office West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Paul Walther, 2404 Orkney.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Paul Fiegel, 2860 Salena St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 16 La Force Park.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Robert Bandlow, 33 Gladstone St.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Albert Roehrbein, 193 13th Ave.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—Hermann Pudewa, 112 Mozart.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
12, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Chas. Hoffman, 713 E. Green.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 488 LaFond St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Anton Dolletzki, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Gustave Klug, 1812 Jane St.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, care News-Democrat.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—J. W. Schaefer, 774 Selbach Ave.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—F. A. Werth, 2617 Franklin St.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—F. X. Hillebrand, 151 Jay St.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care Hornstein Bros.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6, LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 373 Ogden St.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—C. Ryan, 96 Hammond St.
9, NEW YORK—J. Smith, 101 W. 101st St.
10. AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
13, PITTSBURGH, PA.—E. M. Joyce, 616 Penn Ave.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18. MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—J. F. Neubich, 1126 S. 12th.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3216 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 475.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Robert Nolan, 236 Main St.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—W. C. Elliott, 2 Pearl St.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Phillips, 850 Otto St.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 16 Coleman St.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. B. Lminger, Journal.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—W. T. Bruce, 582 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Lane, 69 N St., N. W.
19. WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 I St., N. E.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—J. M. Rennie, 61 Bleecker St.
22, CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Jackson, 969 Lorain St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—Wm. Klager, 586 E. Buchtel Ave.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Shea, B. 13, 127 La Salle St.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEX.—J. W. McMurray, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Theo. P. Healy, 93 Western Ave.

BOOKBINDERS.

1, ST. PAUL, MINN.—E. C. Horsnell, 348 Baker St.
2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. A. Bolland, 27 Maple Place, Nicollet Island.
5. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—J. J. Griffin, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. Hardten, 1452 N. 19th St.
4. ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Terauley

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—J. S. Simmons, 73 Gerrard St.
2, NEW YORK—I. Rosenthal, 323 E. 89th St.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 13 Monumen Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

VOL. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894. No. 3.

RESULT OF THE AKRON AFFAIR.

Basis for Settlement of Differences Between the Pressmen.

Pursuant to an understanding arrived at with the sixth annual convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, President Prescott appointed a committee composed of H. C. McFarland, Charles F. Davis and H. M. Ives to meet a similar committee from the pressmen's organization. The two bodies assembled in St. Louis on August 22 at 9 A. M., and after a short preliminary talk proceeded to business. Mr. McFarland, on behalf of the International Typographical Union, presented what is known as the Cincinnati propositions, which were promptly rejected by the other party, who in turn presented counter propositions which were taken under advisement by the International's representatives, who reported at 7 o'clock a complete basis of agreement, which was not acceptable to the pressmen's conferrees, who asked for time to consider it. The next morning they presented amendments, none of which was of very material importance, and after a session of about two hours the following was agreed to:

A conference of committees representing the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union assembled at St. Louis, Mo., August 22, 1894, agreed upon the following as a fair statement of the present relations between the two bodies and a basis of settlement of their future relations; the same to be in force from the date of its ratification by both International Unions in manner provided by the laws of each.

Whereas, In the International Typographical Union of North America is alone vested power to establish subordinate unions of printers and pressmen, and to it is reserved the right to fix, regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in the several allied crafts in north America, and their power and right is recognized and acknowledged by the National and International tradesunions of North America and the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, The International Printing Pressmen's Union, composed largely of pressmen's unions that have seceded from the International Typographical Union, contests the claim of the International Typographical Union to the exclusive jurisdiction of the printing pressmen's craft, thereby causing a division in the ranks of the pressmen which has resulted in troubles which imperatively demand settlement by the unification of the pressmen's branch of the printing trade; and

Whereas, The unification of the pressmen can be best brought about and their welfare best conserved under the organization of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto:

First. That the International Typographical Union recognizes the sole right of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to charter, regulate and control all branches of the printing trade pertaining to pressrooms, and the International Printing Pressmen's Union recognizes the right of the International Typographical Union to charter, control and legislate for all compositorial branches of the printing trade.

Second. Both parties to this agreement hereby finally and forever abandon all right or pretense to organize, aid or abet, morally or financially, in whole or in part, a union, individuals or clique of individuals employed at any branch of the business under the control of the other party to this agreement.

Third. Local unions of the International Printing Pressmen's Union shall receive and admit to membership upon presentation of an International Typographical Union certificate of membership, without prejudice or fee, all pressmen, pressmen's helpers, web pressmen and feeders who are, at the date of taking effect of this agreement, members of unions chartered by the International Typographical Union. Pressmen's unions chartered by the International Typographical Union in cities where no union of the International Printing Pressmen's Union now exists shall have issued to them a charter by the International Printing Pressmen's Union without charge or fee.

Fourth. In jurisdictions where charters of both bodies exist the unions shall create a joint standing committee, to be known as the Allied Printing Trades Council, to consist of three members from each union, which shall meet at least once a month and report to the headquarters of their respective organizations the condition of trade in said city; and, where possible, the several trades shall refer to this committee the adjustment of all difficulties with employers. Upon failure to effect an amicable settlement of any dispute in which members of the contracting parties to this agreement are involved, or likely to become involved, it shall be the duty of the officers of the respective unions, together with the chief executive of the Allied Printing Trades Council, to notify the Presidents of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, in duplicate communications, who shall, either in person or by proxy, proceed to the place of the difficulty and shall jointly endeavor to effect a peaceable settlement; failing in which they shall join in a report to the Executive Council of their respective international unions, which shall at all times be composed of an equal number of members, and if, on a vote being taken, it is shown that a majority of the two bodies, acting conjointly, are of the opinion that the inauguration of the strike is absolutely necessary, the President, in person or by proxy, or one of them, as may be agreed upon by the Executive Councils, shall again attempt to effect a settlement, and, if unsuccessful, shall, through the officers of the various unions, order a general strike of all members of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union working in the office or offices affected, and any member disregarding this order shall be promptly expelled for ratting by his subordinate union.

Fifth. For the purpose of expediting business, it shall be permissible for the Executive Councils to select one of their members, who shall be known as chairman, and to whom all communications shall be addressed, and whose duty it shall be to poll the votes of the joint councils as promptly as possible, notifying the unions interested of the result and subsequently preparing a copy of all answers received and forwarded to the members of the councils.

Sixth. Strikes may be declared off by a majority vote of the boards.

Seventh. In case of a disagreement by the parties of this agreement, a disinterested board of arbitration, consisting of three members, shall be selected. The Executive Councils of each party to this agreement shall select one member of said board of arbitration, and these two shall select a third member, to whom the matter in dispute shall be referred.

Eighth. The joint Allied Printing Trades Council shall have control of the printing trades label, which shall be granted to all offices complying with the regulations of the subordinate unions under the jurisdiction of the international bodies, parties to this agreement.

Ninth. It is the duty of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union to use all honorable endeavors to induce all non-union pressmen within their jurisdiction to affiliate with the nearest union of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. In case of strike or lockout such members shall be governed by the terms of this agreement.

Tenth. In case of a lockout for the reduction of the standard scale of wages or an invasion of recognized union custom, it shall be obligatory on the part of the parties to this agreement to handle no work done by men employed to accomplish the purposes of said lockout.

Eleventh. When a joint strike shall have been inaugurated by the parties to this agreement the initiating union shall pay those involved as follows: The sum of seven dollars per week to married men, or the heads of families, and five dollars per week to single men or women for the period of eight weeks; after that time beneficiaries shall apply to their respective unions for further relief.

Twelfth. This agreement shall be perpetual and shall be accepted or rejected as a whole, provided amendments may be proposed hereafter by either party and on ratification by the other party in such manner as its laws provide shall become a part of this agreement.

The above statement and agreement is submitted to the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union by the conferrees with an earnest recommendation that it shall be ratified as soon as possible by both organizations, being strongly of the opinion that it will forever remove and prevent any cause of strike or disagreement in the pressmen's craft and will confer substantial benefits on compositors, pressmen and other allied crafts and place them in a position to more successfully resist encroachments of unfair employers on any branch of the printing business.

[Signed.] H. C. McFARLAND,
CHARLES F. DAVIS,
H. M. IVES,
Conferrees of the I. T. U.
JESSE JOHNSON.
WM. H. CASEY,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Conferrees for I. P. P. U.

THE money power seems to have declared war against the people. It would be terrible if the latter should also declare war, and battle for the recovery of stolen possessions. Even public virtue may have its patience disturbed—aye, even to violence, in redress for wrongs inflicted. Who knows?

AFFAIRS AT THE HOME.

The Visiting Committee Investigate Certain Charges—More Smoke Than Fire.

Early in August President Prescott received a communication from Superintendent Schuman stating that he had been notified by Mr. Conway that that gentleman had preferred charges of conspiracy against him and others connected with the Home before No. 6, and demanded an immediate investigation by the proper authorities. A full history of the case and the findings of the committee are given below:

NEW YORK, August 8, 1894.

W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—I have been appealed to by a man named Conway, sent to the Home through Detroit Union, to bring charges against Superintendent Schuman through No. 6. The charges seem to have little if any foundation, and what little there might appear is completely knocked out by the letter from Mr. Neligan, whom I have known for many years, and in whose statement I have the utmost confidence, and also in the fact that Detroit Union, whose members appear to be familiar with Mr. Conway's monoanarchistic tendencies, refuses to take up his complaint. For my part I believe the craft at large has little faith in these pro-election complaints, which have been found groundless on previous investigations, but if another investigation should be ordered it is to be hoped that the committee will probe to the bottom and then remove the cause whatever it may be, and thus stop the expense of an eternal court of inquiry. I give you both sides of the story as I received it, so that you may judge for yourself. W. FERGUSON.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 29, 1894.

FRIEND BILL—There is an inmate here by the name of Conway; he is the party who has been writing those articles published in the Colorado Springs News and afterward in the Union Printer. Conway is a large, healthy man, ailing only with slight attacks of rheumatism. Some time ago his whisky was stopped by order of the doctor, and then he commenced to show his spite. Shortly afterward, when the books were brought up to the library to be arranged and catalogued, Conway took quite an active part in the work, though there were five or six others assisting in the work. He then asked Schuman to make him librarian at a salary, which was refused, Schuman telling him he had no such power. He then wrote to President Prescott, who, it is believed, choked him off. Conway then began to abuse the management, and, of course, Prescott, who is responsible (?) for keeping him here. He has now presented charges against the superintendent, his wife, the lady nurse, and two of the inmates, the charges being intimidation and conspiracy, and expects No. 6 to back him up. Some time ago he appealed to his own union (Detroit) which paid no attention to him. Out of twenty-six men here twenty-four will swear that his charges are false from beginning to end. There is no favoritism here; all are treated alike, and every one can and does express his opinion, whether favorable or unfavorable. Schuman does not know I am writing this letter; I merely do this as a matter of justice to the superintendent. Will you see Browne of the Union Printer before the next publication and explain this matter to him—also John T. Burke, so that if the matter should come up before the union it will be properly understood? I can make affidavit that the Home could not be managed better. You can use my name if you wish to. Conway also has a man here who sides with him; this party is seventy-seven years old and has had a card for only the last ten years. Bill, attend to this for me. Will write to you to-morrow and tell you all about the trip. Doing well. Yours, M. NELIGAN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 1, 1894.

W. Ferguson, Secretary N. Y. T. U., No. 6:

DEAR SIR—I have been threatened with discharge from the Home on account of articles that appeared in the Union Printer, copied from a Colorado paper. As this threat and others which I can present are, I think, for the purpose of intimidation, I ask if I can prefer charges through No. 6 against the superintendent and others, who compose a well-organized clique at the Home. An inmate (not in the ring) would not get justice done him in an investigation here. I wish you would consult with the editor of the Union Printer and advise me. I worked for J. J. Little & Co., Astor Place, in your city, and went out on strike in 1887.

Do not publish anything about this until you hear from me again. The rules would be applied and I would get the road.

Hoping you will reply promptly, I remain,
Care Mineral Fluid Co. JOS. P. CONWAY.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 15, 1894.

W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

The following correspondence is self-explanatory:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 27, 1894.

MR. SCHUMAN, SUPT. PRINTERS' HOME—I hereby notify you that I shall prefer charges of conspiracy—with threats and ill-treatment, to intimidate—through New York Typographical Union, No. 6, against you, W. C. Schuman, superintendent; Mrs. Schuman, matron; Mrs. Campbell, nurse; A. P. Sutton and A. D. Martin, inmates.

If you desire to reply to this, do so in writing within the next twenty-four hours. My physical condition will not admit of excitement. Mr. Brinson, attorney of Colorado Springs, will prepare my affidavit. JOSEPH CONWAY, Inmate.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 27, 1894.

MR. JOSEPH B. CONWAY—Dear Sir: Your somewhat surprising note at hand. Personally I must plead ignorance as far as threats, intimidation and conspiracy are concerned. Every one in the Home is supposed to fare the same, and as regards treatment furnished by the Home, it has been our endeavor to enforce this rule, without fear or favor. Socially, every one is supposed to be his own master, and can associate with or avoid any he may see fit. As to your preferring charges against certain persons through New York Union, I will state that so far as the management is concerned, it will be pleased to answer the same when the proper time arrives and before the proper parties. The sooner the charges are preferred the quicker will there be an investigation as to the conduct of the Home. As you mention several names in your note it is but fair that all should be made acquainted with the same. Respectfully,

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 28, 1894.

JOSEPH B. CONWAY—After deliberating over the contents of your note yesterday, I fail to understand why you should ignore your own union in the matter and carry an appeal to New York, unless it be with the intention of having your affidavit printed in the Union Printer. I would respectfully refer you to the rules in such cases. But if your affidavit is made out to-day I trust you will serve a copy of the same upon myself, as is usual in cases of appeal, etc. If it is your intention to have the matter appear in print, I hope you will have matters arranged so it will be published within a few days. However, your notice to myself yesterday is considered sufficient cause for me to demand an investigation, and I will to-day ask for the services of the investigating committee, laying your notice before them, and we will have a free and fair trial of the case at the earliest date possible.

I again beg to remind you that a true and correct copy of charges or appeal must be served upon the superintendent. Respectfully,

W. C. SCHUMAN.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 28, 1894.

MR. SCHUMAN—I have your original reply under advisement, and shall satisfy you that I do not resort to bluffs or tricks. JOSEPH CONWAY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 31, 1894.

W. C. SCHUMAN, SUPT. PRINTERS' HOME—After due reflection, and under advisement, I have decided not to change my original intention. You will treat with New York Typographical Union, No. 6, in future, as I shall give the matter to that body to prosecute for me. They, of course, will comply with the law in such case. My papers will reach them on or before the 15th proximo. In connection with this matter, I would say that if Mr. Martin had shown any disposition to withdraw his threat of my discharge through you I should have been inclined to act differently.

I will now ask you, as superintendent, to prevent, as far as possible, those men who are given to the use of provoking language, from doing so during this time. Respectfully,

JOSEPH CONWAY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 31, 1894.

JOSEPH B. CONWAY—Dear Sir: Yours at hand. You use somewhat commanding language when you say that "hereafter you will treat with New York Union, No. 6." Just the opposite will be the case. Hereafter I will treat with you, President Prescott and the investigating committee. The matter will be investigated here at home, and it lays with you to substantiate your accusations. As to letting the matter drop, I will state that the affair will be pushed on my part, and it is my desire to have the matter settled as soon as possible, and will see that it is thoroughly ventilated. It has gone too far to be dropped and you will soon be called upon to prove the charges, not in New York, but here in the Home. I have no desire to drop the matter.

Respectfully, W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., July 28, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT, PRESIDENT—Sir: I enclose you copy of notice received from Joseph B. Conway. It is Mr. Conway's desire to ignore the proper methods in such cases and send his appeal to New York. I see no reason for this except that he desires to have an affidavit against the Home published in the Union Printer.

We are able and willing to answer any charges that may be brought by Mr. Conway. In the present condition of the craft articles of a false character are very apt to prove detrimental to the Home.

aud for the sake of the inmates of the Home, who are satisfied and appreciate their condition, I demand an official investigation into the conduct of the Home, and respectfully request that you charge the investigation committee accordingly and cause them to proceed to the Home as soon as possible. It would also be wise to have them investigate the manner of repairing the building, serious reflections having been cast upon the management regarding the same through the columns of the New York Union Printer.

My reason for asking an official and thorough investigation is that I have every reason to believe that this last charge and all the articles detrimental to the Home that have appeared in the Union Printer are but part of a plan to cast reproach upon the management and officials of the Home.

Hoping you will comply with this request as soon as possible, I am, very respectfully,

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

In accordance with this demand, on July 31 President Prescott addressed a letter to the visiting committee in which he instructs them:

"Even though Mr. Conway has seen fit to ignore the rule governing complaints, the Executive Committee instructs me to request that you take the matter up and hold an investigation at the earliest possible moment."

In accordance the committee proceeded to the Home, arriving there on Monday, August 13, 1894, and there convened. Mr. Conway was called upon in his room and notified that the committee was there for the purpose of holding an investigation, and inquired the earliest hour which would be convenient for him to present his case.

Mr. Conway said that he was not ready to present his case. His attorney, Mr. Brinson, was out of town on a vacation, and he could do nothing until his return. He was suffering from a nervous trouble, he said, and was unable to conduct his own case, and there was no one in the Home whom he would entrust with it. Notwithstanding that it is a principle of common law that the plaintiff in a case is always ready, and further that the presence of a professional attorney in such a case was unnecessary, if not altogether objectionable, your committee thought it best to grant such latitude as was within reason, or possibly beyond it, and asked Mr. Conway when his lawyer was to return. He replied that he did not know—not before the 15th anyhow—that he was gone on a vacation. This reply being unsatisfactory to the committee, they informed him that he must set some definite time when the charges he had preferred should be investigated. To this Mr. Conway said that he had preferred no charges; that the language in his notification to Superintendent Schuman was, "that I SHALL prefer charges." To the committee this seemed too much of a strain, and they simply asked him, "Do you still persist in naming no date?" To which he replied, "I am not yet ready." The committee then left him.

Making inquiry among the inmates as to what would be the earliest hour convenient for them, the time of 8:30 of the following morning, August 14th, was set as that at which the open meetings of the committee would commence.

Your committee, then, proceeding to consider the various phases of the case of Conway vs. Schuman et al., procured from the Home physician the following statement bearing upon Mr. Conway's claim that nervous troubles would prevent his conducting his own case:

W. C. SCHUMAN—Dear Sir: I know of nothing in Mr. Conway's condition that will prevent his undergoing the strain incident upon the investigation now in progress at the Home. He has not required any attention from me, of any kind, for some time past. Yours, etc., BEVERLY TUCKER, M. D.

Your committee ended this first day's unusual experience by a return to the Home from Colorado Springs, where further inquiries had been prosecuted.

The following morning, a few minutes before the time set by the committee for the open session, Mr. Conway was observed to hastily leave the building and take a path to the left of the road leading in the direction of Colorado Springs. Hastily penning a few lines the committee started in pursuit, and it was only by hard, literal running that the committee came up with him at the Santa Fe depot, a mile or more from the Home, when he was served with the following:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 14, 1894.

MR. JOSEPH CONWAY—In your reply to the visiting committee of the Union Printers' Home in the case of Joseph Conway vs. W. P. Schuman, Supt., Mrs. Schuman, Matron, Mrs. Campbell, Nurse, A. P. Sutton and A. D. Martin, Inmates, made yesterday afternoon (the 13th instant) when asked to name an hour convenient to you for the taking of testimony in said case, you made reply that you were not prepared to name any particular time, prior to the 15th, and gave as reason therefor that your lawyer, Mr. Brinson, was out of the city on a vacation. The committee, having made a personal investigation and ascertaining that Mr. Brinson was not, had not been, and had no immediate intention of going out of the city, but, on the contrary, could readily have been found at his usual place of business, hereby cite you to appear in the Assembly Hall of the Union Printers' Home, at 9 A. M., August 14, before said committee. J. J. BURNS.
A. L. RUNYAN.

Having read the summons and remaining some time without saying anything, he was asked what would be his action. He returned query for query and asked in what manner the case would be conducted. He was told in the customary manner. To this he objected and said he wanted the case tried in a regular court and according to the laws of the State. He was informed that it was not in a regular court that he had made his complaint and filed his papers. He asked if oaths would be administered. We answered that it was our intention to do so,—not the legal one, for that was beyond our power, but such an oath as on like occasions had been administered in the Home. He said we had not the power to administer any oath and that he would not take it. It was immaterial to the committee whether the oath was administered or not—in either case it was the simple word of union man to union authority, but that certainly was sufficient. Being asked again if he would obey the summons, he said it would be impossible for him to proceed right away, as he had witnesses to send for and had no money to procure them. The committee guaranteed to procure them for him if the cost was within reason, provided he would furnish names and addresses. He replied he could not do that, as it would be giving away his case. He said he would not have pressed this thing if he had been treated right. He said we had not given written notification of the meeting set for 8:30; that we had come too soon; that he was not prepared; that his nervous condition would preclude his prosecuting his case alone; that we had been hurried on here; that he had to see his lawyer; that he was going to see Mr. Brinson then. Your committee, producing pencil and paper, asked him for the last time if he would obey the summons or give written reasons why he would not do so. He replied he would do neither. The committee then left him.

After some reflection upon the statement made by Mr. Conway that he would then go to his lawyer, Mr. Brinson, your committee decided to go there too. Upon our arrival we did not find Mr. Conway. Mr. Brinson informed us that Mr. Conway had not been there, and during the conversation we had with that gentleman, lasting a half or three-quarters of an hour, he still had not made his appearance. In this conversation Mr. Brinson expressed suprise when informed that Mr. Conway had used his name as his attorney. He said the last time he saw Mr. Conway was about three weeks ago, and had not seen him before that for many months; that at this latter time Mr. Conway had read to him some written document; that he had paid so little attention to it that he did not remember anything whatever of its nature; that he had never written anything for Mr. Conway; had never advised him in any way.

Returning to the Home from Colorado Springs, the committee decided that notwithstanding Mr. Conway's refusal to prosecute the case, it would still be the duty of this committee, in its investigating character, to find out whether or not there was truth in the charges of conspiracy, to intimidate, with threats and ill-treatment.

In pursuance of this idea the following question was asked the inmates:

"Have you been intimidated, threatened or ill-treated, or do you know of a case where intimidation, threats or ill-treatment has been attempted in the Home?"

This question was added to the others asked the inmates when put upon the stand at the afternoon session, and was also put to those in their rooms who were unable to attend the meeting, and in no instance was there an affirmative answer. In no direction could the committee find the slightest proof of such a charge.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Conway, in refusing to recognize the authority of the committee had forfeited all rights to its respect or consideration, we decided after due deliberation to hold open this case for his benefit so long as we should remain at the Home.

On the afternoon of the third and last day of the meeting Mr. Conway appeared before the committee and left with us the following:

Suggest a change in the steam system by which a more even temperature throughout the building may be obtained.

Also in washing of bedding, suggest the numbering of rooms and numbering of bedclothes.

Also, would suggest that on Sunday no clothes would be hung in rear of building.

Suggest that headquarters be moved this way.

And thus ends a case which has necessitated the expense of calling together the visiting committee.

Such is the proof adduced to sustain a most serious and damaging charge.

It is probably unnecessary for the committee to recommend the immediate discharge of Mr. Conway. To tolerate such conduct unpunished would be a death blow to the Home. To impose upon the other inmates of the Home such a base prevaricator and vile slanderer of the institution and its management would be an injustice. To let remain within the walls of that institution one whose sole and only object appears to be to decry it in private and disgrace it in public would be a crime.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

Referring to that portion of your communication to the committee relating to newspaper articles, you say: "I am given to understand through various sources that there has occasionally appeared in a local newspaper of Colorado Springs articles reflecting upon the Home, and even going so far as to charge that some of the deaths there were due to negligence. When you are at the Home I wish you would get copies of this paper and investigate as to the truth of the various charges and insinuations and the source from whence they sprang."

Having looked into the matter, we found two articles that were published in the Colorado Springs News, in which are contained charges and insinuations of such a serious nature as to warrant a thorough investigation. The said articles are as follows:

"POOR-HOUSE RULES."

President Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, visited the Printers' Home in this city last July and directed the committee to draw up rules and regulations requiring the inmates to work. On this point the constitution says:

"But no task or duty shall ever be imposed under the guise of exercise or recreation on any inmate of said Home."

It would seem that the President of the International and the superintendent of the Home do not agree on this matter. In his last report to the International Typographical Union, the superintendent said: "I have learned of a proposition being advanced to consolidate the offices of President of the International Union and superintendent of the Home, locating headquarters here, and have the inmates do the printing. The latter idea is ridiculous, as the inmates could not be depended upon to do any labor, they, generally speaking, being in a rather debilitated condition."

The death rate would seem to bear the superintendent out in his opposition to President Prescott's poor-house rules. Out of eighty-one admissions twenty-five deaths have occurred, being a ratio of about one death for every three admissions.

In conversation with the inmates they expressed a willingness to set type or do clerical work, but they are vehemently opposed to the menial duties that would be required of them should poor-house rules be put in force.

"PRINTERS' ROW."

Unlike its older and better known namesake in the metropolis, with its busy throng and prolonged gaiety, the "printers' row" in Evergreen Cemetery presents a melancholy aspect and furnishes food for sad reflection. During the short period that the Home has existed twenty tombstones already mark the graves of those members who have passed into "pathetic dust," in addition to five others who were claimed by loving relatives and friends.

The death rate, as far as our knowledge goes, has been unparalleled in the history of any like institution in the world. Our delegates should go to the next International convention prepared to take a look into the cause of such unprecedented mortality. We notice that sixteen died during the repairs on the building. This, in particular, deserves attention at the hands of our representatives. The repairs were commenced in the fall when the cold winds blew through the building with terrific fury—the north tower having been stripped almost to the ground. In order to get air expression from our fellow-craftsmen we express it as our belief that the tyrannical "gag laws" now upon the books of the International be forever eliminated therefrom and the inmates allowed to tell their stories without fear.

Proceeding to the office of the Colorado Springs News we met the two proprietors of said paper, Messrs. Stuart and Matthews, and handing them the articles, asked them if they recognized them as having appeared originally in the News. They answered that they did. When asked if the articles were written by them, or were communicated, they replied that the articles were written by them. When asked if the charges contained therein was from their own knowledge or were based upon information furnished by others, they replied that the information upon which the articles were based was furnished by inmates of the Home. Asking the names of such inmates, they hesitated at first as journalists, but as union men said they would answer such questions as the committee saw fit to ask them. They believed that the matter contained in the articles was true, otherwise they would not have printed it. Expressed themselves as pleased that the committee had come to investigate the matter, and that the inmates would have an opportunity of telling all they knew. In answer to the question, asking the names of inmates furnishing them the evidence upon which said articles were based, they gave the name of Joseph Conway and no other.

At the session beginning at 1:30 P. M., August 14, we proceeded to investigate this matter. All the inmates who were physically able to attend said meeting were present with the exception of Messrs. Conway and Blakeslee. The sergeant-at-arms was sent to find them and request their presence before the committee. Mr. Conway refused to obey the committee. Mr. Blakeslee asked that he be allowed to meet the committee in his own room, which request was granted.

Proceeding to the inquiry of possible deaths resulting from the carelessness or negligence of the management in furnishing proper protection to the inmates from the severities of the weather during the repairing of the building last winter, when the walls of the north tower were torn down and rebuilt, we found that the interior was protected by a double partition running from floor to ceiling, and that the inside was papered.

Of all the inmates who testified upon the stand in this matter, not one had any fault to find—not one of them had suffered any bad results therefrom. Mr. Blakeslee, who had not appeared in the open meeting of the committee, but whose testimony on this and other matters concerning the Home was taken in his private room, made the only exception, and thought the Home was in a horrible condition. When asked, however, if he had suffered any ill-results therefrom, he said he had not.

The inmates confined to their rooms were also visited, but none had suffered any ill results therefrom.

Turning to the records of the Home, we find that six deaths occurred during that time, the first occurring November 30, 1893, and the last February 18, 1894. From these records and information obtained from the superintendent and nurse, we obtain the following information of those who died:

James Browell—Admitted Aug. 8, 1892; condition very poor; died Nov. 30, 1893. Mr. Browell was in the last stages of consumption when admitted, and was always considered a hopeless case. He was located on the east side of the building, and did not attend the general table while the Home was undergoing repairs.

W. O. White—Admitted Oct. 19, 1892; condition bad. Mr. White improved somewhat after his arrival, but had a relapse due to indiscretion. He was located in room with Mr. Browell, and not subjected to any of the inconveniences caused by repairs. On January 15 and 16, as near as can be remembered, he visited Colorado City with John Butter, and in his weakened condition, was unable to stand the effects of dissipation. He returned to the Home on both occasions in bad condition. As a consequence of the indiscretion, he took to his bed and remained there until the date of his death, March 3, 1894. Did not attend the general table after repairing had begun.

E. H. Crossman—Admitted Dec. 9, 1892; condition very poor. Mr. Crossman occupied a sheltered room on south side of north corridor and had not attended the general table for months; confined to his bed mostly for three or four months. Died March 23, 1894.

Thomas Devitt—Admitted Feb. 2, 1893; chronic nervousness and lead poisoning. Received stroke of apoplexy Nov. 30, 1893, while at Prospect Lake, one mile distant from the Home. Died Dec. 13, 1893. Was located in east room on top floor.

Patrick Murphy—Admitted March 2, 1893; condition very bad. Mr. Murphy declined gradually until the date of his death, Jan. 22, 1894. He was located in a sheltered portion of the building on second floor; room was on south side of north corridor. He had not attended the general table for months.

Frank L. Sherman—Admitted Jan. 1, 1894, in an almost dying condition; declined rapidly until the date of his death, Feb. 15, 1894. Confined to his room and was never down stairs; located in sheltered room on south side of north corridor, second floor.

In connection with this matter we also obtained the following from the Home physician:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 8, 1894.

MR. W. C. SCHUMAN—Dear Sir: In answer to your question as to whether the repairing of the Home at the time at which it was done hastened in any way the death of the inmates, which occurred during that period, I can only answer in the negative. There were six deaths during this time, one of apoplexy, five of consumption. The building in certain rooms was somewhat cooler than they would have been had they not been undergoing repair. But the rooms of all those who died were removed from those parts being rebuilt and were on the south and eastern side of the Home. In no way can I see how the rebuilding hastened the death of anyone. Yours truly.

BEVERLY TUCKER, M. D.

Your committee regrets that the action of Mr. Conway in refusing to appear before the committee or recognize its authority, has prevented us giving his side of the case. Everything short of actual force was done to get him to appear before us, but with no result, and we remained a day longer than otherwise we would have done in order to give Mr. Conway ample opportunity, notwithstanding the fact that he was entitled to no further consideration at our hands.

As in the case of the other matter concerning him, Mr. Conway waited until the

afternoon of our departure, and then handed to a member of the committee the following:

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 15, 1894.

MR. A. L. RUNYAN—To satisfy yon in regard to those articles which appeared in the News, I will volnnteer to give a statement before a notary public this afternoon. Please answer at once.

JOSEPH CONWAY.

The committee answered as follows:

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Aug. 15, 1894.

MR. CONWAY—In answer to yours of this date concerning articles in News, will state, we shall be pleased to receive a sworn statement from you by a notary public upon this or any other snbject.

J. J. BURNS.
A. L. RUNYAN.

Before leaving the room Mr. Conway was asked if we might expect his sworn statement before we left, and he replied that he probably would not make one, but that if a member of the committee would go with him he would make a verbal statement before a notary public.

And thus ends the testimony concerning statements which have been spread broadcast by certain craft journals charging the management with the wholesale slaughter of its inmates.

Our recommendation in the other matter concerning Mr. Conway makes unnecessary one in this.

J. J. BURNS,
A. L. RUNYAN.

Supplemental report is omitted for want of space, but will be given in full next issue, September 15.—[ED.

From North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 13.—Since my last letter there have been some changes in newspaper circles. The Evening Visitor has donned a new dress, which is very neat, and at once places it amongst the handsomest daily editions of the State. It gives more employment and is quite newsy. The Evening Press, which is not quite five months old, is one of our new enterprises which has come to stay. Among its managers are two of our practical printers, McRary and Williams, and they know how to please the people. This is the largest evening paper we have, which, like its contemporary, is bright and newsy.

Some time ago our only morning paper went into the hands of a receiver. Since then it has passed into the hands of a strong stock company, whose purpose it is to enlarge and improve till the property will be second to none in the State.

J. C. Birdsong, ex-State Librarian, is foreman under the new management of the News and Observer, with Samuel Bogasse as assistant. John B. Collins, who has been foreman of the News and Observer for twelve years under its former management, has accepted cases under its new management.

There is talk of machines being placed here in the near future, but your correspondent very much doubts whether this will be done, although the information was given by a machine agent. It is my opinion that machines will not pay in this city.

I want to introduce James H. Alford to the members of the next International Convention. He will represent No. 54 at Louisville. He is one of the most conservative, level-headed, upright among us. He is not one of those devoted to worldly pleasures to the neglect of his duties, but is a true, conscientious Christian gentleman, and his efforts will be for the advancement and betterment of our craft in general.

W. A. F.

From Holyoke.

HOLYOKE, MASS., Aug. 13.—At the last meeting of our union I was instructed to ask you to publish the following named persons in the JOURNAL for ratting on the Transcript: Fred. R. Royce, pressman; Miss Hattie Brewer, formerly of Meriden, Conn.; Miss Ettie Earle, of Springfield; Harvey Edward Earle, of Springfield; Eugene Mertaugh, of Albany, N. Y.; George C. Safer, Frank Yates, Smith Bates (gave all three names while here); James Williamson, who is known as a notorious roader and British soldier, and a man for whom typographical union has done a great deal when in trouble or sickness; John S. Gordon, this city; John P. Ward. It is greatly desired that secretaries be very careful, as some of these have left the city, and we were unable to get their cards.

I am happy to add that the trouble, which began in the Transcript office May 8, after a severe struggle, has been finally closed by a compromise satisfactory to both parties to the contest. Union men may now work on the Transcript only upon receiving a "permit" from a committee appointed by the union.

J. C. STAHL.

HONOR may be sometimes only a shadowy phantom, regulated by the opinion of our environments, and not the real kind which arises from a sense of justice.

THE PRESSMEN'S TROUBLE.

Some Points Overlooked in the Controversy and in the Remedies.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 24.—The situation and controversy which have arisen over the Akron pressmen's trouble have assumed a curious as well as a grave position. Pittsburg Pressmen's Union, No. 13, and Philadelphia Union, No. 2, have taken up a grave position, which, whether justifiable or not, I do not now propose to discuss; and the International officials have placed themselves in the curious position of holding out an olive branch in the form of overtures to the International Printing Pressmen's Union while at the same time taking action of a most drastic nature against that body. Individual writers have also indulged in such terms as "traitors," "false to obligations," "paid mercenaries of the Typothetæ," and other unseemly and unwise expressions as against the members of that body, while at the same time admitting that some of its members are at heart good union men.

Now this may seem to some of our members the proper way in which to build up and run a trades-union. Yet to many it can not but appear as a most superficial view. And as this Akron trouble has shown that this superficial view has been a leading string in the controversy that has been engendered, I take the occasion to lay before the readers of the JOURNAL a few facts which have been overlooked having a bearing of some importance as to the allied crafts in the printing industry.

In the issue of the JOURNAL of July 21 find the following:

"The charter of St. Paul's Bookbinders' Union, No. 1, was surrendered June 4, 1894."

This is an official announcement by the International officials of a lawful act on the part of the then membership of that union—they ceased to be members of and under obligation to the International Typographical Union.

Now there is in existence, and has been for over two years, an organization known as the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. How then, I would ask, can those persons who were members of that St. Paul's union be in fairness, honor and justice termed as "false to their obligation" and "traitors" to the International Union should they as a body or as individuals here and there join the Brotherhood of Bookbinders?

Yet this is just what has been done in the case of the pressmen who proceeded in the same lawful manner; they ceased to be members of and in their obligation to the International Union. It has been termed "secession," but it must be noted that the right is granted by our laws, of which a like official notice to the above is in confirmation.

In truth, if our organization is to continue to battle with the pressmen who have lawfully ceased to be its obligated members, it logically follows that it must likewise battle with the bookbinders or any other branch in the printing industry enumerated in our organic laws which forms itself in a separate body, for the principle contended for on our part as applied to the former is as applicable to the latter. I am not advocating this forceful method of procedure, for I doubt its efficacy in bringing a resultant good by its accomplishment.

Theoretically the fundamental principle in the organic laws of the International Typographical Union for the exclusive chartering of unions, enactment of laws and their execution is sound. There is no need to enter into discussion to prove that such condition as the principle in question would bring would place an organization in any given industry on the road to success in many instances without resort to the gage of a strike. In its strength it would hold the weight and have the bearing to adjust differences by its known cohesiveness, and conciliatory methods would be far more preferred and prevalent.

But when in practice such principle is made a working one, it becomes necessary at once to show that one legislative body as well as one executive head can so adjust the several interests of the different branches as will produce an organization which gives satisfaction by results in wise and well executed laws. That we have not accomplished this is plain from the situation of affairs in our organization to-day, and in the fact also that we are ready to abandon that principle in part by the formation of an autonomous branch of the pressmen. To me it looks either that it must be autonomous branches in our organization or independent national or international bodies. The process of forcing these parties into the organization, with a continuance of the "good time" meets and resulting legislation is very questionable. Examples are plentiful that such methods will bring very little that is good. Take two or three laws considered pertinent at this time.

Section 59, General Laws, has been cited by the Central Labor Union of Akron, and our International officers asked under that law to revoke the certificates of members of our body who are in the places of members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union in that city. This "law" does not direct or require those officers to do such act, nor is there the least iota of power under which they could act, and the only body that can do anything is at liberty to do as it pleases. It is a law of words—and that is the end of it.

Section 51, General Laws, has to do with cities where more than one trade holds charters. It denies the equal standing of the unions; it is directly in conflict with other laws, and it is sure to be a resultant evil in application.

"In the selection of Second Vice-President and Third Vice-President the delegates from their respective allied trades shall select a candidate; the said candidate shall be declared elected by the convention." This law makes the election of two of the Executive Council by the representatives of not more than 1,200 of the membership. And they also have a voice and vote in the election of all other officers. In a close election it would be possible for that 1,200 membership to elect a majority, if not all, of the council. This certainly would not be fair or just by the 30,000 membership as against the 1,200. Is it fair or just vice versa, as this law permits?

In the autonomous overtures to the International Printing Pressmen's Union this law would seem to be in part retained in paragraph four of the same, while these same overtures concede to the pressmen the right to elect their own officers, enact their own laws, hear and decide pressmen's appeals, and be, in fact, an independent de facto body. And at the same time it may be asked why, if they are to enact their own laws, they should have one member of the committee on laws?

But the field is too large to glean in and over at the end of this article. It can not be questioned but there are fair grounds that this remedy of autonomous branches can be worked out to unite the allied trades under our organization. But it will require a general overhauling of the laws, and the time of the convention will have to be given to genuine work (not such work as was given to the report of the committee on officers' reports at the last session, when several hours were passed in the accomplishment of nothing), to put the required legislation into presentable sound laws that will bring unity and prosperity in the old ship of state.

GEORGE MCDONALD.

Suggestions for a Uniform Scale.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 16.—In the issue of July 16 appears a very good letter on the question of a "Uniform Machine Scale," wherein a minimum price per 1,000 ems and other good points are recommended. The writer of this article, Rex, has gone into the question with the right spirit, although he could have gone into the question more fully, as there are many other points which ought to be brought forward and freely discussed in regard thereto. The question of a scale, with a base or minimum price, ought to be taken into consideration by the International at their next meeting, and such scale should be put into effect in all towns where there are no local unions, as soon as it could be framed and accepted.

Among the points I should like to see our membership discuss, and which are, in my humble opinion, necessary in such a scale, should the International take this matter into consideration, are the following:

1. If a scale of this kind is formulated, it ought to apply to all branches of our trade, and not machine operators alone. My reasons for proposing this are that members would respect the provisions of such a scale to a greater extent than those of a local scale, and that there would be a reliable scale in effect at all times and in all places throughout the country.

2. That the scale should contain a minimum rate of $3 a day of eight hours for job printers. In my opinion this is about the lowest sum a man could work for and support a family and educate them in a decent, comfortable manner, with a prospect of saving a little for a rainy day or old age.

3. That all book work shall be done by the day, to be paid for at a minimum rate of not less than $3 for eight hours.

4. That the maximum day in machine offices should not exceed seven hours for night work, or eight hours for day work. Time and a half to be paid for overtime.

5. That the minimum price for machine operators should be not less than 15c. per 1,000 ems for night work and 12½c. per 1,000 ems for day work, for nonpareil; 2½c. additional per 1,000 ems to be charged for each size larger.

6. That an operator on machines shall be deemed an apprentice until he can do a minimum day's work of 18,000 ems in 8 hours.

7. That time men in machine offices should be paid a minimum price per day of $3.50 on morning papers, and $3 on evening papers. All men working in advertising departments to be time men at above rates.

8. That the minimum prices on hand composition, day work, shall be 37½ cents per 1,000 ems for all type smaller than 6 point; 35 cents for 6 and 8 point, and 2½ cents additional per 1,000 ems for each size larger.

9. That the minimum price for hand composition, night work, shall be an advance of 5 cents per 1,000 ems on the prices for day work.

The question of a uniform constitution is a good one to bring forward, and should be acted upon; but I would propose that the by-laws should also be made uniform.

A uniform system of collecting dues should also be inaugurated, the members paying in advance. This is a question I have heard freely commented on of late, and I think we need some legislation in this direction, as the system of some unions collecting dues for the month already past caused a great deal of conflict. For instance, if a compositor reached here who paid his dues in advance (we do not here), and deposited his card during the first part of the month, no dues could be collected from him for two months, and thus he would be a member of one union and another would collect the dues. Is this fair? Is it right?

Besides this, the first four sections of our General Laws are so inexplicit that all a secretary-treasurer could do would be to "hog-woller" around and "give 'em up," for he could not tell by them what dues he had a right to collect.

In conclusion, I think our local unions ought to fully discuss these questions, and then instruct their delegates in such a manner that they would be able to work intelligently in regard to these matters, and for the passage of a resolution to adopt a universal scale at the forthcoming meeting of the International Union, and thus bring the question before the membership at an early date.

ELVAD.

Excursion to Convention.

An excursion to Louisville, in attendance upon the convention from the East, has been arranged via Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Ohio railways, or Old Dominion S. S. Line and C. & O. Railway. A circular to that effect has been issued as follows:

To enable those intending to visit Louisville during the convention from points east of Washington, at the lowest possible rate of transportation, and to visit all points of interest on the lines of roads mentioned, the following arrangements have been made:

If a sufficient number (over 10) desire, a party will leave New York via Old Dominion Steamship Line on Monday, October 1, at 3 P. M., visiting Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Washington, and any other points of interest that time will permit.

Another personally conducted party will leave New York by rail, on Wednesday, October 3, at 8 A. M., stopping at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Parties not intending to come to New York can purchase through tickets to Louisville via Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways at starting point and meet the party at Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M., Wednesday; Baltimore at 12:40 P. M., Thursday; or at Washington not later than noon on Friday.

The train leaving New York (Pennsylvania Railroad) on Friday, October 5, at 8 A. M.; Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M., and Baltimore at 12:40 P. M., is the last train which connects with the party in Washington, as the entire party will leave Washington at 2:25 P. M. on that day, arriving at Louisville at 11:59 A. M. on Saturday, October 6.

As soon as the number who desire to go by either route is ascertained arrangements will be made with parties at places to be visited for their entertainment. The cost of transportation by the water route will be little more than by the all-rail.

Fully conscious that the sympathies of those who will comprise this party are with the men now striking against the Pullman Company, an arrangement has been made by which Wagner sleeping cars will be placed at their service between Washington and Louisville.

The price of tickets from any point will be one fare and a third (i.e., from New York to Louisville, $19.50 and $6.50 returning) and will be good on any train over these lines. The purchaser of a ticket must obtain a certificate from the agent of whom he buys his ticket, which certificate may be had on application, and it must be handed to Secretary Wines, at Louisville, for his signature before entitling the holder to a return ticket at one-third the cost of the outward bound ticket. When purchasing return tickets the certificate must be handed the ticket agent in Louisville.

The names and addresses of all who expect to travel either on this excursion or over the lines named above should be forwarded as early as possible to the undersigned. Respectfully,

P. J. FLANAGAN,
Care Typographical Union, No. 6, 240 William St., New York City.

WHILE a measure of self-esteem is inherent for the preservation of faith and honor care should be observed that it lead not to the excess of arrogance.

A MAN who would willingly take a solemn obligation and then maliciously violate it for gain of a paltry dollar is little less than a cowardly, treacherous cur.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL — UNION LABEL — INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

Official Notice.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 23—In view of the fact that properly appointed committees of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union have this day come to an agreement, which, in our opinion, is broad enough to permit of a peaceful settlement of the long standing dispute between the pressmen of this continent, we earnestly urge the members of our organizations to cease any further hostilities or aggressive measures until such time as the matter can be settled by the proper authorities of our respective unions.

THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Pres. I. P. P. U.
W. B. PRESCOTT,
Pres. I. T. U.

DON'T forget the label, Labor Day.

NOW is the time to pick Congressmen.

SELLING legislation seems to be profitable.

PRIVATE interests now seem to outweigh public weal.

THE new tariff is a law, and "whisky is in the swim!"

"LIBERTY" will soon be a lost word in the vocabulary.

EVERY member should attend union meetings these days.

A GOOD thing to ask a U. S. Senator is, "Have you seen Havermeyer?"

THROUGH bribery and corruption, it is but one step from a republic to a monarchy.

TRADES-unionism is the true road to labor's emancipation. Will the workingman ever see it?

A BALLOT is only paper, but it will prove veritable gun-cotton, if exploded in the right direction.

ELSEWHERE it will be noticed that the printers of New Jersey have perfected a State organization.

FOR a specimen of practical unionism look carefully over the article on affairs in far-away New Zealand.

IF the state has no interest for the welfare of labor what is there to prompt labor to feel an interest in the state?

IN measuring the extent of crime nowadays it wouldn't be a bad idea to draw a parallel between bribery and anarchy.

PULLMAN underbid all competitors, at ruinously low figures, and then cut the wages of his employes to cover his losses.

NOW that the sugar has settled in the Congressional bowl, perhaps Congressmen will "promise" something for suffering labor.

DON'T stay away from your union meetings and then "kick" because some action was taken that didn't exactly suit your fancy.

ONE is hardly able to say which is the strongest, surprise or admiration, at the showing of the financial transactions for the past year by the German-American Typographia. There has been much discussion of late in regard to the advantage of high dues, but for an object lesson which may be figured on with profit and interest, we desire to call attention to the one in hand. From a report before us it is shown that the German-Americans, with a membership averaging only thirteen hundred, have paid out in the last twelve months $31,351.73 in benefits to its members, classified as follows: Out-of-work benefits, $17,262.50; sick benefits, $7,004.07; burial benefits, $5,251.75; strike benefits, $1,152.45; traveling, $680.96. The dues and assessments levied by the National Executive Board amounted to $24.85 per member for the year, or nearly 50 cents per week on each member. Besides that amount paid out from the general fund several of the larger local unions paid extra benefits out of their local funds; for instance, New York paid out $2,578; Chicago, $1,350; Cincinnati, $880, thereby bringing the total amount of out-of-work benefits paid to members during the last twelve months to almost $23,000. In New York City the total amount of out-of-work benefit was $6,543.35, making the total dues and assessment per capita for that local union alone $41.60, or 80 cents per week during the year. It is not out of place to remark that for stability and almost perfect regulation of its affairs, the German-American Typographia has no superior as an organization in the history of trades-unionism.

PURSUANT to the requirements of Article XI of the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, President Prescott has appointed the following gentlemen to act as the Committee on Laws: Augustine McCraith, Boston Typographical Union, No. 13; Daniel T. Riordan, San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21; James M. Lynch, Syracuse Typographical Union, No. 55; Thomas M. Lawler, Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, and J. von Buettner, New Orleans Pressmen's Union, No. 15. Under the law any member is competent to propose amendments to either the General Laws or Constitution, and all those who contemplate making propositions are urgently requested to do so, forwarding them to this office, marked "for Committee on Laws," and they will be submitted to that body, which meets four days previous to the convention assembling.

MEMBERS of the subordinate unions should interest themselves in the proper standings of their unions in regard to delinquency. The simple payment by members of their per capita tax to the secretaries of their respective unions is not a sufficient guarantee for the payment of funeral benefits in case of death. All such moneys must be receipted for at headquarters, and in all unions reported delinquent at the time of the death of a member no funeral benefit can be claimed therefor.

THE question of prison competition in labor is receiving considerable attention in the New York constitutional convention. An amendment to be adopted reforming prison contract labor, if not abolishing it altogether, will be submitted to a vote of the people. Friends of organized labor at every point should agitate this question; make it an issue in the election of members of State Legislatures, and throw their weight on the side of prison contract reform.

WHEN a firm or corporation is making big money the firm or corporation gets all the profits. The men who do the work and produce the profits get nothing only what the firm is willing to allow them. When business gets slack and the dividends are threatened with reduction, the men are laid off till business revives again. The firm gets all the profits and the producer of the profits suffers all the losses. Queer, isn't it?

THE great mistake of our Chattanooga correspondent is that the International Union has not the power to regulate the price of composition, and besides, a uniform scale would be wholly impracticable.

A FIRM once successfully smitten with the weapon of "boycott" may in time heal its wounds from the assault, but will retain the scar to the end of its existence.

IT is a question which has the most power and influence with our public men, the union of corporation attorneys or the union of railroad managers. The first rule our lawmakers, and the latter the army of the United States.

IF the editor of a capitalistic newspaper takes offense at the attitude of some opposing editor nowadays, he doesn't call him a "liar and poltroon," as in former times; he just swings his pen like the knife of a guillotine and yells "Anarchist!"

IF you favor the sending to jail of workingmen who participate in strikes and lockouts, you will cast your votes for the kind of men who will see it properly done. They might help you to a few bayonets and balls to season your admiration for a "bloodshed" construction of the Constitution.

THOSE acquainted with affairs printorial in the Northwest will remember that the Twin City Publishers' Association a few months ago objected absolutely to recognizing the Allied Trades. It gives us pleasure to state that the combination has been broken by the St. Paul Globe carrying our label at the head of its columns. This is recognition of the most tangible and material character, and we may expect to see other great newspapers fall into line. The always active and energetic members of our organization in St. Paul and Minneapolis are to be congratulated on their victory, and we trust many other unions and their members will take the hint.

Alas! Poor Cooley!

The corporation lawyers have been holding a grand feast at Saratoga—only corporation lawyers are able to enjoy such luxuries—there has been a meeting of a "legal" trades-union, the American "Bar Association." Yes; they met, this band of railroad lawyers, bank lawyers, iron trust lawyers, whisky trust lawyers, sugar trust lawyers, and many others representing large capitalistic interests, in regular trades-union style. The occasion of the meeting has not transpired; but one Cooley delivered an address to his fellow-unionists, in which he lauded the sending of government troops to Chicago to subject the people, and was particularly bitter on Governor Altgeld of Illinois for his censure of the President for the latter's action in the matter. Cooley was not always thus. Many years ago, and before he had fallen into the "lean and slippered pantaloon" of his present senility, he was active in pointing out the limitations of the federal government, and loudly called attention to the constant danger that threatened free institutions from the encroachments of a central power through the agency of a standing army. "A standing army," said Cooley at that time, "is peculiarly obnoxious to any free government, and is more dreaded by the people as an instrument of oppression than a tyrannical monarch of any foreign power."

This was thirty years ago. Cooley was a judge once in Michigan, but his rulings became so corrupt in favoring the corporations as against the common people, that he was "fired" from the bench. Cleveland, during his first term, found him starving, and subsidized him with a salaried office. And now he has gone back upon every principle of manhood; repudiates his former professions of patriotic duty to a republican form of government, and lauds and extols the acts of his former "benefactor," in massing an armed force of the general government within the confines of an independent State to enforce a "bloodshed" construction of law and order under the Constitution. Good-bye, Cooley.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as por statement of July 25, 1894		$37,380 94
Receipts to date		9,303 96
		$46,684 90
Disbursements		7,363 66
Balance on haud		$39,321 24
ASSETS.		
Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	19,050 51	
Cash on hand	181 18	
Due by local unions	160 50	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$39,321 24

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25, 1894.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of August, 1894. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] W. V. ROOKER, Notary Public.

Addresses Wanted.

THE address of Will J. Keyes is wanted by Fred E. Holt, Farmington, N. Mex.

TOM HUGHES would like to hear from his brother, Rufus Hughes. Address World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

HARRY L. LYONS, send address to Albertina Schafer, 926 Settler St., San Francisco, Cal.

ANY one knowing the address of Edward J. Byrne, last heard of in Galveston, Tex., will confer a favor by sending it to E. J. Carty, Free Press office, London, Ont.

THE address of C. V. Crane is wanted by Springfield (Mo.) Union, No. 158.

WILLIAM F. MALONE, last heard of in Denver, Colo., about one year ago, send address to your sister, Teresa A. Malone, 36 Brownell St., Fall River, Mass. Important information.

ANY one knowing the whereabouts of Chas. Hirsch, formerly of Pueblo, Colo., will confer a favor by communicating with his sister, Mrs. E. W. McClintock, of 1210 Lake Ave., Pueblo. He was last heard of in San Francisco.

ANY one knowing the address of John Ireland, who left Dayton, O., in October, 1893, please communicate with Mrs. Carrie Ireland, 112 E. Fourth St., Dayton, O.

W. A. DODGE, send address to H. E. Koehulein, 431 Chicago Ave., Kankakee, Ill.

ANY one knowing the address of W. G. Sinclair, communicate with Peter Sinclair, 147 Medcalf St., Montreal, Canada.

THE communication of J. B. Esty, dated Clifton —? August 14, remains at this office, unanswered for want of a better address. If Mr. Esty will forward a better address to headquarters his letter will receive prompt attention.—A. G. WINES.

WM. H. ROSS, last heard of in Scranton, Pa., please send address to D. B. Ross, 514 E. Henry St., Chattanooga, Tenn. Important information awaits you.

MARK LAFFY, write to your mother at once and learn news of importance.

JAMES R. NICKERSON, last heard from in Boston. Please send address to Geo. H. Paiuter, Atchison, Kan. Important.

S. P. Holt, send address to J. M. Johannes, care Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C. Important information iu regard to a legacy awaits you.

Information wanted as to the present whereabouts of Robert M. Jackson, by his brother. Address Stanley C. Jackson, 22 Alice Street, Toronto, Canada.

James N. Hall, send address to A. G. Wines, Indianapolis, Ind., and get mail.

Miscellaneous.

Lost—International traveling cards No. 33,148, issued to H. J. Kron on August 8, 1894, and No. 33,182, issued to R. E. Corcoran on August 9, 1894. The finder will please return to Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3.

Lost—Traveling card No. 29,852, made out in name of George Hutton. If found, return to J. A. Onyun, secretary-treasurer No. 29, Peoria, Ill.

Card No. 29,617, issued by Springfield (Ill.) Typographical Union, No. 177, to Edward Schy, dated May 31, 1894, was stolen from the owner in Petoskey, Mich. Secretaries are requested to take up and send this card to George Hoole, secretary, Box 678, Springfield, Ill.

Card 34,996, issued to Dennis Ray by Bloomington Typographical Union, No. 124, August 23, 1894, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries please return the above card to W. E. Koester, care Bulletin, Bloomingtou, Ill.

Card No. 38,553, issued to J. H. Le May by Anaconda Typographical Uuiou, No. 255, has beeu lost and duplicate issued.

Card No. 33,915, issued to John McNamee by Wilkes Barre Typographical Uniou, No. 187, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will take up and return to G. W. Moore, secretary 187.

State of Trade and Notes.

Baltimore, Md.—Trade, very dull; many idle men.

Cario, Ill.—State of trade, better; business is picking up; there is, however, also an increase in the number of "visitors," and, of course, a great many fail to catch on.

Dubuque, Ia.—State of trade, good; not enough subs to fill the demand.

Elkhart, Ind.—Trade, fair; prospects good.

Guthrie, Okla.—Trade, very dull, with small prospect for improvement soon.

LONDON, ONT.—Trade shows no signs of improvement; more than enough men to do the work.

UNIONTOWN, PA.—Trade very dull, many idle men.

VICTORIA, B. C.—State of trade, very dull.

WHEELING, W. VA.—State of trade, very dull; city overrun with tourists.

WORCESTER, MASS.—State of trade is dull. Machines are to be put in the Telegram office soon.

Agents Wanted for "Striking for Life."

Labors' side of the labor question, by John Swinton, the Pillar of light of labor movement. Send 10c for agents' outfit. Quick, large profits. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HALF PRICE

In order to close out balance of stock on hand, price has been reduced from $1.00 to **50c.**

"FAST TYPESETTING"

By Barnes, McCann and Duguid. Authentic records of typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, etc., with theories of typesettiug by the authors. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents. ALEX. DUGUID, Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Labor's Awakening.

The giant Labor slowly wakes
And stretches out his arms,
While Greed and Pride with inward fear
Are quick to sound alarms.

Like noisome flies, while Labor slept,
They've preyed on every pore,
Till stings and ills have roused him up,
And now his sleep is o'er.

With strong right arm he'll sweep aside
His blind and puny foes—
No vampires now his life can steal
While lulling to repose.

How vain the hope by use of force
To crush and hold him down!
No power on earth can face his might
Whene'er he seeks the crown.

For Labor's king where Justice sways—
When no corruptions blight—
Then haste the day when Freedom's rays
Shall shine out pure and bright.

And may the wish for common good
Extend, and govern all—
True happiness will ne'er be found
Where greed and pride enthrall.

—[ALEXANDER SPENCER.

Chicago, July, 1894.

A Queer Sample of Unionism.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 28.—Under the headline, "Conspiracy Against the Workman," its editor, W. S. Timblin, in the last issue, rants at length because the undersigned, as special organizer of Chicago Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 3, in the course of his duties, compelled the Workman, the official organ of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and the Allied Printing Trades Council, to get the presswork done in a union office. The charge is made by me that the Workman is not wholly the product of union labor, notwithstanding the fact that its editor has a special permit from the secretary of the Allied Council permitting the presswork to be done in a non-union office. An office that is not only non-union from the standpoint of the International Typographical Union, but also from that of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, because two men run seven cylinder presses.

Even this issue, in which he vilifies President Prescott as well as myself, is part product of non-union men, as the office in which the presswork was done, none of the feeders employed are members of the Feeders' Union.

The editor, in his tirade, goes on to say, "If any doubt exists of the malicious falsity of the statement, the fact that the Workman is now printing and has always printed on its editorial page evidence of its being produced entirely by union labor—the label issued to it by the Allied Printing Trades Council—would effectually dispose of any such doubt," but he does not tell that the Allied label was taken away from his sheet last week because the sheet was part product of non-union labor, and therefore his sheet did not appear last week as usual, but early this week, clearly indicating that his "special permit" to have the presswork done in a non-union office did not avail much.

P. J. MAAS.

Thoughts Worthy of Reflection.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 20.—A subject which should and probably will be seriously considered by the coming convention is the apprentice question as it relates to pressmen and feeders. Heretofore this important matter has been overlooked by our legislators, probably owing to the limited number of feeders' unions, as there can be no contention when only a pressmen's union is in the field. During the last year or two the necessity of legislation to cover this point has been demonstrated time and again. Particularly is this true of Chicago and St. Paul, where the pressmen's unions refused to entertain applications for apprentice membership. The local pressmen's union has since learned the folly of this policy, and are now making an effort to gather them all into their ranks. Their method of doing so, however, is not strictly according to union principles, and we, as union men, and members of the International Union, have decided objections to offer. What should one think of a couple of men planning to stampede the job and pony pressmen out of our union, and time it to occur at a regular meeting at that? We are not making any charges, but we dislike underhanded work. From what information we have gathered, and a part admission by their "cat's paw," who stated at that time that "the feeders' union did him no good, as it would not set a scale for apprentice pressmen, and he would be the first to leave it and join the pressmen, because they agreed to do so," it was expected that all pressmen would quit the meeting and the union upon hearing this, but to their credit be it said the "coup" flashed in the pan. The pressmen agreed to set a scale for apprentices according to his story. That is the argument they use. We certainly have no objections to their becoming members of the pressmen's union if they see fit, and the pressmen's union accepts them, but as stated before, we dislike underhand work.

This question must not be longer ignored or it will work an injury in the two years intervening before the first biennial convention which will be hard to overcome. In the opinion of local feeders something in line with the following would dispel all misunderstanding in the future, and would work disadvantageously to no one: Apprentice pressmen shall be under the jurisdiction of pressfeeders' unions, where such exist, until such time as they shall have served three (3) years at the trade, when they shall withdraw from said pressfeeders' unions by card and deposit said card with the pressmen's union, of which they shall become apprentice members to remain such until they shall have served the required term of apprenticeship.

The above was submitted to a prominent pressman for his opinion. In answer he stated he could not support anything which gave feeders' unions jurisdiction over pressmen. Granting, for the sake of argument, that all feeders are organized, the future pressmen will come, as a matter of course, from their ranks. Thus, according to the views of our friend, the pressman, immediately a feeder is advanced far enough to become a pressman he also becomes a non-union man and a rat, as the pressmen's union will not accept him to membership until he has served at least three years at the business, and the feeders' union has no jurisdiction over him.

The same gentleman also mentioned that we "would be virtually be making pressmen for them and getting the benefit of the initiation fee." As for the first assertion we believe we are now doing that very thing, and if we are not, then we are being unfairly treated by giving men, green to all branches of the craft, a preference over us. We do not believe this is being done, but such is the conclusion our friend's statement would lead to. As to "getting the benefit of the initiation fee," why should one already a member of the International Union be required to pay a second initiation fee to retain his membership? It is the writer's opinion that it would be satisfactory to our members if they were reguired to pay the difference only in the fees of pressmen and feeders' unions upon joining the former.

In the consideration of this subject men should be reasonable, and not be carried away by prejudice and jealously. The feeders should be recognized as having something to say in the matter. Harmony is a necessary quantity at all times, and especially is it so now. What is written above emphasizes the fact. The convention will also be requested to exempt feeders' and bindery girls' unions from the Home tax. It will be remembered that two years ago a similar request was made, but was unfavorably reported by the committee as class legislation, the convention concurring in the report. We refer those who still think so to a decision of the President, written last year, when, an appeal being taken by a stereotypers' helper from the action of a stereotypers' union in refusing a card he had deposited as contemplated by decision 66 (1893), he decided that "decision 66 did not apply to either stereotypers' helpers or pressfeeders," including the latter, as a case exactly similar occurred here at the same time. This decision of President Prescott practically denies us the standing of journeymen, and not being journeymen we are not entitled to the privileges of journeymen. Then, why should we be taxed for privileges which are denied us?

We are required to pay a tax for the maintenance of the Childs-Drexel Home, though we, as feeders, never expect to become inmates thereof. Our remuneration does not offer sufficient inducement to keep us shoving sheets all our lives or until we become indigent; we all have hopes of becoming pressmen, and the fortunate—or unfortunate—ones whose hopes are realized are obliged to pay a second initiation fee, as stated above. At this time is when our membership, with all privileges, really commences, and at this time should we be taxed for those privileges—not before.

The earnings of a feeder are, on an average, about fifty per cent. of that of journeymen, consequently he can not be expected to pay the same rate of dues as do those above mentioned, and paying less dues, the receipts of the feeders' union are correspondingly smaller. But we are equally taxed with journeymen, and in order to be "up stakes" with the International Typographical Union we are forced to sacrifice all local features, prominent among which is sick benefit, without which no union can faithfully fulfill its obligations to its members.

FRANK PAMPUSCH.

THE convicted Coffins, having gone on a trip for the summer, must have a sneaking notion that that trip to Michigan City wasn't much of a funeral after all.

TYPOS AT THE CAPITAL.

Installation—Columbia's Entertainment—Government Printing by Contract.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25.—At the regular monthly meeting of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, held Sunday afternoon, August 19, officers for the ensuing year were obligated. The retiring president, William E. Shields, has made one of the best presiding officers No. 101 has ever had, and retires with the thanks and well wishes of every one of the 1,600 members of this influential union. Resolutions of thanks were ordered to be engrossed and presented to Mr. Shields. His successor, George A. Tracey, in a neat speech, outlined his policy and promised to do everything in his power to further the interests of the union.

President Tracey has appointed the following committees:

Business—E. C. Farrell, chairman; T. M. Ring, W. H. Phillips, John Hurley and W. H. Tomlinson.

Nominations—Charles Bastian, John R. Lamson, Andrew McGarraghy, Frank S. Lerch and E. F. Woodside.

Printing—George D. Ellis, John A. Heydler and Mat J. Stead.

Finance—Frank Hatley, Teresa McDonald and John L. Alverson.

Auditing—J. H. Konersman, E. B. Kelley and J. B. Stahl.

Grievance—F. C. Roberts, J. A. Power, A. L. Claggett, D. N. Snyder and Thomas F. Tooty.

Conference—W. N. Brockwell, J. H. O'Brien and H. O'Donnell.

Entertainment—John S. Leech, P. J. Haltigan, C. E. Miller, Elmer Dement and H. M. Atkinson.

Library—F. W. Follett, Alpheus Shell and J. M. Maher.

The Labor Day committee reported everything favorable for a large and enthusiastic demonstration. There will be several floats in line, representing the composing-room, pressroom and bookbinding departments of the Government Printing Office.

No. 101 has made arrangements to give a grand musical spectacle, entitled "War and Peace," on Labor Day—afternoon and evening. The Innes' Thirteenth Regiment Band, of New York, assisted by a chorus of 500 voices, will be the principal features of the entertainment. The cantata "War and Peace" is an historical and musical spectacle descriptive of the events immediately preceding and during the War of the Rebellion. It is arranged in three parts. The first part is "On the Eve of Battle." The music describes the rival armies encamped within hearing distance of each other, each preparing for the morrow's battle. The songs of the different camp-fires are borne on the breeze. The Southern soldiers sing "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River," which is answered by the army of the North with "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." The "Battle Cry of Freedom" goes back from the Northern camp as an answer to "Dixie," and many other familiar war songs are introduced, the whole being interspersed with glimpses of the "Irish Brigade," the "Highlanders," etc. The spectacle will be augmented by a grand military display of about 500 soldiers and a cannonading in time with the music, which is managed by an electric battery from the stage. Columbia Union is determined to give the music-loving public of this city a rare treat on Labor Day.

Hon. C. C. Conn, publisher of the Washington Times, has presented the compositors of that paper with a handsome silk flag.

The Ladies' Protective Assembly of the Knight's of Labor announce that not only will they be represented in line on Labor Day, but they will invite former members of their organization to join them. They will also invite a large number of the female employes of the Government Printing Office and Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They will furnish carriages for their invited guests. The carriages will no doubt be decorated, and will add another pleasing and imposing feature to the parade.

The following resolution, offered by Senator Gray, of Delaware, has received considerable attention from printer Representatives and Senators, and created unusual excitement among the printers and binders employed in the Government Printing Office:

"Resolved, That the committee on printing be instructed to consider and report as to the advisability of having the government printing and binding done under the contract system by private concerns, and to inquire as to the difference in cost between private and public work of the same class."

Similar resolutions have been "called up" heretofore to have the government printing done by outsiders, but they have died a-borning. Syndicates, composed of well-known publishers and capitalists, have been formed and schemes concocted to get control of the government printing—to take the heavy load off Uncle Sam's hands, pay a large sum for the use of materials and machinery and guaranteed to save several hundred thousand dollars annually, but these propositions were not accepted.

Senator Gray claims that the charge has often been made that every page of reports printed at the Government Printing Office costs twice as much as it would have done under contract with private publishers. "The Government office," he says, "expends millions of dollars annually; and if this money is being wasted it is time that steps should be taken to correct the evil. If, however, it should be demonstrated that the office is economically administered and for the best interests of the government, then there will be less opposition to providing suitable quarters in which to do the work. The investigation will do no harm if everything is as it should be. And if it is not we want to know it."

It is rumored that there are several Representatives and Senators, principally from the West and Southwest, who favor the change. They claim that every thousand ems of type set in the government office costs three prices; that more than one-third of the force of printers work by the hour, and that their time is devoted very largely to making corrections not chargeable to the compositors, and which have to be paid for extra as "rings," being alterations from original copy. They argue that this "would not be permitted were the work being done under contract."

The 1,100 printers in the office, of course, are strongly opposed to the change, but the 600 printers who are on the outside and who are compelled to hustle for a day's work, and the vast army of unemployed printers throughout the country who never hope to work in the government office, are a unit in favor of having the work done by contract.

There is not work in this city for 200 printers outside the government office, and, as the number is largely in excess of that figure, there is no reasonable excuse why they should not favor the work being done by contract. But, of course, there is no probability whatever that the government will ever give up its control in this respect. It would be too much of a harvest for the professional politician; and no doubt it would be an expensive experiment, as careful estimates have been made in past years, and it has always been found that the work was being done very much cheaper than it had been previously done under contract. As I have said before, similar resolutions have been introduced to have the government printing and binding done by contract, but they have never been entertained, and it is hinted by some that the one just offered by Mr. Gray will never see daylight again. Nevertheless, the promoters of the resolution say that they do not propose to let it rest in the committee pigeon-hole, and will endeavor to have it considered early in the next session of Congress.

There are a number of Congressmen and Senators who claim, without any foundation whatever, that there is bad management somewhere, and hint for an investigation. It is rather late in the day to call for an investigation of this office. There have been times when such investigation would have been in order, and from which disastrous consequences would have resulted. But at this day the office is conducted on a more clean and business-like method, and any investigation whatever would only be favorable to the management of the office.

C. H. CON.

Cream City Wide Awake.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 24.—No. 23 is about to make the most strenuous effort for a victory in its history. The Evening Wisconsin has reduced wages from cellar to garret to such an extent that even the rodents, who predominate there, are alarmed as to their existence. The members of No. 23 employed there have been called out and the office declared unfair and closed to union men. This struggle is not alone with the Evening Wisconsin, but includes all the offices of the city which do not recognize union labor. An allied printing trades council has been formed here the past week by Acting Organizer Morrissey, who is doing very effective work at present, and has been held over for the further outcome of this struggle. The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council will be pushed with much vigor, and a fruitful outcome is looked for in the near future. A stereotypers' union is about to be organized to-morrow (Saturday) evening. As a warning of this trouble tourists would do well to check their baggage through.

A Printers' Populist Club was organized last Saturday evening, and five delegates were elected to the People's party central committee.

F. S.

THE masses of all nations are patient to a certain point. Their indignation may be aroused by ill usage and hurry them into excess; it may prove that only those who govern are at fault.

REPUDIATES THE ACTION.

San Francisco Speaks Out—Missouri—Texas—Iowa—Other States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1, 1894.

To Sister Unions:

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, held Sunday, July 29, 1894:

Whereas. The board of delegates of this union, at their meeting June 24th, passed and had circulated throughout the country resolutions harshly censuring the President and Second Vice-President of the International Union for the stand they had taken as against an organization known as the Independent Pressmen's Union, and,

Whereas. Said Independent Pressmen's Union has been declared to be seceders from the International Typographical Union, and further, have no standing whatever in the American Federation of Labor, an organization of the affiliated unions of the United States and Canada, of which the International Typographical Union is part and parcel, and,

Whereas, The President of the International Typographical Union has, in defining his position, ably shown that he has simply followed the law as laid down in our Constitution and obligation in securing work for members of the International Typographical Union, in preference to other persons; therefore, be it

Resolved, By San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, in open session convened, that it is the sense of this meeting that the action of the board of delegates referred to above was hasty and ill-advised, and that we do hereby rescind said action; and, further, that as loyal members of the International body, we are willing to await and will abide its decision in the pressmen's controversy.

Resolved, That the same publicity be given these preambles and resolutions as was given the resolutions of censure. A. C. SCHWATKA, President.

W. B. BENOIST, Secretary.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Aug. 13.—At a regular meeting of Jefferson City Typographical Union, No. 119, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this union indorses the action of President Prescott in the Akron affair; also, condemning the officers of San Francisco Union, No. 21, in issuing the circular wherein it was charged that "notorious and avowed rats were given International Typographical Union cards as a reward for their dirty work." The evidence in the case fails to establish a shadow of fact for the statement.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that President Prescott acted wisely and honorably, and to the best interests of the craft and of organized labor throughout the entire country.

C. T. BANDETT,
GEO. W. TUTHILL,
Committee.

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 13.—At the August meeting of Galveston Typographical Union, No. 28, the action of President Prescott and Vice-President McFarland in regard to the Akron affair was unanimously indorsed.

CARRINGTON VISER, Sec'y No. 28.

DUBUQUE, IA., Aug. 15.—At the last meeting of No. 22 the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That Dubuque Typographical Union, No. 22, heartily indorse and commend the action of President Prescott in the Akron trouble.

Fraternally, J. S. NAGLE, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Aug. 16.—At the last meeting of Pittsburgh Typographical Union, No. 7, by an almost unanimous vote, the action of Executive Officers of the International Typographical Union in the Akron affair was indorsed.

A motion was also passed that our delegates must not ride in Pullman cars when going to Louisville. H. L.

Argument For Political Action.

ST PAUL, Aug. 10.—It was with no small degree of pleasure and satisfaction that I perused the letters of Mr. Fuchs, of St. Louis; Mr. Ritchie, of Richmond, Ind., and "More Anon," of Minneapolis, in the JOURNAL of August 1. It is always pleasing to read in unexpected places that which agrees with one's convictions, and it was a satisfaction to find political wisdom in a trade paper. It is to be hoped that those well-meaning, honest, but surely mistaken gentlemen of our craft who object to mixing politics with trades-unionism have not suffered prostitution or threatened secession because of the appearance of the above-mentioned thoughtful epistles.

To avoid going over ground already covered by these correspondents, and without any attempt to contribute a comprehensive dissertation upon the faith that is within me, an effort will simply be made to draw the political party worshipers of our craft to a matter of particular interest to them. We have a bill in committee providing for government ownership of the telegraph. It has been universally indorsed by organized labor as a good thing. The chances are it will never even get before the house, to say nothing about it becoming a law. Does this fact suggest anything to you, as a union man? You have asked for something that your fellow union men agree to be necessary to improve your condition. You don't get it. You are turned down. The strike is a failure. You are ratted by a lot of politicians. What are you going to do about it? Carry a torch this fall, same as before? Perhaps not carry a torch, but you will at least vote for them again, eh? Now, if you are a Republican do not lay the flattering unction to your soul that if "your" party were in power the result would be different. If you are honest, you will acknowledge that there is no difference between the two parties so far as labor's interests are concerned. Even on the alleged "great" tariff question, how much difference is there between the two so far as schedules bearing upon wages go—allowing, for the moment, that tariff has any bearing upon wages at all! There being no difference in the CLASS of men or in the CONDITIONS under which they achieve election, there can not possibly be a material difference in policy of the two parties.

How are we to obtain relief? Why, by teaching these old parties that we are done with them until they recognize our demands. What! vote for the crazy Populists? Seeing that they indorse many labor demands, and that their platform is chock full of anti-monopoly planks, I would say—certainly! Before you exclaim that you will be damned—and eternally damned, at that—before you vote for any such a party as that, please be kind enough to analyze its National platform. It seems to me you will find in it, as a union man, some things that you have already indorsed, and others that you will indorse just as soon as you understand their value to you. As to the character and caliber of the men who go to make up the Populist party, have you, as a wage-earner, ever had any real reason for calling them crazy? Have you not got this idea from your daily perusal of the monopoly press? But even if they were all crazy, and even if the party did not have as good a platform as it has, you would benefit yourself as a wage-earner by voting for it in preference to either of the old parties. By so doing you will teach the old parties that you have passed them up as of no value to you. When they discover this, there will be a sort of runaway race to create legislation in your favor that will win you back again.

It's a simple process, isn't it? Just think, we can better our condition by learning to vote for ourselves. Why, it beats striking all hollow, doesn't it? Do you think you could pull away from your wooden god long enough to prop up a real live one in your interest?

Did it ever occur to you that if we had collective ownership of all public necessities and natural monopolies, with the public revenue derived from the selling and taxing of land values only, we wouldn't be looking around like a thief in the night for a day's work? G. H. SAULTS.

Better Do Good Than Harm.

CLEVELAND, O., July 13.—It has been well said that ill success sometimes arises from a superabundance of qualities, in themselves good, from a conscience too sensitive, a taste too fastidious, a self-forgetfulness too romantic, and modesty too retiring. I will not go so far as to say with a poet, "that the world knows nothing of its great men," but there are forms of greatness, or at least excellence, which "die and make no sign;" there are martyrs that miss the palm, but not the stake, heroes without the laurel, and conquerors without the triumph. In my estimation there are more heroic, self-sacrificing souls now than at any other period in the history of the world. The convulsionaries in the organized labor world are more intrepid and truculent and abandoned as to self than ever before, as witness the unflinching and indomitable Debs, Prescott, Sovereign, Gompers, and the incorruptible ex-leader, Powderly. Who so cowardly and irresolute as to fear for the ultimate triumph of the new democracy? The law courts will do its utmost to extinguish within its shambles the spirit of the movement. The decisions and opinions of some of those legal monstrosities strike one in about the manner of the judges on the island of Barataria, who escaped the adjudication of the particular case by appealing to the mature common sense of the disciple of Don Quixote. The question seemed to be the old sophism of Eubulides, "The Liar or the Crocodile." "O, my Lord," said a stranger, "a certain manor is divided by a large river. I beg your honor will be attentive, for the case is of great consequence and some difficulty. I say then, upon this river is a bridge, and at one end of it a gibbet, together with a sort of court hall, in which four judges usually sit, to execute the law enacted by the lord of the river, bridge and manor, which runs to this effect: 'Whosoever shall pass over this bridge must first swear whence he comes and whither he goes; if he swear the truth he shall be allowed to pass, but if he forswear himself he shall die upon the gallows, without mercy or respite.' This law, together with the vigorous penalty, being known, numbers passed, and, as it appeared, they swore nothing but the truth, the judges permitted them to pass freely and without control. It happened, however, that one man's oath being taken, he affirmed and swore by his deposition that he was going to be hanged on that gibbet, and had no other errand or intention. The judges, having considered this oath, observed: 'If we allow the man to pass freely he swore to a lie, and, therefore, ought to be hanged according to law; and if we order him to be hanged after he hath sworn he was going to be suspended on that gibbet, he will have sworn the truth, and, by the same law, ought to be acquitted.' I beg you, therefore, to know of your honor, my lord governor, what the judges must do with this man? For hitherto they are doubtful and in suspense, and having heard of your lordship's acute and elevated understanding, they have sent me to entreat your honor, in their names, to favor them with your opinion in a case of such doubt and intricacy." To this address Sancho replied: "Assuredly those judges who sent you to me might have spared themselves the trouble, for I am a man that may be said to be rather blunt than acute; nevertheless, repeat the business so that I may understand it fully, and who knows but I may chance to hit the nail on the head?" The interrogator having repeated his story, Sancho said: "I think I can now explain the case in the twinkling of an eye, and this it is: A man swears he is going to be hanged on such a gibbet; if he actually suffers upon that gibbet he swore the truth, and by the enacted law ought to be allowed freely to pass the bridge; but if he is not hanged he swore false, and for that reason he ought to suffer upon the gibbet." "The case is exactly as my lord governor conceives it," said the messenger, "and with respect to the scope and understanding of the matter there is no further room for doubt or interrogation." "I say, then," replied Sancho, "that part of the man which swore truth ought to be allowed to pass, and that which told a lie ought to be hanged; and, in this manner, the terms or conditions of passing will be literally fulfilled." "But, my lord governor," replied the questioner, "in that case it will be necessary to divide the man into two parts, namely, the false and the true; and if he is so divided he must certainly die; therefore the intent of the law will be frustrated, whereas there is an express necessity for its being accomplished." "Come hither, honest friend," said Sancho, "either I am a blockhead or this passenger you mention has an equal title to be hanged and to live and pass over the bridge; for, if the truth saves him on one side, his falsehood condemns him equally on the other. Now, this being the case, as it certainly is, I think you must tell the gentlemen who sent you hither, that as the reasons for condemning and acquitting the culprit are equally balanced, they shall let him freely pass, for it is always more laudable to do good than harm; and to this opinion I would subscribe, if I could write my name."

SEMPER IDEM.

IT will be only a few short months until workingmen will be called upon to assist, with their ballots, in the selection of nearly four hundred representatives in Congress, members of State legislatures, and through many of the latter bodies, thirty lords to occupy seats in the United States Senate. Workingmen are in a majority of those who will exercise the right of franchise in making this whole selection. It will not avail them anything to whine and make complaint after the selections have been made; that they are not properly represented; that the force of legislation is exerted in favor of capital as against labor—in favor of the rich as against the poor. They carry their destinies in their own hands; their selection of ballot will decide their fate; the responsibility for their condition can not be shifted to other than their own shoulders, if they fail in their duty to themselves. And in the exercise of a duty so religiously incumbent upon them there should be no influence of partisan bias or preference allowed to interfere. Politics, at best, is only the exercise of means for the betterment of condition—the science of government—and he would be silly indeed who would console himself with present "soup-house" conditions, with the opportunities in his very grasp for the provision of a full larder and all the concomitant surroundings which will in a measure make even a toilsome life worth the living.

IT is pronounced by the capitalistic powers unlawful to boycott, but it is perfectly lawful and right for railroad managers to blacklist employes, and drive them from all manner of employment. How much longer will American labor remain ignorant of its power?

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

Perennial Backing and Knowledge of a Time to Strike Will Bring Success.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Of the many important questions that will come before the convention, none should receive greater attention at the hands of our representatives, and ultimately at the hands of the membership, than the question of the eight-hour work day. Personally speaking to the subject of hours of labor, I want eight hours or nothing, and would oppose any movement looking toward the creating of a defense fund for the purpose of making a fight for the nine-hour work day. I take this stand, believing that the time has gone by when a nine-hour day would be of any noticeable benefit whatsoever to the members at large—that it would not satiate the present apparent demand for shorter hours; also believing that if we have to make a fight for shorter hours, we might just as well put up our money and our situations for eight hours as for nine. That a sacrifice will have to be made both as regards our wages, and in many cases situations, must be apparent to any one who has given this matter any consideration. In my opinion it is just as idiotic to expect that your employer will increase your wages or reduce your hours of toil as it is for him to expect you to come forward and say that you are willing and want to work increased hours or for a smaller wage. Sooner or later the inevitable must—and will of necessity—force the conclusion upon us, that if we are to attain this reform we must go into the field prepared to wage a desperate fight.

In this battle the principal factor will be money—it alone will act as the lever—and, in the securing of a sufficiently large defense fund with the afore-mentioned object in view, you also secure the sanction of the members in the object sought for and their determination to go into the fight to win. Remember that when a man stands prepared to be touched on the "vital spot," he also stands prepared to put up a good, clean fight. The testing of the pocket-book of the member is the test that tells whether he can be depended upon or not.

Speaking anent the money side of this question for shorter hours, the following facts need little if any comment: In looking over the history of the Cigarmakers' International Union, a high official in that union has this to say: "We gained more advances in wages with our present fund ($250,000 to $500,000), and expended less money for strike benefit with our 27,000 members, than we did in former years with 12,000 members. In other words, more strike benefit was paid when we had only 12,000 members and a small defense fund, than we expend now with 27,000 members and a large defense fund, and still the percentage of increases in wages is greater now than at the former period." From the year 1879 to 1892 inclusive (for which there is official data), the cigarmakers expended $515,917.47 in support of strikes; now, in the first seven years of this fourteen-year period this union expended $307,713.45 of this total amount, principally in the maintaining of the existing scale of wages. They had as yet made no very great material advancement. This was mainly due to the fact that their defense fund had not, up to this time, assumed a formidable shape, nor was it wisely guarded. However, the turning point was only reached when wise legislation was enacted, which was in 1886, this latter year being the beginning of the second half of the fourteen-year period. In the latter half of this period (which dates from 1886 to 1890 inclusive), the cigarmakers raised their wages from 20 to 50 per cent. and shortened the hours of labor from ten to eight, and did it with the expenditure of $208,204.02; all of which proves that more good was accomplished when their defense fund was high and wisely guarded, than was accomplished when their defense fund was weak and poorly guarded, and this too at a lesser expense of $99,509.43.

This fact alone should bespeak volumes for the fortifying of ourselves well before waging a conflict. Furthermore, with a large resistance fund behind us, the employer of to-day will hesitate in the face of large resources before precipitating, courting, or engaging in battle with an organization that possesses a weapon as formidable as his own. The justness of your cause will not win for you; public sympathy is but a toy, as changeable as the wind, and will avail you not; the one thing that does win in the settlement of trade disputes is power. The best disciplined force with the strongest financial backing is my "long suit" every time.

It was my every wish that the last convention would see its way clear to report favorably upon the gradual reduction plan in regard to the hours of labor, but alas, the proposition was promptly sat upon—turned

down—hurled in the air—nevertheless, those ten representatives who supported the gradual reduction plan now have the keen satisfaction of seeing their idea being carried out successfully and to the satisfaction of all concerned in more than one town in our jurisdiction. There was in my opinion just two ways left open to the securing of shorter hours; one was by peaceful means (if it could have been obtained, and it is not just to say that the peaceful method would have proved a failure in view of the fact that it was not given a trial); but since the convention saw fit to reject what some few considered an amicable way out of the difficulty, there is but one way left—fight for it—first of all though, let us prepare ourselves. A strike for shorter hours must be general, except in those cases where a union is working eight hours, or where a particular office or offices is or are conforming to such regulation. Nor can we in a fight of this character refuse to work for an employer or a set of employers who wish to accede to our wishes simply because another employer or set of employers in the same town are not willing to comply with our demands. It is also imperative that we shall accord to each and every local union the sole power to regulate its own working hours. I take this latter view of this question for the reason that there are undoubtedly some unions that can secure the eight-hour work-day if they are permitted to work the forty-eight hours within the time of five-and-one-half days a week. The reader must bear in mind that the nine-hour work-day propositions that were submitted to the membership on more than one occasion would have carried had it not been for the fact that the local unions were denied the right to fix their own working hours. Instruct your delegates to the convention on this question.

ED HURTON.

California Items.

SACRAMENTO, Aug. 20.—The California Federation of Typographical Unions met in this city on the 11th. Twenty-three delegates, representing fourteen unions, were present. The meetings lasted two days, and many good and important measures were adopted.

No. 46 recently appointed a reception committee, consisting of five of our well-known typos: J. L. Robinette, M. M. Glenn, E. I. Woodman, H. P. Gassaway and C. C. Alvord. This committee performed their duties in such a satisfactory manner that the delegates found no idle moments on their hands.

During the recess of the convention, and prior to the opening of the sessions the delegates were taken among the industries of the city, and a visit was paid to the State printing office and the State Capitol.

The day following the close of the convention the delegates were given a drive to Folsom, twenty-two miles distant. Here is located the largest State prison on the Pacific coast. Through the courtesy of the president of the board of State prison directors the delegates were permitted to inspect every department of this institution, and special pains were taken by the warden to make their visit one long to be remembered. The warden paid the Typographical Union a very high compliment when he informed the delegates that during his thirty years' experience in the management of State prisons he had never known a compositor to be confined therein.

The delegates, after returning to the city about 7 P. M., were escorted to the union rooms and from there to the banquet prepared by the members of No. 46. Around this banquet table were gathered representatives of the press, employing printers, leading citizens, and over one hundred members of No. 46. Four hours were spent in music, song, wit, humor, etc., and sweet memories of the occasion will ever dwell in the minds of those who were fortunate enough to be present. We give a few of the toasts:

Welcome—C. M. Harrison.
I. T. U.—District Organizer J. L. Robinette.
Our Employes—State Printer A. J. Johnston.
The State Federation—President J. E. Holmes.
Sacramento, No. 46—W. U. Mackey.
The Country Printer—J. T. Waldorf.
Old-Time Printers—Orlando E. Jones.
The City Printer—T. M. Butler.
Sacramento Industries—V. S. McClatchy.
The Pressmen—J. E. Drohan.
The Next Convention—A. J. Read.

At the conclusion of the banquet the committee on thanks read the following report:

Resolved, That the California Federation of Typographical Unions extends its hearty thanks to Sacramento Union, No. 46, for the royal manner in which we have been entertained, the reception committee in particular having been unceasing in its efforts to further the well-being of their union's guests.

Resolved, That our thanks are also hereby extended to those citizens of Sacramento, too numerous to mention by name, for many courtesies extended the visiting delegates, who will return to their various homes cherishing fond recollections of Sacramento and its citizens.

Resolved, That the thanks of the State Federation are in a special manner due, and are hereby tendered to Prison Director Devlin, Warden Aull, his corps of assistants and to T. J. McFarland, for the royal manner in which they received the delegates on our happy and long-to-be-remembered visit to the Folsom Penitentiary.

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation to all the local papers of the city of Sacramento, and to the correspondents of the various San Francisco papers, for the full reports published.

The delegates were so well pleased with their reception that if Sacramento had been named for the next convention it would have been selected unanimously.

The San Francisco Labor Council is actively at work arranging for the celebration of Labor Day, September 3d, which, for the first time, is to be a national legal holiday. Invitations have been sent to central labor bodies in Oakland, San Jose, and other neighboring cities, and the intention is to celebrate the day on a scale never before surpassed. Carlton H. Johnson, an ex-International Typographical Union delegate, has been chosen president of the day.

No. 14.

Reasoning on Machine Lines.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 16.—I believe that every one of our members who has given any thought to the subject will agree with me that for the next two years, at least, our greatest effort must be made in the direction of keeping our organization intact. The great number of our members being displaced by machines is a subject that must certainly take precedence and command more serious attention than any other subject that can possibly come before the convention of the International Union, and I hope the members of that convention will leave their petty local strifes at home and be prepared to do away with whatever selfishness may be latent in them and prove to be broad and liberal in their treatment of this subject at least.

The machine is a success in displacing hand compositors—that no one can deny; and they are not only a success in displacing a great number of our hand composition members, but they are a success in creating discord among them and the favored ones who get an opportunity at the machine, and therein lies our great danger. No good can come out of trying to hide this fact, as it is impossible to do so, and we must endeavor, before too late, to apply a remedy to this condition of affairs. Already we hear mutterings about separate charters for men who know how to manipulate the machine—superior printers, bless my soul!—and some of them, perhaps, in touch with the Typothetæ. If possible, crush those people wherever they sprout. But there is only one way, in my opinion, to stop this talk about separate charters, and that is for the International Union to provide a way for every member of our organization in the United States and Canada to become operators if they wish to do so.

Let the International Union lease or buy machines and place them in different sections throughout the country for the purpose of teaching all our members how to operate them. The International Typographical Union must control the machine in the interest of all its members, or the machine will crush the International Union—for a time, at least. And the way to control the machine is to do justice to each and every one of our members, and see to it that they all get an opportunity to learn to operate the machine if they wish to do so. Every one of our members realizes that there will not be employment at the business for all, but almost every one of them wish for an opportunity to learn to operate the machine, so that they may be capable of working at the business on a machine if they should get the opportunity.

The writer feels as positive as if the evidence were before his eyes in black and white that there is a combined effort being made by the Typothetæ, in all probability being aided by the machine companies, to disrupt our organization through the machine. Why was there such a mighty rush all at once by the members of the Typothetæ for machines? Such a rush that one machine company, at least, has had to run its works day and night to supply the demand, and has orders at present that will take it six months or more to fill, whereas before the last meeting of the Typothetæ (at which machine representatives were present) it was glad to operate its works continuously during the day time only. There was method in that rush, and we must prepare ourselves for the conflict which is sure to come when the Typothetæ thinks the time is ripe to show its hand.

Look at the methods now being employed to disrupt us. Almost without exception every office that introduces machines makes it a special point to teach as few members of our organization as possible how to operate them, and, if in their power, a great many of the offices prefer to create discord in our ranks in a more dastardly manner through importing men in a body who already know how to operate the machine to take the places of their former employes, not with any personal animosity against their former employes in particular, nor love for their imported employes, but for the predetermined purpose of creating antagonism among them, hoping thereby to ultimately cause an internecine war among us and destroy the power of our great organization. And I am ashamed to have to confess it, but up to date their efforts are apparently meeting with great success, as it seems utterly impossible to make our members see that they are running right into the trap that has been set to catch them and to crush them one and all together, both those who feel that they are comfortably fixed and those who are not sure as to how things are going to go with them.

Philadelphia Union, No. 2, is the only local union, I believe, that has a machine in operation for the purpose of teaching its members how to operate it, and it is a success to a great extent in so far as its own members are concerned. But leaving this subject to local unions will not amount to a great deal, although it would be a great step in the right direction if all our local unions with 200 members or more would combine and agree to teach their own membership and have the International look after the other locals and travelers. But if this project should be attempted by only a few local unions here and there, such unions would be compelled to draw the line at their own membership on the day of its adoption, or they would soon be overwhelmed with travelers seeking an opportunity to get at the machine; and the fact that such unions would be compelled to draw such a line would give those people who might be opposed to the project through blind selfishness the opportunity to cry "class legislation," hypocritical though it might be, and this would have weight with those who will only look at the subject in a superficial manner.

I believe the International Union will eventually have to take this matter up for its own preservation. If it does take it up as suggested, or in some better way, and give all our members an opportunity to become proficient operators on the machine, then the members will all feel and recognize that the International Union has done all in its power for their welfare, and the great majority of them will be grateful accordingly and continue to be friends of our organization whether they continue at the business or not. On the other hand, if no effort is made to give the two-thirds or more compositors that are being displaced by the machine an equal opportunity with the favored one-third or less that will have the opportunity to test their ability on the machine in the different offices throughout the country, then there will be great danger from this source, as the majority of these two-thirds or more will feel that they have been unjustly treated, and, no matter whether they continue at the business or not, will always feel and likely declare on every occasion that our organization is only for the favored few, and such people will, in all probability, act accordingly.

We must, and should, fill and crowd this machine field immediately with our members, who already have unionism inculcated into them, as we are in danger of having machine schools start up that will teach any one and every one that wishes to learn. If we immediately crowd this field with our members, we will then be certain that there will be no rush to get into it from the outside by men and women who do not know and will not care what unionism is.

Think of this, ye delegates. Look into it dispassionately. And, above all, do not become prejudiced against the subject without looking into its merits. J. ELSIE.

UNDER the present and threatening conditions of labor throughout the world it would seem that civilization and enlightenment are vague terms, hollow sounds—that progress is not always improvement. Even the untutored savage is free from some of the evils known to our civilized age.

ANYTHING which inures to the public good should never fall into the hands of monopoly, but should be owned and controlled by the public—should be under the control of a paternal head for the benefit of the people.

THE only remedy the capitalist has for prostrate labor is to bleed it to further impoverishment. The desperation of the latter may drive it into the exasperative cry: "Blood for blood!"

IF you would carry conviction do not use a club as a persuader. It is to the sunshine, not the frost, that the fruit ripens from the blossom.

MILITARISM.

Paternalism vs. Centralized Wealth—The Journal—Political Action.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 22.—Newspaper comments on General Curtis' "plans and recommendations" to Congress to increase the armed force of the country, under the transparent guise of creating an additional militia, are very frequent just now, although, in view of the probable early adjournment of Congress, somewhat of energy expended. These comments, as far as I have been able to find, are refreshingly hostile to the project. I want to say a word or two on the subject. If the "plans" submitted by General Curtis were in themselves of a commendatory or patriotic nature, the single fact that their projector aims to make their observance compulsory would be quite sufficient to account for the hostility shown them. Briefly stated, General Curtis would create a "militia," in whose service all males between the ages of eighteen and forty-five would by law be forced to enter: or, failing that, would be compelled to enroll themselves in what would be known as the "Reserve States Militia." A pretty scheme indeed. No wonder repugnant to the American sense of fairness!

While I regard it as anything but probable of passage, yet its very inception is significant. We have doubtless entered on an era in which the strained relations of capital and labor will be drawn to their full extent, and if a brake comes both forces will probably fall back again into a more normal attitude. But while this tension lasts, little incidents like the "recommendations" of General Curtis are eloquent straws as to the temper of the other side. We need these pointers as evidence of the tendency of the moneyed classes toward the absolutism of a despotic form of government; else how can we refute the charges hurled against us. If, for instance, labor's enemies are truthful in their charge that labor organizations have for object a paternalism, it goes well to retort that centralized wealth is crushing the poor into an industrial slavery or forcing them into an obnoxious militarism. It goes against the grain of the average American to have these things pointed out to him and corroborated. He is likely to turn out a stanch unionist, in sympathy, to escape the bad taste which visible oppression of the poor by the rich creates in him, especially if you prove to him that unionism has not and never did or will have any further aim than to provide a little more comfort and decency for its rank and file, despite the "paternalistic schemes" it has afoot.

To change the subject, I like the general tone of the last number of the JOURNAL. Not that I believe in flattery—no one has a more deep dislike of the fulsome variety than I—but as a "disseminator" the number was rich both as to contributions and editorials.

To the casual reader it may seem that Mr. Hurton enlarged the proverbial mole hill into a mountain when he devoted a column to booming the JOURNAL, but I think he touched the quick. The vehicle of dissemination is, after all, the most important factor in the up-hill task of educating those to think who do not think it worth while to think. From that standpoint Mr. Hurton's remarks were to the point, but I fancy him very wide of the mark when he sets out to make a cut and dried affair of the matter. He has certainly based his suggestion on a misconception of the printer man. He does not seem to know him well enough to know that there is not one of the species in all the land who believes himself incapable of formulating his own set of "whereases" whatever he may in fact be able to do. There are several phases of the question which would, in the absence of international action, militate against such a support of our craft paper. Whenever the question of meager support of the trade journals is on the tapis, it is usually taken for granted that indifference is the underlying cause of the meager support. I have found a far more potent argument leveled against such papers, in the objection that they lay open our business to the enemy. The argument is indisputable and whenever I meet it, which is not infrequently, I counterbalance against it the suggestion that without trade journals dissemination of craft knowledge is impossible. I have had some success in making converts in this quiet manner, but the fact remains that the prejudice on this score is still extant.

I want to offer a suggestion in the matter myself. I have noticed that but a very small number of cities are represented with anything like regularity in the JOURNAL. Let the management solicit contributions from at least every large city in the country, limiting their length to a column, and, I warrant you, the paper will boom. There is nothing like variety to make a sheet spicy,

and with regular contributors from every section of the country, a regular clientage would be built up soon, since every locality so represented would, if from no other motive than curiosity, feel itself bound to listen to what the sage in their midst had to say.

"W. R.," too, has a good letter. As a rebuke to the theorizer, it is well aimed, although I can not see why his predeliction for "the cardinal principles of one of the great parties" should compel him to rule out any new comer in that line. It is true, of course, that to any new party which might be formed, or for that matter to the Populist party also, which is not quite new, although not hoary with age, a certain air of amateurishness must of necessity cling, which in turn carries with it in the minds of the people who must support it a suspicion of incompetency on the part of its leaders, but it does not follow by any means that incompetency or dishonesty are there. All things must have a beginning, and for my part, I believe the sooner the bulk of the people ignore "the cardinal principles" of either of the great parties the better. In the light of recent events, which I regard as the culmination of a long series of misrule in which both of the great parties participated, it would seem that a much lower depth could not well be reached by the masses short of slavery. That, I am satisfied, will never come to pass in this land.

We have nothing to lose by such action, and, I am glad to be able to say, that the Trades and Labor Union of this city has at last succeeded in eliminating the socialistic element and accomplishing the object it started out three weeks ago to accomplish—that is, to favor the Peoples party platform and to do it in a respectable and decent manner. LOUIS F. FUCHS.

Gutenberg Again.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 19.—The ballad in the last issue of the JOURNAL entitled "John Gutenberg" strikes me as somewhat procrastinated in time, especially when the methods of the ingenious monk are being so thoroughly revolutionized. However, the memory of Gutenberg has been embalmed in verse a great number of times and in more steady and stately meter, but never, to my knowledge, with the bacchanalian jingle of the one under consideration. The author of the ballad runs counter to historical experience when he assumes the poetic license of asserting that the "fruit of J. G.'s labor was lost and wasted," etc., to himself and posterity. The stored-up rhythm in "glasses and asses" puts me in mind of the quatrain—

How monarchs die is easily explained,
And thus upon the tomb it might be chiseled,
As long as George the Fourth could reign he reigned,
And then he mizzled.

But this criticism, I can assure the talented author, is in the very best of good nature, and I would respectfully suggest the tune of "Mollroe" for his excellent ballad. I remember my father (God rest his soul) extemporizing a song, and sung when in a merry mood, a stanza of which run, as near as I can remember, as follows, the tune of "Mollroe" serving as the music:

When I landed in sweet Philadelphia
The weather was pleasant and clear;
I did not stay long in the city,
So quickly I shall let you hear;
I did not stay long in the city,
For it happened to be in the fall,
I never reefed a sail in my rigging
Till I anchored out on the canal.

Again assuring the author of my high regard, I have the honor to remain his particular friend, H. ST. V. H.

Sunshine After the Storm.

It was in mid-winter that the Citizen and the Evening Telegram, two newspapers away up in West Superior, had trouble with their hands and both concluded to run their business with non-union forces and the contest has been conducted with considerable warmth, the locked-out printers establishing and conducting a lively and successful paper, the West Superior News. In a late number of the latter we find the following:

To-day the strife which has been waged for the past six months between Superior Typographical Union, No. 163, and the Evening Telegram and the Citizen, came to a close, and these two papers are now union offices. This outcome is, of course, very satisfactory to the union printers, and is no doubt as gratifying to the proprietors of the two papers mentioned. We hope that hereafter both parties will dwell in unity and peace, and that the olive branch so happily extended and accepted to-day will ever be respected, and that employers and employes will ever live in good-fellowship.

Although the war was fought on both sides with ruthless determination, still the principals were always good personal friends, and the strife was thus robbed of a great part of its bitterness.

There will be few mourners over the lost soul of a corporation.

CHICAGO MELANGE.

Government Ownership—Trades Assembly Embroglio—Pullman Passes.

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 27.—Chicago Union had a very important subject up for consideration at its meeting yesterday—the proposition to withdraw its delegates from the Trade and Labor Assembly. It failed to carry by one vote, and the narrow margin should be taken as a warning by the element in the central body, which is the direct cause of this action being taken. The attempt will be made at the next meeting to renew the agitation of the matter, but it is hoped by many that the new and exceptionally strong delegation from No. 16 will cooperate with the representatives of the legitimate trades-unions in the assembly to the end that the "labor skates" who have pimped on the workingmen of Chicago through the influence of fraudulent seats in the assembly will be ousted, and the otherwise necessary and useful work of the Trade and Labor Assembly extended and strengthened.

Vic Williams is entitled to the honor (if it shall turn out favorably) of continuing our affiliations with the other local labor organizations, as his reminder of the inconsistency shown in this respect, compared with our own action in insisting on the preservation of the autonomy of the pressmen's union, largely influenced many conservative members who had grown tired of the assembly's drain on our treasury for no good result, coupled with the odium which fell to our share in furthering the sand-bagging schemes of the coterie of disreputables which are published by the daily press after every meeting of the assembly.

It is no time to call attention to the fact that our local politicians have stirred up this latest mess in their recent action at their conventions, a result which I predicted in my last letter. The Trade and Labor Assembly is divided against itself, and the law-abiding and skilled labor sections must either take control of affairs or withdraw and establish a central body on respectable business principles.

While a comparison has been made in this discussion with the pressmen's trouble, I fail to see any similarity. If the pressmen decide to withdraw at the next International Typographical Union convention, they certainly should be permitted to do so, and, in my estimation, judging from the actions of some of their number, the printers would have benefited by such a procedure long ago. This can best be settled in the convention, however, and all this ex parte agitation—mostly, as is becoming apparent, for political capital against the present officers—is not only unnecessary and harmful, but will be, and should be, productive of an exactly opposite result from that intended. A peaceable withdrawal because the interests of the trades demand separate central organizations is vastly different from the action necessary when brute force is applied in regular meetings against intelligent efforts to purify a notoriously rotten fabric, which owes as much responsibility to the business and social systems of the city as to the subordinate unions whose members sit in dumb helplessness in their seats as delegates.

The union took up Mr. Carroll D. Wright, now engaged on Mr. Cleveland's Pullman investigation committee here, and who, whatever good he has done or may do for labor, certainly will be open to criticism, for his remarks in answer to the questions of a Daily News interviewer as to the pass which he brazenly admits to have received from his friend Pullman, presumably "for services rendered." Mr. Wright said:

"I use it whenever I please. The pass was given to me by Mr. Pullman, who is a personal friend of mine, and I have had it for several years—ever since the first Pullman investigation I made—for I suppose that's what you are driving at. I never knew Mr. Pullman until then, but met him at that time, and he has always been a warm friend of mine since then. He gave me the pass, and invited me to ride on his cars whenever I wanted to—just as a man would invite another to take a ride in his carriage." Mr. Wright continued: "Our expenses are all paid by the government, and it would make no difference personally to me whether I used a pass or not. I should have used it if I had wanted to."

What the union wants to find out most particularly is whether or not the government DOES profit by the use of this pass, and Mr. McGann will be asked to have some responsible parties look up the labor commissioner's vouchers for that purpose.

The Populist party is now represented, as far as the union is concerned, by the Printers' Populist Club, of which Mr. Harding is president and W. A. Lantz secretary. I am pleased to say that the county nominations of this party are excellent, the printers on the ticket—Harding, Adair and Coop—being men of ability and high standing. I only wish they had a sufficient prospect of election to justify those in sympathy with parts of their platform in voting for them.

Attention was called in the meeting to a Republican politician who refused to print his tickets in a union office. Our Workman should pick out such fellows and keep their names standing at the head of its columns. That is the real solution of this political independence idea. By the action of our Republican union men in scratching objectionable characters on the regular ticket, it is not only impressed on the party leaders that we don't want such people, but we emphasize the reason WHY we don't want them.

The strike at Pullman has been formally declared off, and those who can not get work are being assisted to leave the "model town," and go somewhere—anywhere where an existence can be secured and the free air and the light of heaven enjoyed, untainted by the hypocrisy of the moral thief and mountebank who soils the map of Chicago with his name.

While it is difficult to compute the misery caused by the strike, it is some satisfaction to know that it is not without good result, and, as the preacher says, "out of evil cometh good." The day of government control of public transportation lines has been brought much nearer than some of us can realize. The weaknesses of the workingman's self-wrought plans of mutual help have been brought home to him, and a closer bond of sympathy will soon take the place of condemnation and reproach. The papers have hounded the men of influence in the work and attempted in every way to poison the minds of the rank and file against them, but far up among such men as Debs and Howard will be cherished the names of Heathcote and Cawardine. Even in our own little share of contributing a mite now and then the members of Chicago Typographical Union can take a lasting pride. One of the chapels in the town deserves special notice. As a result of the earnest efforts of Chairman Rice the Herald chapel has contributed 10 cents a week per member during the strike, and it still continues to do so.

The testimony before the presidential investigating committee still continues as an echo of the distressful times of a month ago. Some of the answers given by men considered to bear clean reputations contribute to the filling of the big record book of "man's inhumanity to man," which makes "countless thousands mourn." One of the general managers testified that no black-list was kept, while another said the General Managers' Association hired detectives and required "loyal" employes to spot all strikers, and their names were reported to general headquarters and a complete list was furnished to every road. Mr. Howard, of the A. R. U., made a telling reply to the question as to the harmful political power provided in government ownership of railroads when he asked if any bad results were shown by the mail employes being allowed to vote. After a general manager had aired his views as to the use and necessity for unions, Mr. Kernan quietly asked if the particular road mentioned had ever voluntarily raised wages, and the dignitary of a large corporation actually stuttered. W. R.

Federation of Allied Printing Trades.

The subordinate unions of the State of New Jersey effected a State federation at Newark, August 9. Delegates representing seven unions were present. The title adopted by the new State organization was the "Federation of Allied Printing Trades of the State of New Jersey."

An election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. F. Keefer, Hudson county, No. 94, Jersey City; vice-president, J. P. Dunn, Pressmen and Stereotypers, No. 7, Newark; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Prescott, Camden, No. 132; sergeant-at-arms, H. Vandevild, Paterson, 195. These officers, with the addition of J. J. Sheahan, Newark, 103, were elected an executive council, to have charge of affairs during the year.

President Keefer's address follows:

Delegates and Members: As president of the permanent organization, this day instituted, I have great pleasure in welcoming you to the first annual session of the Federation of Allied Printing Trades of the State of New Jersey.

Upon you will devolve the important duty of enacting laws for the future government of the federation and adopting rules and regulations desirable for the prosperity and advancement of our craft. The executive council has carefully examined the constitutions of the existing State unions, and will submit for your approval and consideration a plan of organization that will establish a representative and progressive typographical federation.

The abuses in the printing of the State laws have become so general and widespread that the federation must adopt a vigorous policy and enforce the acts protecting printers and the public from unscrupulous publishers. No. 94 has commenced proceedings against the two papers in its jurisdiction that are violating the law by using reprint inserts gotten out in New York City. From all over the State come complaints and officials high in authority are charged with sharing in the plunder of these journalistic swindlers. Subordinate unions have sent protests to the proper State officers, but these protests have been ignored. You should see to it that the printers of this State are protected in their rights under the laws.

The effects of machines have begun to be felt in New Jersey and the results of our experience should be placed before the Louisville convention in order that the International Typographical Union may be impressed with the necessity of affording some relief by more active and progressive methods for the control of the machines.

The federation, as its part in the work, should convass the Congressmen and Senators of New Jersey in favor of the nationalization of the telegraph system, thereby rendering the monopoly of news an impossibility and holders of press franchises in many cities impotent to prevent the establishment of rival papers, thus opening new fields for the employment of capital and machine-displaced labor and removing the menace from the constantly decreasing employed.

Measures should be adopted to secure a systematic distribution among the non-union printers of the State of the choice literature issued by the International Typographical Union. It would do much good at any time, but in the present condition of the trade, action on this question is absolutely necessary.

Those whom you represent here have a right to expect that you will be diligent and careful in the performance of the duties for which you have been selected, and I confidently anticipate that the result of your labors will be the strengthening and upholding of our organization, making its influence felt beyond our State lines and recording a gratifying growth at the next annual meeting.

In conclusion, I desire to thank State Organizer McLeod and the temporary federation officers for the assistance they have given me in my duties and the devotion they have shown in effecting this permanent State organization.

Trusting that you will carefully consider the feasibility of all measures submitted for your action, we will proceed to the formulation and adoption of a constitution.

A constitution was adopted and the secretary-treasurer was ordered to publish a semi-annual financial statement in the International Typographical Union JOURNAL:

Resolutions—the substance of which follow—were adopted:

That the federation indorse the principles and action of the Non-Partisan Direct Legislation League, said league's object being to secure direct legislation for the people; that the federation notify the attorney-general of New Jersey concerning the violation by publishers of the law concerning the publication of the official laws, and endeavor to get the Legislature to pass a law appointing one official paper for publishing said laws; that stereotypers and pressmen working in union offices not now members of a union be asked to join, and every effort be made to form pressmen's unions wherever possible; that the federation heartily indorse the work of the Washington, D. C., Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph; that the federation endeavor to secure control of machines within the State; that the subordinate unions be assessed one cent per capita for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the federation; that the federation constitution and proceedings be published and distributed in the State as an aid to the dissemination of unionism; that a special law committee (that was appointed) solicit aid from sister unions to aid the work of fighting the octopus, the illegal and wholly non-union method of printing the State laws.

Interesting addresses were made by Messrs. Keefer, Dunn, Sheahan, Prescott, Vanderveld, Sheldon and Logus on subjects involving the welfare of the subordinate unions of the State. Camden was selected as the place of holding the second annual session, to be held on the second Thursday of August, 1895. W. H. PRESCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

YOUR Congressman will be at home by the time this reaches you. Look him in the eye and ask him for an accounting of his stewardship as your representative.

Deaths.

BURGESS, D. E.—At Boston, Mass., August 7, 1894, of consumption. Aged 48 years.

CALLAHAN, J. B.—At New York, N. Y., June 26, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 37 years.

CARR, J. W.—At New York, N. Y., July 31, 1894, cause of death unknown. Aged 58 years.

CARROLL, W. F.—At New York, N. Y., July 22, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 38 years.

HERRES, FRED.—At Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1894, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

JOANES, WILLIAM.—At London, Ont., August 21, 1894, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

KILMMURRAY, CHAS.—At Kingston, Ont., August 21, 1894, of consumption. Aged 22 years.

MARTIN, HERMAN.—At Washington, D. C., August 11, 1894, of complication of diseases. Aged 46 years.

NEAL, ELZA.—At Danville, Ill., July 23, 1894, of consumption. Aged 23 years.

NOLAN, M. A.—At Quebec, P. Q., August 5, 1894, of consumption. Aged 21 years.

PRITCHARD, H. F.—At Washington, D. C., August 12, 1894, of paralysis. Aged 41 years.

RENNE, A. D.—At New York, N. Y., July 26, 1894, of Bright's disease. Aged 61 years.

SHINN, H. E.—At St. Louis, Mo., August 8, 1894, of paralysis. Aged 60 years.

STANLEY, TIMOTHY.—At Montreal, Quebec, July 16, 1894, of natural causes. Aged 24 years.

NEW ZEALAND.

Interesting Article on Progressive Economic Reform In a Far-Off Country.

The following was written by Tom L. Mills, a member of the Typographical Society of Wellington, New Zealand, and will be found full of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL:

We New Zealanders just now are watching with the closest attention the progress of the labor war in America, and many are the voices heard in our streets crying, "It must result in a civil war—a revolution." In our Parliament which is in session just now, the "American trouble" is quoted with great force by a new element in our politics—the Labor party, numbering fourteen in a house of seventy—in support of a conciliation and arbitration bill brought down by the minister of labor, a measure introduced last year, passed by the House of Representatives, and thrown out by the Upper Chamber, the Legislative Council.

The conciliation and arbitration bill provides for the compulsory settlement of labor disputes by a special court to be set up by the act, a judge of the Supreme Court being the president. The measure is receiving very general support in the House, and from what I hear it is likely to become law this session. Copies of the bill have been sent by the government to our labor bodies for consideration, and several suggestions made by trades councils have been adopted by the cabinet.

It has become a recognized practice now for the government to consult the labor bodies upon matters pertaining to the people, and consequently their special knowledge upon subjects embracing their life, work and future enables better material to be placed before Parliament than has hitherto been the case.

Another subject, of perhaps more direct interest to our craft which has been prominently before our people, is the tendering system in business. There is no need to go outside the printing trade to gain a knowledge of the evils of the tender system. Probably the whole civilized world is in much the same state over it, and whether you put the question to business men right here in Wellington, over in Sydney or Melbourne; further away again in 'Frisco, New York, Chicago: up in Toronto, over in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg, the reply would be to the same effect—"there is too much under-cutting." The London County Council, a very progressive municipal body, has got a large grip upon the solution of the problem by the inclusion of a clause in its conditions to the effect that tenders must be based upon a "fair-wage-for workmen" standard in all contracts, and the fair wage recognized as the basis is that established by trades-unions. Out here in this colony our government is coping with the difficulty by the introduction of the co-operative system in public works and so far it has been found to work admirably. The typographical societies of New Zealand, led by the Wellington society, have, during the past month, been approaching our harbor boards, city councils and chambers of commerce with the view of getting them to acknowledge the fair-wage basis, and the matter has been widely ventilated. The Premier of New Zealand (the Hon. R. J. Seddon) gave a decided opinion on the subject in the House of Representatives last week. The Premier said he believed the old contract system a serious mistake. The principle of always accepting the lowest tender led to cheap work and work being badly done. The government proposed to give the local bodies a wider discretion in this matter. He hoped to see the local authorities taking an example from the methods of the London County Council and the government co-operative works.

Of the printing trade itself here in this particular locality it has been more than enough advertised. Never since the first click of the type in the stick was first heard in the colony has there been so many out of work compositors about, and with the approach of a session of Parliament in this city, the other cities sent their unemployed to take a chance at the government printing office, and when Parliament met there were more than one hundred compositors to fill some sixty frames. What to do with the compositors became the problem of the hour, and all our philosophers sharpened their swords and pens to sever the Gordian knot in the press; but it was words, mere words, for this they (the unemployed) came, with word from North and South more to follow! Even Australia sent a contribution to swell the ranks and still further puzzle the government and the typographical society. What has been the result? Why, the whole lot has been employed in the government printing office on half time; one lot first three days of the week, the other lot the other half; and nobody seems to be satisfied except the lately-worried ministers.

As our Parliamentary session only lasts three months out of the twelve, there are terrible times in store; and on top of all this there are rumors of the putting in of Linotype machines. Truly, misfortunes never come singly.

The typographical society of Wellington is a very much alive body, headed by a president who has been closely identified with the progress of the craft and with unionism in New Zealand for some eighteen years. Mr. D. P. Fisher is the brains of union printerdom out this way, ably seconded by an energetic secretary, Mr. W. P. McGirr. From the semi-annual report of this body, now in course of preparation, I am permitted to give an extract (from an advance proof) of the introduction, which reads:

Your board, in presenting the summarized account of their proceedings, wish to state that the period just ended has been exceedingly eventful, and probably is the most important since the organization of the trade. The printing trade is one in which the brightest boys should be placed, but there is no prospect for the boys held out to the parents. Unrestricted competition has ruined the trade. Generally there is no proper apprenticeship, and there is no fixed wage. The boy who makes headway teaches himself—he is not taught by his employer, and in after life he has to depend upon the generosity of the few fair-dealing employers for his livelihood. The majority of employers, who consider self only, employ boys solely for the sake of cheapness, and discard them the instant they require more than boys' wages. The anxiety for cheapness has induced other evils; for, with some, even boy labor is not considered cheap enough, and they have adopted one of two courses: First, to import printing from places where facilities are greater and adult labor cheaper than in this colony; and, second, to import matrices and stereotypes that have done service in other countries. For over twenty years the society has tried to induce employers to regard this matter in an equitable light, but without avail. It is no longer any use appealing to them. Therefore, on your board's suggestion, a typographical conference was held in this city in the month of June, which was attended by delegates representing Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin and Wellington. All the evils of the trade were considered by the conference, and resolutions dealing with them passed. Your board are of the opinion that that conference was a pronounced success, and they anticipate that great good will result from it. Hitherto the societies have been able only to deal with effects, but the conference went at the root of the evils, and propose to eradicate the causes. The boy labor evil they propose to meet with the master and apprentices' bill, they have asked the government to regulate the evil of imported printing and matrices and stereotypes under the customs tariff, and they have also asked the government to restrict the competition of employers by introducing a tender bill. Your board desire to sincerely thank the Trades Council for their judicious efforts in the direction of the master and apprentices' bill. Reviewed in all ways, your board are proud of their connection with the conference, and they feel sure that by its efforts the dawn of better days for the trade is at hand.

The conference above referred to has undoubtedly done good work, not only for printers but for other crafts. The resolutions were printed for presentation to a special caucus of the Labor party in Parliament, and at a two-hours' conference between our delegates and the members, the latter party resolved to support in the House the suggestions contained in the resolutions.

A Federation of Typographical Unions in California.

The California Federation of Typographical Unions met in fourth annual session in Federation Hall, Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 9.

The convention was called to order by President J. E. Holmes, Jr., of Oakland Union, No. 36.

J. L. Robinette and F. A. Williams, of Sacramento and A. J. Read, of Oakland, were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

The committee reported the list of delegates as follows.

Eureka, No. 207—C. M. Williams and F. P. Baldwin.

Fresno, No. 147—A. E. Fay.

Oakland, No. 36—A. J. Read, Eugene Johnson and J. E. Holmes.

San Francisco, No. 21—J. P. Olwell, Bert Fulton, M. E. Atkins and T. M. Butler.

Sacramento, No. 46—E. I Woodman, H. P. Gassaway, F. A. Williams.

Santa Rosa, No. 3I—D. W. Kidd and C. B. Kirkpatrick.

Stockton, No. 56—H. S. Horuage.

Marysville, No. 223—H. C. Grover.

San Jose, No. 231—J. T. Waldorf.

San Barnardino, No. 84—J. A. Gardner.

San Diego, No. 22I—A. S. Crane.

Los Angeles, No. 174—C. L. Smart and C. E. Fick.

Grass Valley, No. 282—A. B. Champion.

The report of President Holmes was read to the convention.

In concluding his report the president enumerated six propositions, to which he called respectful attention, not that he believed disaster would follow if they all or any of them were defeated, but in the hope that out of these suggestions may come some improvement which would tend to better results.

1. County organization. Shall it be pushed forward or shall it be abandoned? The convention should thoroughly consider this matter.

2. Shall the expenses of the president and secretary-treasurer be borne by the federation to insure their attendance in case of failure to be returned as delegates?

3. Formulate a plan whereby delegates shall be elected to the International Typographical Union from State or District Unions and their expenses paid by the International Typographical Union.

4. Formulate some plan to end the strife now going on between the pressmen of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

5. Political tolerance to the extent that unions may condemn or approve the acts of any public official where unionism is affected.

6. Petition to the Legislature demanding that union labor be legalized, i. e., that it be given a standing in courts of law, thus enabling contracts to be legally drawn, and all parties to the contract amenable to the law for violation, abridgment, etc. If some such law were passed then the establishment of a State or National Arbitration Commission would follow.

Secretary-Treasurer Robinette's report was as follows: Cash on hand April 10, 1893, $100.55; receipts from unions, $129.10; total, $229.65. The disbursements were $123.75. Balance on hand Aug. 10, 1893, $105.90.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That owing to the employment of type-setting machines, and on account of the use of which printers have been thrown out of employment, the convention recommend to the International Typographical Union the necessity of creating an out-of-work fund for the benefit of unemployed members; that the International Typographical Union adopt a parade and funeral badge; that steps should be taken to secure the employment of white help in the hop fields in this State, and indorsing the action of Captain Frank Ruhstaller of this city in employing none but white help in his hop fields; that the convention deprecates the conflict existing between the pressmen under the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and that the International Typographical Union take steps to prevent pressmen in its jurisdiction from taking the places of men who have been locked out in defense of union principles; that the convention recommend that all subordinate unions in the State levy an assessment of five cents per month on each member to create a fund to carry on the fight against the Printers' Protective Fraternity, a non-union organization now intrenched in Los Angeles; that a petition be sent to the next meeting of the International Typographical Union praying for fuller and more equitable representation in that body from the State unions direct on the following basis: All delegates to the International Typographical Union shall be elected from the State Federation only on the basis of one delegate for every hundred members, each delegate to be furnished with a round-trip ticket, hotel expenses and $3 per day for loss of time; that it is desirable that labor unions should be permitted to condemn or to approve the acts of public officials where unionism is affected, and that where trades-unionism is involved in public questions all organized labor should unite on labor candidates, and secure their election to positions of usefulness, and when elected to hold them to strict accountability for their acts; that the State Federation strongly recommends that all country printers be organized whenever and wherever possible; that traveling expenses, hotel bills and loss of time (three days at $3 per day) be allowed the president and secretary-treasurer for the purpose of attending the State convention in case they are not returned as delegates; that the State Federation, while regretting the issues that have arisen between the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, recommends that the International Typographical Union endeavor to heal the breach and cement a more fraternal spirit of unity and co-operation; that the convention protests against the passage of the funding bill; that the San Francisco delegate to the International Typographical Union present to that body a resolution looking to the abolishment of the "phalanx" system.

Boston Notes.

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 23.—The boom is on—the boom of machines. Eight more of them arrived last week and are now in operation, five on the Herald and three on the Globe. This makes twenty in each of these offices. The Post has been a machine office for more than a year. Thus, with the Journal and Traveler supplied, only two remain, the Transcript and Advertiser, where subs stand any show of "getting in a day." The outlook is gloomy indeed.

The problem that has been confronting us for some time is, what are we to do? The five-day law advocated by some, while it might give temporary relief, would eventually kill the business. It appears as though we would—in order to obtain any permanent benefit—have to adopt the remedy advanced by Henry George and advocated by the Washington Union Printer, viz.: "Get possession of the land." Yet this is more easily said than done. I am pleased to see, however, that this idea is growing in favor the more it is thought of, and it may yet be the means of solving the problem for all.

The Sunday Globe contains a sermon every week from that well known writer, Joseph Howard, Jr. Among other things, he told us a few Sundays ago that if we desired to live in comfort and be "well fixed" at sixty to save money at thirty. The advice is good so far as it goes, but what we would like to have him or some one else tell us is, how are we to find work at thirty; and, if found, how to get wages enough to lay by an extra dollar in order that we may live in comfort should we be so fortunate as to reach the age of sixty. But Joe is either always giving advice, finding fault or telling us what we all know. What we want is a remedy. Come, Joe, give us something new—give us a remedy.

The members of No. 13 are pleased with the selection by President Prescott of our secretary and delegate-elect, Aug. McCraith, as one of the Committee on Laws. They feel that in his selection the president has appointed the right man in the right place.

It is rumored that letters have been received in Boston from some of the alleged swifts on the machine, who claim to be able to get up big "strings," and who are desirous of obtaining positions on that account. If this is true is it not repugnant to union principles, or have the operators already become so plentiful that they have to resort to such tactics? It is doubtful, however, if these same "swifts" were put to work on the same conditions that prevail here, if they could even hold their own with most of our operators. Good work is what is required here.

Edward O'Donnell, a well-known member of our union and secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Union, is critically ill with a complication of diseases. He has been unable to work for a long time.

James Martin, who was one of the sacrifices to the machines on the Journal, has "pulled up stakes" and gone to New York. "Jimmy" will be missed from our councils.

The ninth annual convention of the Massachusetts State branch of the American Federation of Labor was held in Boston, August 6. The legislative committee presented a very able report, which was adopted, and from which I have culled the following:

The relationship of the trades-union movement to the political problem has probably never assumed the gravity and seriousness with which it confronts us at the present time.

It is the solemn judgment of your committee that the clock is striking the hour for independent political action, in the truest and best sense of the term. That those ends for which we have battled so long on purely economic lines, now demand a union of our forces in their support at the ballot-box.

The time is ripe for action. The farmers of the West and South have already taken the initiative, and the wage-earners of the old Bay State will do far less than their duty if they fail to marshal their forces under the banner of political reform.

It would appear from this that the wage-earners of the country are beginning to wake up. Let us hope they will "get together."

A. P. BEAN.

Additional List of Delegates-Elect.

The following credentials of delegates-elect have been received since the report of August 15:

2. Philadelphia—R. L. Tatem, C. H. Heckert, W. C. Williams, Theo. Yarnell.
6. New York—P. J. O'Connell, William Perkins, J. M. Donohue, D. J. McCarthy.
7. Pittsburgh—W. L. Fink, C. H. Bird, W. A Klinger.
12. Baltimore—W. T. Curran, T. J. Kilduff.
42. Minneapolis—E. E. Stevens.
49. Denver—John W. Bramwood, W. H. Montgomery.
52. Troy—Edward Kavanaugh.
53. Cleveland—Henry J. Cleary, James H. Sterling.
72. Lansing—Oscar L. McKinley.
121. Topeka—Franklin Barnes, A. E. Thorson.
124. Bloomington, Ill.—A. S. Bickerton.
165. Worcester, Mass.—J. B. N. Soulliere.
189. Blue Grass (Lexington, Ky.)—J. A. Hall.
195. Paterson—J. P. McDonnell.

PRESSMEN.

46. Dallas, Tex.—Henry Dorsey.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

2. Boston—G. W. Williams.

UNION printers are alive on the Pacific Coast, as seen by the proceedings elsewhere of the California State Federation of Typographical Unions.

To the CRAFT

Within the past two years it has been demonstrated, beyond a question of a doubt, that the type-setting machines are a success and that they are now being rapidly introduced. It is also a fact that in all large cities where machines have been introduced, experts have been imported and

Home Talent Not Recognized.

Still the army of "unemployed" are expected to keep up the high rate of wages paid the expert, and in return the "expert" pulls out and sets so much type that raw learners can not compete, and even if the difference in wages is half, the publisher figures that the learner is the most expensive; consequently the rank and file must equip themselves some other way. But how? has been the question. We think we have solved the problem. We have made a

Fac-Simile Key-Board

Of the Mergenthaler machine and are now ready to take orders. This key-board has the same motion, the space bar moves the same, and in all respects it is identical. In making a key-board we could have made one a great deal cheaper, but we felt that unless it was identical it would not be a success. There are nearly 300 pieces, and every piece has to be made perfect.

One thing we would impress upon the minds of printers, and this is the fact that simply buying a key-board will not make you an expert.

You Must Practice on It.

One thing about a learner going on a machine is that he will endeavor to set as much type as he possibly can, and while he can do so at once by simply using one finger on each hand, he makes a great mistake. Because if he were not eager to accomplish so much he would use all his fingers, and even his thumbs. In fact, he would systematize the key-board, taking advantage of all the combinations possible, "the," "tion," "ing," etc.

It is a fact that nine out of every ten operators are not able to use but one finger on each hand, and it has been caused, as we said before, by being too eager at the start.

We would suggest that these machines can be bought by chapels or by unions, thus enabling home people to acquire a knowledge they never will get otherwise. The parties comprising this company are both practical men, one being a machinist from the Lynotype factory, and the other a union printer for fourteen years, and an operator for three.

The price of the machine is $18. Machines will be sent C. O. D. by express; otherwise cash, by money order or draft, must accompany each order.

Acme Key-Board Co., 1554 California Street, Denver, Col.

SID EASTWOOD, Manager.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from August 10 to August 25.

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 10.	Balauce on hand	$14,830 26
Aug. 25.	Receipts to date	1,722 51
Total		$16,552 77

EXPENDITURES.

Aug. 13.	Bohemian, No. 214	50 00
13.	Order of the Executive Council	22 00
13.	V. B. Williams, exp. to Frankfort	51 51
14.	Chicago, No. 16	317 52
16.	St. Louis, No. 8	192 33
16.	Newark, No. 103	30 34
16.	Order of the Executive Council	3 00
17.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
17.	J. W. Hopkins, exp. to Johnstown	9 08
18.	Chicago, No. 16	7 00
18.	Heleua, No. 95	24 00
21.	Springfield Pressmen, No. 4	22 00
21.	Springfield, No. 117	102 30
21.	Streator, No. 44	5 00
21.	Order of the Executive Council	21 90
21.	J. R. Morrissey, part expenses to Milwaukee	25 00
22.	St. Louis, No. 8	190 66
23.	Newark P'men and Stereo., No. 7	14 00
23.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
24.	Streator, No. 44	5 00
24.	J. W. Purcell, exp. to Helena	42 60
25.	P. A. White, exp. to Pawtucket	12 50
Total		$1,161 74

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from August 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

August 10.	Balance	$35,958 24
1.	INDIANAPOLIS—For July	64 90
2.	PHILADELPHIA—For July	211 25
	For supplies	12 00
3.	CINCINNATI—For July	186 75
4.	ALBANY—For July	75 00
5.	COLUMBUS—For July	47 50
6.	NEW YORK—For July	851 50
8.	ST. LOUIS—For July	162 50
10.	LOUISVILLE—For July	26 50
	For supplies	4 90
11.	MEMPHIS—For July	24 00
	For supplies	1 00
12.	BALTIMORE—For July	100 00
13.	BOSTON—For July	283 00
14.	HARRISBURG—For July	20 00
	For supplies	25
16.	CHICAGO—For July	663 00
	For card in Journal to July, 1895	12 00
17.	NEW ORLEANS—For July	49 75
	For supplies	3 00
18.	DETROIT—For July	87 00
19.	ELMIRA—For August	15 00
20.	NASHVILLE—For July	42 25
21.	SAN FRANCISCO—For July	180 00
22.	DUBUQUE—For July	10 25
23.	CREAM CITY—For supplies	9 25
24.	CAIRO—For July	9 25
25.	BATON ROUGE—For July	4 75
27.	MOBILE—For balance July	8 00
30.	ST. PAUL—For July	88 75
	For supplies	6 00
31.	SANTA ROSA—For July	3 25
32.	NORFOLK—For July	10 00
33.	PROVIDENCE—For July	21 25
34.	COLUMBIA—For July	15 50
35.	EVANSVILLE—For July	19 00
	For card in Journal to August, 1895	5 00
36.	OAKLAND—For August	15 00
38.	HAVERHILL—For July	3 00
39.	GRAND RAPIDS—For July	39 25
40.	ST. JOSEPH—For July	13 75
42.	MINNEAPOLIS—For July	67 50
43.	CHARLESTON—For July	13 75
45.	LEAVENWORTH—For August	7 25
47.	NEW HAVEN—For July	16 00
48.	ATLANTA—For July	25 25
49.	DENVER—For July	40 75
50.	VALLEY CITY—For August	13 75
52.	TROY—For August	27 75
58.	MULTNOMAH—For July	30 00
59.	QUINCY—For August and part Sept	15 60
60.	ROANOKE—For July	7 25
61.	CAMBRIDGE—For July	6 00
62.	UTICA—For July	35 50
63.	TOLEDO—For July	34 25
65.	WASHOE—For July	4 50
66.	PORTLAND—For July	20 00
67.	LOCKPORT—For June	5 00
68.	KEOKUK—For June	6 50
	For supplies	1 50
72.	LANSING—For July	18 00
73.	OTTUMWA—For August	2 50
	For supplies	1 25
75.	BURLINGTON—For August	12 25
	For supplies	15
76.	TERRE HAUTE—For July	9 00
78.	FORT WAYNE—For July	19 50
79.	WHEELING—For July	22 50
81.	BAY CITY—For July	9 00
82.	COLORADO SPRINGS—For July	21 00
85.	ST. JOHN—For July	12 00
86.	READING—For July	24 25
88.	HANNIBAL—For August	6 25
	For supplies	70
89.	CHATTANOOGA—For July	9 50
91.	TORONTO—For August	138 00
	For supplies	6 00
92.	LITTLE ROCK—For July	17 25
94.	HUDSON COUNTY—For July	15 00
100.	NORWICH—For August	7 50
101.	COLUMBIA—For July	331 00
	For supplies	6 00
102.	OTTAWA—For July	46 50
104.	BIRMINGHAM—For July	18 75
105.	VICKSBURG—For February to June, inc	18 25
	For supplies	1 50
106.	DAVENPORT—For August	5 00
111.	KNOXVILLE—	
	For card in Journal to July, 1895	6 00
112.	SCRANTON—For July	32 00
	For supplies	1 50
113.	ATCHISON—For June and July	15 50
114.	ANNAPOLIS—For August	1 75
115.	SALT LAKE—For supplies	4 50
117.	SPRINGFIELD—For July	18 50
118.	DES MOINES—For July	51 25
	For supplies	3 00
	For card in Journal to July, 1895	7 00
121.	TOPEKA—For July	37 75
123.	WILMINGTON—For July	10 50
124.	BLOOMINGTON—For July	$13 75
126.	BUTTE—For August	13 25
127.	HARTFORD—For July	30 00
128.	SOUTH BEND—For August	11 50
	For supplies	3 00
129.	HAMILTON—For August	17 00
132.	CAMDEN—For July	9 75
133.	LONDON—For July	18 00
134.	RUTLAND—For July	3 25
138.	AUSTIN—For July	11 75
141.	WILLIAMSPORT—For July	17 50
144.	FRESNO—For August	8 00
	For supplies	85
145.	JACQUES CARTIER—For July	9 50
147.	ASHLAND—For August	3 75
	For supplies	75
148.	WICHITA—For August	11 25
	For supplies	4 50
150.	ELIZABETH—For July	8 25
155.	SHREVEPORT—For June	2 50
156.	ASPEN—For July	4 50
157.	SUNFLOWER—For July	4 25
158.	SPRINGFIELD—For July	9 50
161.	FALL RIVER—For July	8 00
165.	WORCESTER—For July	25 75
168.	MUSKEGON—For July	3 50
170.	TACOMA—For July	5 25
172.	SAN ANTONIO—For July	[illegible]
173.	DALLAS—For August	[illegible]
174.	LOS ANGELES—For July	[illegible]
176.	MONTREAL—For July	27 5[illegible]
178.	SCANDIA—For July	1 7[illegible]
179.	LEADVILLE—For August	5 5[illegible]
180.	SIOUX CITY—For July	25 5[illegible]
181.	MEADVILLE—For July	15 2[illegible]
183.	SAVANNAH—For July	11 2[illegible]
184.	WYOMING—For July	5 7[illegible]
185.	BRADFORD—For July	7 0[illegible]
186.	FARGO—For July	12 5[illegible]
	For supplies	1 00
187.	WILKES-BARRE—For July and August	31 75
189.	BLUE GRASS—For July	16 00
193.	SPOKANE—For July	15 00
194.	JOLIET—For July	6 00
195.	PATERSON—For August	10 75
196.	LOGANSPORT—For June and July	12 00
197.	COLUMBIA—For July and part August	5 50
	For supplies	1 70
198.	FORT WORTH—For July	13 75
200.	YOUNGSTOWN—For August	10 00
201.	VICTORIA—For August	12 75
204.	LIMESTONE CITY—For August	5 50
206.	SEDALIA—For August	4 50
	For supplies	1 50
207.	EUREKA—For July	5 00
209.	LINCOLN—For July	13 25
210.	CAPITAL—For May	4 00
215.	DECATUR—For July	15 50
	For supplies	1 50
217.	JANESVILLE—For part June	1 50
218.	SIOUX FALLS—For July	12 50
219.	CANTON—For July	6 75
220.	COLUMBUS—For July	6 25
221.	SAN DIEGO—For July	8 00
226.	VANCOUVER—For August	4 25
232.	BINGHAMTON—For June and July	14 00
237.	SANDUSKY—For August	7 25
242.	WALTHAM—For July	2 25
	For supplies	1 75
243.	HUTCHINSON—For July	4 75
245.	WOONSOCKET—For July	5 75
247.	SWEDISH (Chicago)—For July	12 25
249.	FORT SMITH—For July	3 50
251.	MUSCATINE—For July	3 75
	For supplies	15
253.	HOLYOKE—For July	11 50
254.	RIVERSIDE—For July	5 75
256.	GREAT FALLS—For July	4 00
258.	GUTHRIE—For July	9 25
262.	UNIONTOWN—For July and August	7 50
263.	ASHEVILLE—For July	3 25
265.	OTTAWA—For July	7 25
266.	ELKHART—For July	4 00
269.	SOUTH OMAHA—For June, '93, to July, '94	24 50
270.	NEW CASTLE—For August	5 00
271.	BOISE CITY—For July	6 50
272.	NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For August	6 00
273.	BRANTFORD—For July	2 75
274.	LA CROSSE—For charter and outfit	10 00
276.	NEW BEDFORD—For July	12 00
280.	LARAMIE—For July	2 00
283.	OKLAHOMA CITY—For capita on cards	12 25
284.	ANDERSON—For July and part August	4 70
	For supplies	15
287.	FRANKFORT—For August	3 75
294.	ONEIDA—For August	3 50
297.	CONCORD—For July	14 25
	For supplies	30
301.	RICHMOND—For July	7 25
302.	QUEBEC—For July	15 00
306.	ALTON—For July	4 00
307.	NEW BRUNSWICK—For July	9 00
	For supplies	85
308.	WATERTOWN—For July	16 50
313.	MADISON—For July	2 75
314.	MERIDEN—For July	5 50
315.	POUGHKEEPSIE—For May	2 75
319.	FORT SCOTT—For August	4 50
323.	HOBOKEN—For July	5 50

PRESSMEN.

3.	CHICAGO—For April to July, inc	5 00
4.	SPRINGFIELD—For July	2 75
11.	HEBREW-AMERICAN (New York)— For charter	5 00
17.	INDIANAPOLIS—For July	9 50
18.	MEMPHIS—For July	4 25
20.	MINNEAPOLIS—For July	5 50
32.	OMAHA—For March to June, inc	9 75
39.	SEATTLE—For August	3 00
46.	DALLAS—For May and June	6 00
54.	GRAND RAPIDS—For July	4 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

4.	CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For August	19 00
5.	CINCINNATI—For August	6 75
11.	BOSTON—Electrotypers—For July	6 25
13.	DENVER—For July	2 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

5.	INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For July	11 75
6.	GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For July	5 00
	For supplies	15
9.	ST. PAUL—Pressfeeders—For July	15 50
1.	MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For August	8 00
1.	TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For July	5 00
2.	MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For June	7 50
Akron Trades Council—For labels		4 50
Provisional membership fee of J. M. Morgan, $1; J. Z. E. Le Claire, $1		2 00
Per capita on card of J. U. Robinson, $1.50; J. P. De Long, $1.50; Harry Green, $1.50; Otto Rupertus, $1.50		6 00
SUNDRIES—		
Individual subscriptions to Journal		26 38
Sid Eastwood, for ad		10 00
Total		$41,868 47

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,161 74
J. W. PURCELL—Official postage	2 00
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	18 00
Printing and mailing No. 2, Vol. 6	197 20
EXPENSES—	
Clerk hire	$33 50
Government telegraph committee, stenographic report of House hearing	30 15
A. L. Randall, time lost attending House hearing telegraph bill	6 00
S. H. Bell, time lost attending hearing telegraph bill	1 50
H. M. Ives, expenses to St. Louis conference with I. P. P. U	25 00
J. W. Hopkins, official postage	5 00
Clerk hire	33 50
C. F. Davis, expenses to St. Louis conference with I. P. P. U	100 00
A. G. Wines, expenses to Louisville	11 00
5,000 copies 64-page report of Government telegraph committee	259 92
1,000 2-cent envelopes and printing	23 75
Clerk hire	33 50
W. B. Prescott, expenses to Louisville and St. Louis	46 90
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	19 07
BURIAL FUND—	
1221. St. Louis, No. 8—On account of the death of H. E. Shinu	$50 00
1222. Boston, No. 13—D. E. Burgess	50 00
1223. Danville, No. 230—E. L. Neal	50 00
1224. Quebec, No. 302—M. A. Nolan	50 00
1225. New York, No. 6—A. D. Renne	50 00
1226. New York, No. 6—J. B. Callahan	50 00
1227. New York, No. 6—J. W. Carr	50 00
1228. New York, No. 6—W. F. Carroll	50 00
1229. Montreal, No. 176—Timothy Stanley	50 00
1230. Columbia, No. 101—Henry Martin	50 00
1231. Columbia, No. 101—H. F. Pritchard	50 00
1232. German-American, No. 9 (Chicago)—Fred Herres	50 00
1233. Limestone City, No. 204—Chas. Kilmurray	50 00
1234. London, No. 133—Wm. Joanes	50 00
Total	$2,707 73

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand August 10, 1894	$35,958 24	
Receipts to August 25, 1894	5,910 23	
		$41,868 47
Expenditures		2,707 73
Balance on hand		$39,160 74

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 27, 1894.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers from July 25, 1894, to Aug. 25, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund July 25, 1894	$11,533 14
August 6. From A. G. Wines	1,453 92
	$12,987 06

EXPENDITURES.

July.		
27.	J. J. Dailey, quarterly salary to July 25.	25 00
27.	A. G. Wines, salary to July 25, 1894	25 00
27.	W. B. Prescott, salary to July 25, 1894	25 00
August.		
14.	Jackson & Co., drugs	39 50
14.	Ira J. Morse, butter, eggs and vegetables.	96 52
14.	F. E. Robinson, drugs	27 45
14.	Binford Coal Co., 8,200 lbs. coal	13 30
14.	F. B. Healey, meats	101 75
14.	J. T. Sanderson, poultry, fish, etc	15 61
14.	Shields-Morley Grocery Co., groceries and provisions	365 80
14.	B. G. Robbins, clothing	11 50
14.	Giddings Bros. & Bent, flannels, thread, buttons, etc	12 58
14.	A. & G. Hemenway, corn, oats and hay.	27 34
14.	Fralley Bros., house furnishings	4 95
14.	Colorado Springs Crystal Ice Co., 6,780 lbs. ice	27 12
14.	C. E. Durkee, kitchen utensils	3 20
14.	*W. C. Schuman, salaries for July, 1894.	480 30
		$1,301 92

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, July 25, 1894	$11,533 14
From A. G. Wines	1,453 92
	$12,987 06
Disbursements	1,301 92
Balance	$11,685 14

SALARIES FOR JULY, 1894.

* W. C. Schuman, salary to date, $83.30; Eva M. Schuman, salary to date, $20; Mina Campbell, nurse, $40; Calvin Barrett, assistant nurse, $30; John King, general work, $30; Pinkney King, general work, $30; John Reilly watchman, $40; A. N. Mariner, cook, $50; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, etc., $25; Annie Colbert, laundress, $35; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $26; Laura Jackman, general work, $20; Ella Jackman, kitchen, $11; Ella Duff, first floor, $20; Dr. Beverly Tucker, $26. Total, $480.30.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. J. DAILEY, Treasurer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of August, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

Charters Issued, Surrendered and Unions Reinstated.

The order of April 16, 1894, suspending the charter of South Omaha Typographical Union, No. 269, is hereby rescinded, that union having discharged its financial obligations to the International Typographical Union, and otherwise complied with the requirements of law.

Since last report a charter was issued to La Cross, Wis., No. 274. Carl Dalton, H. R. Schauland, Frank Geisenheimer, O. P. Olsen, Otis Tefft, John Knotho, Elmer Gilbertson, Frank Wetrowske, Emma Olsen, Lulu Wacksmith, Diedrich Schlutter, Charles Baumann, Ole Anderson, J. E. Impy, J. C. Wolford, John Rendler, P. O. Berg, C. L. Foss, H. T. Young, T. W. Soukup, Emma Hohl, H. W. Doroff, Carls Olsen.

The charters of Louisville German-American Typographical Union, No. 12, and New York Webb Pressmen's Union, No. 2, have been surrendered.

W. B. PRESCOTT.

Applications for Membership.

5, Columbus, O.—S. A. Grubbs, worked at North Vernon, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Washington C. H., Ohio.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Lawrence Hurley, Charles Schmidt, Eugene Strohmyer, Samuel Simms, James Biggins, George Orth.

12, Galveston, Tex.—(Pressmen)—Thos. Cordray.

18, Memphis, Tenn.—(Pressmen)—Henry Kussenberger, has worked in St. Louis, Mo., for the past three years, formerly of Memphis.

24, Cairo, Ill.—Clement V. Tibbetts, aged 25, learned trade in country offices; never worked in union town.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Harry Darby, for provisional membership; Henry Junker (bookbinder), has worked in Louisville, Ky.

60, Roanoke, Va.—W. A. Omohundro, from Whitesboro, Tex., claims to have worked in Gainesville, Tex., Parsons, Kan., El Reno, O. T.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—F. S. Miller, served apprenticeship at Wichita Falls, Tex., on Wichita Herald, has worked at Albany, Tex., and Enid, O. T. W. E. Crawford, worked at Crane's and on Capital, Topeka, Kan., Post, Denver, Colo.; Walter H. Williams, for conditional membership, has served three years in Kansas City, with the exception of October to December, 1893, when he worked on the Gazette, Ft. Worth, Tex.

118, Des Moine, Iowa—Vic A. Blair, served time at Des Moines, Iowa, C. O. Longley, worked five years at Tipton, Iowa.

151, Oil City, Pa.—Edgar Morrow, served five years in Kittaning and Blairsville, made application to Erie Union, but on account of removal from Erie, the secretary recommended him to nearest union.

158, Springfield, Mo.—George H. Armstrong, has worked in the following places: Fayetteville, Ark., Joplin, Carthage and Webb City, Mo., worked five years at trade.

165, Worcester, Mass.—George A. Reed, worked four years on Spy.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—J. D. Velarde, aged 27, works at Ventura, Cal., has been eleven years at the business.

176, Montreal, Quebec—Charles Severn, of Chicago, 36 years of age; P. Bondreau, as apprentice member.

186, Fargo, N. D.—George Case, learned trade in office of Virtue Printing Co., St. Paul, worked in Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, Wis., W. H. Hassing, learned trade in Reporter office at Rock Rapids, Ia.

197, Columbia, Mo.—W. B. Pembertou, Marshall, Mo.

245, Woonsocket, R. I.—R. Gould (pressman); H. Herbert Buchanan (stereotyper) for apprentice membership.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. E. Rixse, worked as pressman in Little Rock, T. J. Condor, worked in New Orleans, J. A. Powell, worked in Neodasha, Kan., Sadie H. Reagan, worked in Washington, Kan., N. J. Mellon, worked on Graphic, Sedan, Kan.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

6, New York, N. Y.—Card No. 33,502, issued by New York, No. 6, to John H. Hudson, May 5, 1894, revoked for ratting in Newark. Please take up card and return to No. 6.

6, New York, N. Y.—Card No. 33,488, issued to Grafton Norris April 27, 1894, by New York, No. 6, was revoked at the request of Newark (N. J.) Union, No. 103, for ratting on the Times in that city.

9, St. Paul, Minn.—(Pressfeeders)—James Datka, Frank McCullough, John Brislin, suspended; Al. Neujahr, expelled for non-payment of dues, fines and assessments; Jesse Furnell, reinstated.

15, New Orleans, La.—(Pressmen)—H. K. George, reinstated.

18, Memphis, Tenn.—(Pressmen)—Z. C. Smith, Ray Sims, Fred. Blankermeister and Geo. Shrewyer, suspended for non-payment of dues. Z. C. Smith left Memphis without a card and went to Birmingham, Ala. Fred. Blankermeister left without a card and went to St. Louis, Mo.

19, Elmira, N. Y.—Sidney L. Doane, Arthur Sheffield, ratted.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—George Armitage, M. Aagesen, Gust. Boldt, George Bennett, George B. Crow, M. Grogan, John Griebel, James F. Hanrahan, P. R. Herwig, Max Kortsch, A. B. Lindsley, Wm. McUlicking, S. V. McElroy, Clara Porter, R. J. Roemer, A. J. Rozell, J. L. Smith, Gust. Seefeldt, Aug. F. Ueckert, H. Waller, B. W. Watrous, F. Kibbie, expelled for non-payment of dues; C. F. Kruckenberg, expelled for not depositing honorable card; Ed. Bennett, R. C. Brussock, John Dollard, M. Kalrath, H. H. Miller, Wm. Seery, suspended for non-payment of dues.

57, Dayton, O.—Chas. E. Hill, expelled for non-payment of a fine.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—H. M. Parshall, suspended for non-payment of dues.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—F. E. Holt, B. McCain, suspended for non-payment of dues.

85, St. John's, N. B.—William Guest, Frank S. Lester, James McConnell, expelled for non-payment of dues.

138, Austin, Tex.—Emmett C. Goodwin, expelled for ratting.

165, Worcester, Mass.—Wm. Cheney, suspended for non-payment of dues.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—John Buckland, J. A. Cowles, F. O. Dorris, C. W. Fleming, I. H. Leihy, W. H. Webber, suspended; James H. Bennett, reinstated.

178, Scandia (Minneapolis, Minn.)—I. T. Eye, O. Lund, H. G. Saxe, Em. Olsen, Charles Bengtson, John Wicklund, John P. Swenson, Charles Elnquist, P. Peterson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

183, Savannah, Ga.—J. J. Brady, D. G. Patton, E. A. Partridge, Otto Schwartz, suspended.

195, Paterson, N. J.—A. B. Stoughton, suspended.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—W. S. Elliott, expelled for non-payment of dues.

217, Janesville, Wis.—M. Conry, H. H. Heise, A. Knuth, G. E. Lloyd, Carrie Mitchell, O. D. Peake, suspended for non-payment of dues.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—Fred. R. Royce (pressman), Miss Hattie Brewer, of Meriden, Conn., Etta Earle, of Springfield, H. E. Earle, Springfield, Mass., Eugene Mertaugh, Albany, N. Y., Geo. C. Saper, Frank Yates-Smith-Batos (gave three names), ratted in Transcript office. Secretaries lookout for these men.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 15, 1894. No. 4.

A RIFT IN THE LUTE.

The I. P. P. U. Allege Breach of Faith, Which is Denied by President Prescott.

We dislike to obtrude the pressmen matter upon the attention of the JOURNAL's readers, but owing to the many absurd rumors put in circulation, and the harmful methods employed by certain parties, it had been decided to keep the membership fully informed as to the progress of events. It is with regret we have to record the outlook for a settlement has become clouded. The following letters will explain the situation:

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 10, 1894.

W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—I have every reason to believe that your organization is violating the general amety by interfering with a member of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, taking charge of "The Werner Co.," at Akron, Ohio.

Will say that if I do not hear from you in due time that you will stand by the amety clause, and that the International Typographical Union will not hinder a man holding an International Printing Pressmen's Union card from getting employment by threatening to make trouble and have the International Typographical Union men strike, we will declare ALL negotiations that are pending OFF, as we can't treat with an organization that will not stand by what its International officers promise.

Trusting that you will be able to stop this interference at Akron at once, so that the work of the conference committee will not be for naught, is the wish of

Yours fraternally,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Pres. I. P. P. U.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 11, 1894.

Theo. F. Galoskowsky, President International Printing Pressmen's Union:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your favor of September 10, which opens with the following sentence: "I have every reason to believe that your organization is violating the general amety(?) by interfering with a member of the International Printing Pressmen's Union taking charge of the Werner Co., at Akron, Ohio," and then goes on to say that you will declare all negotiations off, "as we can't deal with an organization that will not stand by what its International officers promise." You are not explicit as to the particular case involved, but it is presumed you refer to that of Mr. Bookwalter, who is an applicant for the position of foreman at the Werner plant, and is anxious to obtain it without becoming a member of our organization, which controls that office. We resist this intrusion, and in doing so are acting in strict conformance with the terms of the agreement and understanding arrived at in St. Louis. I know there is a disposition on the part of some—far-sighted employers and short-sighted employes—to prevent a ratification of this agreement, but these parties will not receive support or sympathy from me. You will, perhaps, give me credit for sincerity and honesty of purpose in endeavoring to bring about a settlement of this dispute, for my actions have at all times caused me to be vigorously assailed, it mattered not whether I was supporting the sending of committees to your conventions or employing the harsher methods afterward adopted in endeavoring to attain the end which seems so near at hand, consequently there was every inducement to secure peace of mind by allowing matters to take their course.

Now, I submit, that in objecting to the employment of an International Printing Pressmen's Union man, as such, at Werner's, our people are not violating any understanding. You assert that we are, but, singularly enough, fail to substantiate the averment by any proof, or even a citation from the agreement or discussion at St. Louis, so I will direct attention to both these documents in the hope of convincing you that your view is erroneous. This will consume some time, but in my estimation it is infinitely better to be prolix than to be misunderstood on an important matter. While not given to captiousness, I can not refrain from reminding you that you make use of the words, "general amity," a term which I do not remember having heard during the conference. There was talk of an "amnesty," an incorrect and unhappy phrase, for the verbatim report—which is not without many inaccuracies—and my recollection goes to show that all regarded it in the light of an armistice, which, as you know, is a temporary cessation of hostilities, or a truce. "Amnesty" is the synonym for "general pardon," while "amity" relates to friendship among individuals or societies, and is susceptible of a much broader meaning than armistice, or the misapplied word amnesty. It seems to me we can best arrive at a determination of what was really meant by referring to that portion of the discussion which resulted in the acceptance of my suggestion that we join in an address to the craft advising a cessation of hostilities. On that occasion you are reported to have said (see page 6 of stenographer's report): "I would ask if this is the understanding that we can get from you, that while this is pending, and while we come to agree to disagree or to agree, that there will be no interference with our members, and we guarantee the same to you." A few minutes thereafter, in response to Mr. McFarland's request that you be more specific, as to what was meant by a "cessation of hostilities," you said (page 7, ibid): "In the first place, if an International Printing Pressmen's Union man goes out on a strike, that no International Typographical Union man should take his place, and vice versa. That no individual shall interfere with the (our) rights where we are located." After replying to several questions put by your colleagues, I was asked what I understood the situation to be, and said: "My understanding of matters, as they stand now, is that all aggressive action on our part in the various cities shall (cease, and affairs) remain in statu quo." (The words within parenthesis do not appear in the report, but they are essential, and are in effect what I said.) These sentiments are consistent with the expressions found in the joint notice.

We have established two facts: (1) That the Werner plant is now, and was at the time of the conference, controlled by us; and (2) "that no individual shall interfere with the (our) rights where we are located," to quote your own words. To any fair-minded man I think, the attempt to force Mr. Bookwalter into the office without his owing allegiance to the International Typographical Union is an invasion of our rights "where we are located." To maintain the statu quo, it will be necessary for that office to remain under our control, which would be impossible with Mr. Bookwalter as foreman.

While the conferees were in session at St. Louis the Milwaukee Typographical Union had plans laid for the formation of a pressmen's union; in Detroit our members were vigorously protesting against the retention of one of your members as a foreman; in Chicago a determined effort was being made to secure work for our men. In all these cases we retired from the field so soon as the request to do so was promulgated, and in Birmingham, Ala., ceased to press a protest against the admission of your representatives to the central labor body, though it was entered long before the conference was held. Had we persisted in pursuing the course previously decided on we might be open to the charge of breaking faith, and you would have accordingly objected. But in no one of these places would our continuance have been as aggravated an offense as the attempt to secure control of the Akron office. Here you are taking "aggressive action," while we are only endeavoring to retain rights which were ours when the conference assembled.

It has been suggested that the difficulty be overcome by Mr. Bookwalter making application for membership to our union at Akron. I anticipate the reply to this will be that he can not do so under your laws. We are in no way responsible for this barrier at all events, and if the law is not open to liberal construction, and Mr. Bookwalter finds himself hampered by reason of its inflexibility, he will have to seek relief from the International Printing Pressmen's Union, for the International Typographical Union is in no way blamable, though as much so as for many of the alleged evils that have foolishly been laid at its door. I have not a copy of the section before me, but it surely does not preclude resorting to some of the many expedients that administrators of law find necessary when it is discovered that an enactment will work injury rather than prove beneficial, owing to peculiar circumstances.

Before putting into execution the threat to nullify the work of the conference, I respectfully submit that the points raised herein be given serious consideration, for it seems to me your charges of bad faith are wholly unfounded in fact. Feeling is running high over pressmen matters now, and no power can prevent a bitter quarrel if the agreement is abrogated. I am confident that those who have been annoyed and put to some expense by reason of the present unsatisfactory condition of affairs do not express the sentiment of the craft by any means when they urge the desertion of our members when they are asserting their rights. There is a strong opposition to ratification growing, and it would be criminal to force a rupture now by reason of precipitate action, as the opposition would in all likelihood declare for war.

Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, for it is a wholesome rule to hear both sides before forming conclusions, I am

Yours fraternally, W. B. PRESCOTT.

THE principle that no one shall govern a country without the consent of the governed should apply with emphasis to the manner in which labor is governed by the ones whom chance enables to hold the capital. The employed should have something to say about the conditions of his employment.

AFFAIRS AT THE HOME.

The Visiting Committee Investigate Certain Charges—More Smoke Than Fire.

We print herewith a continuation of the report of the Visiting Committee on its investigation of the charges made against the conduct of the Home, giving the testimony of witnesses in detail and the finding of the committee:

The open meeting of the committee was called to order in the assembly room of the Home on Tuesday, August 14, 1894, at 1:30 P. M.

All the inmates able to attend were present, excepting Messrs. Conway, of Detroit, and Blakeslee, of St. Louis.

Mr. John Riley was appointed sergeant-at-arms, and instructed to find and request the presence of the absentees.

Mr. Conway refused to attend, and Mr. Blakeslee asked that he be allowed to see the committee in his room, which was granted.

The chairman then announced that the object of the committee was to make inquiry into the conduct of the Home, to hear complaints from the inmates, if any such existed, and to listen to such suggestions as they might wish to offer.

As charges had been made and newspaper articles printed accusing the management with intimidation, we desired it to be distinctly understood that we, the representatives of the International body, would guarantee perfect protection to such as had charges to prefer or complaints to make, and assured them of a free, fair and impartial hearing in the case.

The committee had framed a set of questions to be asked the inmates as they were put upon the stand. These questions are as follows:

1. What is your name?
2. From what union were you sent?
3. How long have you been in the Home?
4. Have you any complaint to make as to the general management of the Home?
5. Have you any complaint to make against the superintendent or any of the employes?
6. Have you any complaint to make of the food?
7. Have you any complaint to make of the cleanliness or quality of the bedding?
8. Have you been supplied with sufficient clothing and such articles as are necessary for your comfort?
9. Have you been required to do work objectionable or beyond your strength?
10. Have you had occasion to complain to the superintendent of any of the employes, and, if so, with what result?
11. Have you complaint to make against any of the rules governing the inmates?
12. Have you been intimidated, threatened or ill-treated, or do you know of a case where intimidation, threats or ill-treatment has been attempted by the management?
13. In your opinion, did the superintendent, during the time of repairing the Home last winter, take proper precautions to protect the inmates from the severities of the weather?
14. Have you complaint to make of any nature whatsoever?

As to what was the result of these questions we will let each individual speak for himself:

WM. B. ECKERT, Philadelphia—Have been in the Home more than two years; have no complaint to make, and never had any against the superintendent or any of the employes, nor of the food nor bedding; have never been required to do work of any kind; have never been refused anything; have no objection to any of the rules governing the inmates; have never been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated, and know of no such case; think Mr. Schuman did all he could during the time of repairing last winter; have no complaint to make of any nature whatsoever. (After the meeting had adjourned Mr. Eckert brought to the committee room the following and asked that it be added to his testimony in the nature of a suggestion: "Want to go on record that this institution should be made either a home or a hospital; if made a hospital, provide for the old gentlemen in their own locality or ignore them altogether.")

JOHN LILLIS, Louisville—Been in the Home two years; have no complaint of any kind to make; no better table set anywhere; never been required to do anything; have not been intimidated, nor anything of the kind—never heard of such a thing; did not suffer during the repairs last winter, and never heard of anybody else suffering.

THOS. SANDY, Washington—Have been in the Home a year and a half; have no complaint to make whatever; have had everything I could ask for; have been required to do no work; no fault to find with any of the rules; don't think anybody has reason to complain of threats, ill-treatment or intimidation; no blame of any kind against the superintendent during the repairs; no complaint of any kind.

STEPHEN CHARPENTIER, St. Louis—(This gentleman is unable either to talk or write, but, in answer to our questions, succeeded in making the committee understand that he was thoroughly satisfied with everything, and, notwithstanding his physical condition, appeared to be one of the most contented men in the Home.)

WM. H. DUMAS, New Orleans—Have been in the Home a year and a half; thought the superintendent had shown a coldness toward him and that the other inmates were not inclined to be friendly; the superintendent, asking and being granted the privilege of questioning him, elicited the information that the superintendent's children, of whom he was fond, had not been so friendly with him of late, he thought, and imagined it was due to the superintendent; he seemed appeased, however, when assured by the superintendent that he had no ill-feelings against him; (subsequent inquiry on the part of the committee as to unfriendliness of other inmates resulted in no information that would sustain the statement; Mr. Dumas has no traits that would make him objectionable to any of them; he is quite deaf, and to this fact alone we attribute the reason why he finds the other inmates not so companionable as he might wish;) had never been required to do any work; no objection to any of the rules governing the inmates; have not been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated; never heard of others being so; thought the superintendent did what he could during the repairs; no complaint to make of any nature whatever to committee.

ROWLAND HILL, Detroit—Have been in the Home a year and two months; have no complaint whatever to make; good food; no work, sufficient clothing; no objection to any of the rules; don't believe anybody has been intimidated or ill-treated; during the repairs the superintendent took every precaution possible; no complaint whatever.

WM. J. MYLES, New York—Been in the Home fourteen months; have no complaint whatever to make; no work; plenty to eat; the rules of the Home are all right; have not been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated; know of no one who has; no complaint against the superintendent during the repairs; no complaint of any nature whatsoever.

EUGENE H. MORRIS, Mobile—Have been in the Home more than a year; no complaint of any nature to make; have never been required to do work; no objection to any of the rules of the Home; have not been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated, and don't know of any one who has been; didn't know that the superintendent could do more than he did during the repairs; no complaint of any nature.

JOHN MCCORMICK, San Francisco—Been in the Home one year; no complaint at all; have never been required to do any kind of work; no objection to any of the rules; have never been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated, and know of no one who has; the superintendent did all that was necessary during the repairs; have no complaint to make of any nature.

ALEX D. MARTIN, Sacramento—Have been in the Home eleven months; have not now and never had occasion to complain of anything; have never been compelled to work (this gentleman, however, of his own accord, and by his own exertions, has fitted himself up an elegant room on the top floor of the round tower); have no complaint to make against any of the rules; have never been intimidated nor abused, nor ill-treated in any way, and don't believe any one else has; the superintendent couldn't do more than he did during the repairs last winter; am perfectly satisfied with everything.

T. R. SKINNER, St. Louis—Have been in the Home ten months; have no complaint against the Home nor its management; have never been required to work; have been furnished with everything I needed; no complaint against the rules; haven't been intimidated nor ill-treated; know of no one who has; no blame attaches to the superintendent during the time of repairs; have no complaint to make of any nature.

GEO. M. SUTTON, New Albany—Have been in the Home six months; have no complaint to make; satisfied with everything; no work and plenty to eat; no objection to any of the rules; have not been intimidated nor ill-treated in any manner; never heard of any such case; have no complaint to make of any nature.

J. R. WILSON, Salt Lake—Been in the Home eight months; have no complaint to make; satisfied with the food, the bedding, the rules; have never been intimidated nor ill-treated; don't know of any one who has; no complaint to make of any nature.

VINCENT GOODSON, Pittsburgh—Have been in the

Home eight months; have no complaint to make of any nature; have not been ill-treated nor anything of the kind, and don't know of any one who has.

A. P. SUTTON, Washington—Have been in the Home seven months; have no complaint to make against anybody nor anything; have never been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated, and don't know of any one who has; no complaint of any kind.

WM. F. LEHMAN, New York—Have been in the Home five months; have never had occasion to make any complaint; satisfied with everything; have never been mistreated in any way, and don't know of any such case; have no complaint to make of any nature whatever.

JOHN LOCKHART, Detroit—Have been in the Home ten weeks; have no complaint to make; was not here during the repairs last winter; have not been intimidated, threatened nor ill-treated; don't know of any one who has; no complaint of any nature.

WM. R. WADE, Chicago—Have been in the Home two months; no complaint; have not been mistreated in any way; know of no such case; no complaint of any nature.

MAURICE NELLIGAN, New York—Have been in the Home four weeks; no complaint; no intimidation; no threats; no ill-treatment; never heard of any; no complaint of any nature.

G. E. SIMPSON, Minneapolis—Been in the Home three weeks; no complaint; never heard of any one being ill-treated in any way; no complaint of any nature.

HENRY DE JULIAN, New York—Been in the Home two weeks; have no complaint to make; have not been ill treated in any way; don't know of such a case.

GEO. EDWARDS, Cleveland—Have been in the Home three days; no complaint; know nothing of other questions.

This having completed the testimony of those present in the meeting, they were asked if they had anything further to say, or if they had any suggestions to make. No response being made, the open meeting was then adjourned.

The committee then proceeded to the rooms of the sick, with the following result:

CHAS. H. LEE, San Francisco—Two years in the Home; is blind and suffering from complaint which keeps him confined to his room; realizes his case is a hopeless one; the nurse is kind and employes courteous; no complaint to make of any nature.

WM. J. MESSERVE, San Francisco—Confined to his room, but not suffering; no complaint to make of any nature.

THOS. KENNA, Kansas City—Suffering from bad case of heart disease; says he has no confidence in the nurse or doctor; complained of the quality of the eggs, and asked the committee to see that hereafter he get better ones.

FREMONT SMITH, Indianapolis—Nineteen months in the Home; confined to his room, but does not suffer; has no complaint to make of any nature.

This having completed the list of those confined to their rooms, the committee then proceeded to the room of Mr. Blakeslee, who had not attended the open meeting, but to whom they had granted the privilege of expressing himself in private.

A. P. BLAKESLEE, St. Louis—Have been in the Home two years; the Home is run at one-third more expense than is necessary; one-third of what is cooked is thrown away; barrels of cooked food thrown away in the back yard; there is an immense waste; Mr. Schuman in the provision of the food is all right, but there is great waste in the cooking; the cooking is abominable; I have no serious complaint against the superintendent; there is a want of judgment and discrimination in providing food for the inmates; the nurse (Mrs. Campbell) is spiteful and vindictive; the doctor, in my opinion, is an imposition and a fraud; he spends but from fifteen to thirty minutes in visits to the Home; the drug bill is enormous; the matron, Mrs. Schuman, is one of the finest and kindest women in the world; I believe that Mr. Schuman buys the best of everything; as good meat comes here as goes to the "Antlers;" I have been supplied with all my necessities in the way of clothing; I have made no complaint against an employe except a nurse who was "subbing" for Mrs. Campbell, but who is not now here; I complained to Mr. Schuman, but he took no action; I have never been threatened, intimidated nor ill-treated; during the repairs last winter the Home was in a horrible condition.

This ended the testimony of inmates.

Investigating into the management of the kitchen we learned that about one barrel of swill was the daily average, being composed of potato parings, tops of vegetables, rinds of melons, and the general refuse of kitchen and table. The average number of meals served at present is about 140 per day. As to the qualifications and experience of the cook, A. N. Miner, he appeared before the committee and stated that he had worked for twenty-five years at Copeland's, in Boston; had also worked at Crawford House, Boston; Alamo Hotel, Colorado Springs, and Charplot's, Denver. He also stated that he had never been discharged from any place where he ever worked, but that he could go back to any of them at any time. Instead of there being waste, he said that unusual economy was practiced in the kitchen; not one per cent. of the bread was thrown away; saved everything from the table except that which had been placed on the individual's plate; made various kinds of stews from the unused meats; had not bought a pound of lard for more than a year; rendered himself all that was used, and now has on hand 125 pounds of good pork lard of his own making.

There are at present only twenty-eight inmates. Almost three times that number could be provided for, and with but little increased expense. There probably has not been so little discord or dissatisfaction since its opening as there is at this time.

The rooms of the Home are in good condition and are kept clean and neat.

There are no obnoxious nor contagious diseases in the building at present.

Particular care is taken that the clothing used on the beds of the sick is always returned to the bed from whence it was taken.

The employes are efficient and courteous.

There are seven cows in the barn, which provide all the milk and cream used in the establishment.

Almost all the vegetables used on the table are provided by the Home garden.

A new and substantial tile flooring has been laid on the porch of the main entrance.

In regard to the rebuilding of the north tower and the other repairs made at the same time, the committee, as far as it was able to judge, is of the opinion that the work is well done and the cost within reason. The walls of the round tower are substantially built, single stones covering the entire breadth; the number of openings in this tower made it necessary to take off eight feet of the stone work at the top; this has added stability to the tower and has detracted but little from the appearance. We were unable to see the architect who revised the plans for this work, but have requested him to forward report on same.

Your committee were unable to learn what was exactly meant by the term "Poor-House Rules" as appeared in printed articles concerning the Home, unless reference was made to that rule governing inmates which reads: "All inmates are expected to render themselves generally useful so far as their strength will permit."

It was in order to gain evidence on this point that the committee inserted among its list of questions the following: "Have you been required to do work objectionable or beyond your strength?" The answers to this question elicited the fact that no work of any nature had been required of the inmates; that what services had been rendered were done voluntarily and were limited to the arranging and cataloguing of the books in the library; by an arrangement among the inmates, they take their turn acting as librarian a week at a time. By this arrangement their turns will not recur oftener than once in six months. The duties attending this are not onerous—merely requiring that such as take books from the library shall sign a receipt therefor.

It was also in the investigation of this subject of "Poor-House Rules" that the committee introduced the additional question: "Have you complaint to make against any of the rules governing the inmates?" In answering this question not a single inmate of the Home had objection to make.

In conclusion, we believe that the affairs of the Home are run as efficiently and economically as is possible under the circumstances and the keeping up of the present standard of excellence. Three times the present number of inmates could be maintained with but little increased expense, and until the institution has reached a number of inmates something near its capacity, it would be unjust to make comparison with other institutions of like nature.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. BURNS,
A. L. RUNYAN.

By One Who Knows Him.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 6, 1894.

A. G. Wines, Secretary International Typographical Union:

MY DEAR SIR—I have just finished reading the farce-comedy promulgated by one Joe P. Conway, and the only way I can properly express myself is by penning the one word—DISGUST—and you may put it with a "Big G" if you choose. Under the circumstances, Mr. Conway should be the last one on earth to find fault with anything or anybody but himself, and his treatment of himself by himself.

The only plausible excuse I can assign for his apparent eagerness to have his case come from "Big 6" is because he feared the consequences if brought from No. 18, from which union he was generously sent to the Home. I am thoroughly cognizant of all the facts in the case of his admission to the Home, as I was recording secretary of No. 18 at that time, and it only fills me with DISGUST and DISTRUST to learn at this late date the supreme ingratitude on the part of one whose very life should be a song of praise for the institution in which he has been permitted to get "thoroughly rested."

Yours fraternally, H. D. LINDLEY.

THE CITY ON THE LAKE.

An Old Salt Story and Its Varied Applications—The Paige Machine.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The closing paragraph of Mr. Fuchs' letter in the last JOURNAL suggests a point that I would like to throw some light on. The word from all the big towns show that the attempt to "get into politics" on the part of the various trades-unions has resulted in a vicious battle with the Socialists. With the exception of Chicago the latter element have been bested, and mention of the fact has been accompanied by the intimation that the political atmosphere has thus been purified. To show how emphatic such opinions are I quote an extract from the "platform" or resolutions adopted by the "opposition" convention representing the other faction of the Cook county People's party:

Whereas, A coterie of political montebanks, headed by the Socialist agitator, Tommy Morgan, and others of that ilk, frantically herding an inconsequental following of political knaves or hoodwinked fools representing all the crankisms of the age, have, with the supreme impudence of "vote hucksters," sought to confidence the public into believing that their nondescript gathering of political odds and ends represents a respectable element of reform; and

Whereas, The said blatant representatives of disorder have held a so-called convention of the ragtag and bob-tail remnant of socialism, anarchism and other disciples of intolerable and un-American theories and now seek to posture their automatic nonentities as candidates of the People's party of Cook county with the purpose in view of serving their purchasers to the extent of diverting the trades-union vote from its legitimate channel; therefore

Resolved, We, the delegates to the People's party in county convention assembled and representing in their delegated capacities the trades-unions of Chicago and Cook county, believing the public should be informed as to the true character of the imposters, declare, etc.

As the set of men who introduced and carried the above are almost identical with the individuals who were mentioned in my last letter as the element in the Trades and Labor Assembly who have brought that body into disrepute, it looks a little like the pot calling the kettle black. To be fair, although I am opposed to socialism, I will say that No. 16 has identified itself with the socialistic wing, not only because it is composed of the most intelligent and honest element of workingmen, but because they have earned that indorsement on account of the fact that the enthusiasm and earnest work in getting the movement on foot was supplied by the advocates of that very undesirable theory. And now that they are being thrown overboard all over the country, the collapse occasioned by their withdrawal from active participation is painfully apparent to those who really hoped for some material results from this latest political agitation.

Before getting into any argument of a political nature I will remind some of the enthusiasts who think an entirely new government is necessary, that the small boy gave a good hint when he described salt as "the stuff that makes potatoes taste bad when you don't put any on."

Laws are only needed to establish equal opportunity, and, each individual applying himself to the line of action which is dictated by his aptitude for particular avenues of labor, the sum of humanity is thus made up, supply and demand being the natural law. Of course, being the poor man, if I was absolutely deprived of the privilege of becoming rich I would be in favor of some sort of revolution, physical or otherwise, that would bring about a change; but as such is not the case I am content to abide by the accepted regulations of the majority. Contrary to many of your correspondents I am perfectly satisfied with the provisions for existing conditions and the progress for ultimate improvement.

I expect to live to see the government in control of every railroad line in the United States. And, once in control of that branch, the improvement of highways will follow as a matter of course. Our Socialists read so much ancient history that they can hardly keep up with recent events. A late report by the Geological Survey shows that that branch is booming the good-roads agitation by suggesting that the railroads be urged to encourage road-building by transporting the necessary materials at reduced rates, it being shown that the productive sections of the country are lacking in road-building resources, and the additional fact is supplied that the business of the railroads would justify such encouragement on account of increased patronage supplied through the medium of such feeders. Now, with the government owning the railroads these plans would harmonize and new country would thus be developed, it being remembered also that among the few creditable acts of the last Congress was the granting of over 33,000,000 acres of public domain to the several States. While some of this land is at present of small value, the work of its reclamation through irrigation under State supervision will furnish work for some of our unemployed and the new land will be available as homes for ex-printers in a few years. I will bet a year's subscription to the JOURNAL that in fifteen years there will be a cross-roads within a hundred miles of Chicago where a man can stand and look up a hundred-foot boulevard stretching away to New York and San Francisco and one from Chicago to New Orleans. The accomplishment of this grand result, however, will come about in a regular and natural way, and the less the Socialists have to do with advocating it the sooner it will be done.

Now, a word as to the political pot in St. Louis. I don't know what the People's party there will do since it has "eliminated the Socialists." I will mention one thing the union has done, which I as an individual participant and as a "Chinese wall" Republican can take pride in. The publisher of a rat paper was running for alderman several years ago as the regular Republican nominee in a ward where he could count on 1,200 majority sure. He said he never would unionize his office. The union put up an independent candidate (not a printer, however,) and turned its members loose in the ward on election day. The aforesaid regular nominee of the party was overwhelmingly beaten, and his office was a card shop immediately after the next meeting of No. 8 at the union's own terms. In all kindness I will also mention another fact. During the days of the Union Labor party in Missouri, when a great deal of good was accomplished, by the way, a very popular member of No. 8 was nominated for Congress on the Union Labor ticket. He stood a good show of election by intelligent and systematic trading, but on the eve of the campaign he withdrew from the race, and, as he joyfully exhibited a roll of bills in public, it is presumed he received his price. In fact it was an absolute certainty, although the amount was variously estimated. I have been asked the question, "wouldn't you rather have a friend of yours get the benefit of shady political plays than some one you don't know?" Well, I don't care so much for being sold out, but I don't want the transaction done under the seal of the union.

One of the members of No. 16 is on trial for violating the "boycott" law. This gentleman is reported as declaring his intention to take advantage of the State anti-conspiracy law to prevent any fine being levied if found guilty. Under such circumstances, considering the publicity such an affair creates, I like to off-set it by something of a reactionary nature. There are some men who will always be union men in every way whether such a thing as a union is in existence or not. Then, again, "there are others." I remember during the strike I heard Harry Cole declare: "Well, I can't do the boys any good, but I'll put the white ribbon on me coat and parade around the streets anyway." And sure enough, lame as he was, I saw him among the crowds on the streets, around the camp of regulars, helping to lend moral aid by a respectable and earnest "front" in support of the men who were battling for principle against overwhelming odds. Not long ago, I saw a tale of woe about union politics wind up with the question "what is unionism anyway?" Well, unionism is like good whisky, its hard to describe it, but here it is. I was also reminded of a choice brand of unionism by meeting M. W. Connolly, now on the Times' editorial staff, and a newspaper man who is well known and liked in the South, having the distinction of being blacklisted as a telegrapher over the personal signature of Jay Gould. Men like these don't require a card to show they are union men.

A Paige machine is being put up in the Herald composing-room, for experimental and exhibition purposes by the inventor, I am told. It is certainly a wonderful piece of mechanism, capable of setting 12,000 ems an hour, according to report. There is a chance for study in the way of legislation by our coming convention. The efforts of the unions and chapels seem to have been lately in the direction of making it easy to learn the trade and easier still to obtain a chance to work. More attention is given to compelling foremen to accept applicants for situations than to requiring men to perfect themselves at the trade before securing a card—in fact, sometimes it seems as though cards are thrust upon persons who probably if left to themselves would engage in other business.

Viewed at from a Socialist stand-point, I suppose I suggest a vein of selfishness; but what are we here for? A boy can at present go up in a big daily office and learn his trade without any apprenticeship. Copy is so prepared for him, and the system of bonusing hard stuff relieves him from any tough

jobs, so that he can pull through as well as the man who served his full time, as they used to in the "old days." This looks as though it is a good thing for the printer of to-day. But when some of the old-timers get to thinking of the time not many years ago, when they had to fill out skeleton telegraph and "fix" almost every take off the hook—but when they also got pay in proportion and when "everybody worked that came around the shop," what is the degree of improvement?

A good many of us can remember the time when a man could say he would lay off a week or two because he could "go back to work and soon make it up;" now he says he lays off because he can't make enough if he works to notice the loss of a day or two." The poor man has his ice in the winter time and the rich man gets his in the summer, but they both get their ice.

Inventions are interfering with many other trades besides ours. The telegraphers find that their Morse alphabet is behind the times, and telegrams can now be written out in long hand. I have heard it suggested that before long the editors and reporters will some day grind out their burning thoughts in the shape of nonpareil slugs. Well, there's that salt story.

Chicago Typographical Union refused to parade on Labor Day, the avowed reason being the same as has been urged for the withdrawal of the delegation from the trades assembly. If our "independent" political movements keep growing, together with the regular wrangle for election of officers in the assembly, I can't see what use we will have for a central body after awhile. W. R.

More About Political Action.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Over the signature of "More Anon," in the JOURNAL of August 1, I spoke of the organization of clubs by labor unions—independently of the business organization—for the discussion of political questions, and with a view to taking a hand in the management of political affairs in the State, nation and city.

My idea is this: Let each labor organization form a club for the discussion of the great political questions and industrial problems of the day, and hold the sessions of the same immediately after adjourning the business meeting, or at some other convenient time when a large attendance could be secured. In this kind of a club all parties, if they were represented in the union, could have a say, and arguments could be indulged in which would be beneficial and instructive to all who took part. In this way the members of the union would become better acquainted, and those who do not think politics are in their line, and none of their business, might be made to feel that it was their duty to go into politics for all they are worth and work always for clean government and impartial administration of the law.

Then have a central club made up of delegates, just the same as our trades and labor assemblies are made up, for the purpose of getting all crafts to work together. In this way labor could become a power in whichever party it espoused, and it could gain recognition and demand and get clean, honest men in office. And I firmly believe that until organized labor does take hold and go into politics in dead earnest, it will never be able to secure the right kind of men for the making and administering of laws. We must go to the caucus first and work up until we land delegates in convention who will put the proper men in nomination for us to vote for. If we keep away from the caucus we might as well keep away from the polls. What is to prevent organized labor from taking control of the People's party? Let us get into the conventions, in the State and national committees, and then we will be the leaders and not the rank and file, and if the present platform is not broad enough for both farmers and laborers and the great middle class to stand on, then broaden it out, and if necessary get a new name which will be more popular.

I do not advocate going in and voting the Populist ticket right along as we have been doing for so many years for the old parties. No! We must get in and have a say as to who is to be nominated, and who is to have charge of the compaign. We don't want to allow old sore-head Republicans and Democrats to run the new parties, say who shall be put in office or who shan't, and handle the campaign funds. I don't believe, either, with our "old party" brother, W. R., of Chicago—in his article in the JOURNAL of the 15th—that all the leaders of the new party are old party sore-heads and cast-off politicians. I believe many a man is in the ranks of the People's party to-day who is there because of honest conviction that it is the only party in which he can honestly serve his constituency. I mean old party office-holders, men who have been in office under the old parties and now, after looking the situation over, are convinced that they are on the wrong side and hasten to get right. Better late than never, you know. Senator Jones, of Nevada, evidently thinks that, for he, after serving twenty years in the Republican party, has renounced his allegiance to that party, and is from now on a Pop. Mr. W. R. says "as a matter of fact the great body of workingmen have been in politics for many years, and having made a study of their relations to the rest of the inhabitants of this country, vote from time to time as they see proper." Yes, and all they have to vote for—as they see proper—are the candidates put up by the political bosses, and dictated to them by those directly opposed to the workingman!

To quote again: "The only trouble is that the bulk of the members of the 'new' party have not exercised their franchise, and are now just being waked up by the high-sounding calls," etc., "and are marching headlong like a flock of sheep to the lead of the old party cast-off politicians."

That is good; sounds like an old party candidate's campaign speech, and very much like the utterance of the subsidized and monopolistic press, who, having no legitimate argument, content themselves with calling the third party adherents "socialists," "anarchists," and the leaders "old party cast-off politicians," and "ranting idiots." That is easy argument—doesn't require much brain, you know—but it is not convincing. Such argument as that ought to be the best indication of the righteousness of the third party and utter demoralization of those who make use of it.

Now, I believe this plan of mine is practicable if only trades-unions would let go of the old idea that they must let politics alone. As a labor body, all well and good, but as individuals why not form a political organization for the protection of our interests politically as well as for the maintenance of a scale of wages? Isn't one dependent on the other? I think so. Look at our own craft for the last year. How many scales have been raised during the year? If there are any you can count them on the fingers of one hand. How many scales have been cut? Both hands and feet, I do not believe, will furnish points enough to count them. And why is this so? Why, because of the general business depression you will say. Exactly; and what made the "general business depression," may I ask? Not, I hope no one will say, because such things must occur once every so often! No, such things ought not, in this free(?) country of ours, to occur at all. But they have and do, and will continue so to occur just so long as the workingman continues to exercise his right of "independent political action by the method of scratching the tickets of both the old parties," and until he lets the old party tickets severely alone and votes with the party that declares for the laboring man, by a platform which favors "the government ownership of railroads, the telegraph and telephone, and for a flexible currency, of full legal tender for all debts, public or private, and not less than $50 per capita, issued by the government only, directly to the people by payment of all obligations and for public improvements"—the People's party. This party also declares in favor of the referendum. Hello! Is that not good unionism? That doesn't sound very much like corrupt influence, does it? For, if it does, what are the printers doing with a referendum?

This article sounds very much like an argument for pure Populism, doesn't it? Well, it is, so far as pure Populism and pure, clean government go together—for Populism just so long as it is clean and for the interests of this great republic's mass of struggling laborers and farmers. And when the government is run in the interest of the laborer and farmer, the spirit of the Constitution, which declares that a majority shall rule, is being carried out, for are they not vastly in the majority? And when the majority of the people of this country are getting the benefits of this republican government there will be no such commotion as there is at present. It is when the minority, and such a small minority as at present, again usurp the reins that there will be another upheaval.

I had intended to pass a few remarks in matters strictly union—that is, according to some old fogies' notions—but have taken up so much space will not do so at this time. I have no apology to make for this political (?) article. I consider that politics, at present, if ever, are essential to the maintenance of our union for the purpose for which it has existed so long, and that unless we take hold and make ourselves felt at the ballot box, we will soon be compelled to either take still less wages or else demand our rights at the point of the bayonet, and be declared and treated as rebels. We, the henchmen of the country, who would willingly sacrifice our lives in defense of our country—as it is to-day, even—against a foreign foe. We rebels! But such will certainly be the case unless we use the easier and surer method of the ballot. "And if this be treason make the most of it." MORE ANON.

Politics in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 7.—Congress having adjourned without doing anything for the bridging of the crisis that has so suddenly struck the educators of the world and printerdom in general, that is, the issue of bonds for the purchase of the telegraph system, your correspondent thought a word or two on the subject, and particularly as to the work and modus propagandi of our Utopian Congressman from the Twenty-first Congressional District, would not be out of place in the columns of the JOURNAL. To preface, we are all but too well aware of the power of dominant corruption and the comparative weakness of proletarianism in the race with plutocratic prolicide:

An infant crying in the night,
An infant crying for the light,
And with no language but a cry.

Since the days of Rousseau and Robespierre the benevolent notion of nationalizing a public industry has seized the minds of social reformers, and organized labor in this city had high hopes of Mr. Tom: Johnson (please insert a colon after Tom, as he disclaims any congenital affinity with antedeluvian as well as post-deluvian Thomases), the man who betrayed his constituents in that fiery ordeal in Congress when the fate of the workers of the world hung in the balance, is at present busily occupied in throwing the dusty glamor of the "single tax" into the eyes of the voters of this district to blind them as to his real merits as a representative. He is having his Henry George parodies published at so much a line in the Penny Press and his back placarded with the same in his perambulations about the city. His sincerity as to the tax-terrestrial is strongly doubted by nearly all the members of the Central Labor Union, for the reason that he is the meanest kind of a Shylock and unspeakable gold-bug, and they naturally can not reconcile usurious gold-bugism with the doctrines of the "single tax." Mr. Johnson is wearing his chronic smile and spending money enough to buy both nomination and election from the political bums and parasites that infest this congressional district. But there is many a slip between the heel and the hip, and if Mr. Johnson is relegated to the more congenial occupation of scheming to rob the general public through the "Big Consolidated" and cease tugging through his place in Congress (in the language of "Semper Idem") at the auriferous corpus spongiosum of the Rothschilds and kindred robbers, the people at large, and especially of this congressional district, could afford to overlook his minor treacheries.

Organized labor is throwing itself heart and soul into the fight for Mr. Groot, the Populist nominee for Congress, and will at least hold the balance of power until after the election. Mr. Groot is a very superior man, and would make an excellent representative. But the working people, organized as well as unorganized, are struck on voting for rich men, and imagine that the passage of empty resolutions will do the work. By the way, the bulk of the resolutions passed by labor organizations are about as logical as the resolutions formulated by a "cracker" municipal council in the State of Georgia:

Resolved by this council, That we build a new jail.

Resolved, That the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.

Resolved, That the old jail be used until the new jail is finished.

We have elected our full quota of delegates to Louisville, the personne of whom has been briefly noted in the JOURNAL. I will only add that the caliber of the same is first class. Mr. Cleary, the chairman of the delegation, is an old-timer and one of the "swifts" and square as the proverbial geometrical "die." Mr. Sterling is a young man with an old head and a coming power in the ranks of unionists.

The plumed knights of this union feel proud of the sacrifices it is making in sending a full representation in these degenerate days of the craft, especially when such cities as San Francisco and several others of large populations have reduced their representation to a unit and in many cases to zero. SIC TRANSIT GLORIA MUNDI.

A Question of Political Action.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Sept. 4.—The joint basis for settlement of the existing differences between the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen appears to me to be founded on an equitable recognition by each of the other's rights. It answers every purpose of joint action, and will, if agreed upon, forever silence complaints on the score of non-representation. Under its terms both parties enjoy autonomy of government, yet are interdependent, without which latter feature no joint agreement is ever worth the paper it is written upon. Especially commendatory are the clauses touching on strike troubles. They show a healthy conservatism, illustrative of an earnest wish to avoid difficulty, and seem to have more in mind the welfare of both employer and employe than any like rules I have ever met. And this is as it should be; strike troubles should, if possible, be avoided. There are times, of course, when no other course lies open. Unqualified defeat is at all times preferable to meek submission; but where an honorable adjustment is possible the other course is but little short of criminal.

As to Presidents Prescott and Galloskowsky's appeal for a cessation of hostilities pending the consideration of the articles of agreement, I hope every fair union man will not only echo the wish, but exert himself to its consummation. There never was a basic reason why those same hostilities should have begun.

No. 8 held an anti-political meeting last Sunday and revoked the credentials of two of its delegates to the Trades and Labor Union of this city because these gentlemen saw fit to attend a meeting of the central body whereat the Omaha platform of the People's party was indorsed, as I told in my last letter. The meeting of No. 8 at which this action took place can hardly be called a representative one, not more than a hundred members being present. However, if the other five hundred and odd members of the union carry the same vehement proportion of "antis" No. 8 must be set down as far beyond the grasp of the grasping "politician."

To offset those deposed two other gentlemen were elected as delegates to the State Federation of Labor, which meets in Kansas City in the near future. They go as instructed "antis," but it remains to be seen what that convention will do in view of the action of bodies of the same order in different parts of the country, and particularly that of Massachusetts. I suppose, if by some hook or crook, the Kansas City assemblage should also favor the People's party Messrs. Quan and Hill, the delegates, will have to come home in sackcloth and ashes, for the alleged howl in Rome won't be a circumstance to the one which No. 8 will set up.

En passant, I want to say that I have slowly but surely been coming to the conclusion that there must be a radical screw loose somewhere in the place where the JOURNAL is printed. I have silently endured the several errors which have appeared in the printed versions of my scribblings, but when in the last number the word "brake" stood where I am sure I had written "break" my patience gave way under the strain, and I then and there determined to hurl a missile into the camp of the JOURNAL. I protest in a most comprehensive manner at past, present and future—especially the latter—of that kind of thing. Don't let it occur again. LOUIS F. FUCHS.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The Truth and Item, two afternoon sheets, will in the near future adopt the machines, making a total of five machine offices in New Orleans. A non-union machine operator is unknown so far as the Crescent City is concerned, and hand composition is as hard to find as the veritable "needle in the hay stack," or to stick to facts is as "scarce as hen's teeth."

No. 17 lost two of its members during August and now has several members on the sick list. One of the deceased members was David B. Long, a gentleman who had traveled very extensively, as was evinced by some 200 working cards from as many cities throughout the United States. "David" was well-known as a typo, but unfortunately not one of our members knew his family history or any of his relatives, nor was there a line in his personal effects to indicate the location of his home or parents. He was buried by No. 17 in vault No. 2 of their tomb. Any information concerning the whereabouts of his relatives will be thankfully received by F. C. FLYNN,
Rec. Sec. No. 17.

IF the national government can assume the control, through receivers, of twenty-five or thirty lines of railroads, why can it not assume control of all the railroads and the telegraph systems of the country?

IT isn't always the ignorant man who is most frequently guilty of doing wrong. It is the fellow who is so smart that he knows everything that is most likely to go astray, and purposely, too.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL — UNION LABEL — INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., SEPTEMBER 15, 1894.

HAS your organization brought beneficial results?

EVERYTHING was reduced at Pullman but dividends and rents.

THE verdict against Debs will probably be: "Guilty, but not proven!"

THE Australian ballot found its incentive creation in the Australian trades-unions.

HOW would the "anarchy of pelf" apply to the brute corporation of the present day?

IT would be a disgrace to a union man's memory to be found dead in a Pullman sleeping car.

SUPPOSE every mechanic and laboring man was to quit work entirely, what would become of the capitalistic loafers?

SPECIAL attention is called to the evidence in the Printers' Home investigation. It will be interesting reading to many.

THE latest official who proposes to wipe out trades-unionism is named Grosscup. He has probably been mixing his "toddy."

THE trades-union is a church militant for a defense of social order, the advancement of civilization, a bulwark against revolution.

DON'T lose sight of government control of the telegraph system of the country. Most any good thing can be accomplished by vigilance.

HABEAS CORPUS and trial by jury will be things of the past when the modern judiciary once agree upon a form of restraint and injunction.

WHENEVER city or county officials contemplate the perpetration of some crime against the general public, they shut out the reporters of the press and concoct their schemes in secret.

THE general manager of a railroad is the kind of "walking delegate" that judges of courts and corporation lawyers "tip" their hats to. The "walking delegate" returns the "tip" with a free pass over the road he represents.

BEFORE this issue falls into the hands of our readers, the officers and delegates will have received the annual reports in printed form. A close inspection by those interested will put the representatives to the coming convention in the best proper form for intelligent legislation.

IF labor has been "snubbed" by Congress, it is not wholly the fault of the ones who did the "snubbing." It has been often done before. Workingmen should pose before some reflecting surface, take a good look, and then kick themselves into a sober and sensible consideration of their own measure in the responsibility.

WE do not hear of strikes or lockouts in the postal service, nor in any other branch under government control. Even on railroads in the hands of government receivers, everything runs smoothly and without friction. Now, if the railroad and the telegraph and the telephone systems were under control of government officials, there would be an end to strikes, and lockouts, and blacklisting, and riot and bloodshed; an end to the combustible incitements of a subsidized and incendiary press; an end to the obsequious cringing of corrupt courts; an end to the threatened destruction of republican liberty in the use of the military arm of the government service for the subjection of the people; an end to the anarchistic combinations of railroad managers, and a wiping out of the monopolistic power of the Western Union and Associated Press combines. There must be a complete change in the kind of material employed in making laws. It is not claimed that laws could be enacted to abolish monopoly and greed, but laws could be and should be enacted which would prevent stock-jobbing, stock-watering and the practice of a hundred other rascalities that are keeping the masses of the people in poverty and enabling a few wealthy, conniving scoundrels, by bribery and other corrupt methods, to concentrate all the wealth and to fix the price upon the common necessities of life to the discomfort of the consumer.

WHEN you spend five cents for a scab cigar you deprive the union cigar-maker of a proportionate amount of his honest earnings. Every dollar's worth of scab goods sold, no matter of what character, prevents the sale of a like amount of union-made goods. Don't read this over hastily and let it escape your further attention. If your employer is paying you union wages it is your solemn duty, on your honor, to uphold him in his business transactions; to urge other honest men to do so. How flagrantly vile it is, then, for you to take the money paid you by a fair and honorable employer and spend it for any species of goods or ware that is produced by dishonest scab labor. Nearly all classes of union-made goods speak for themselves through the label. Typos should be proud of their own label, and while they are insisting upon its use on honest work they should also insist upon the presence of the union label on all other classes of goods before spending their union-made money in purchasing. There is no law, either, to compel one to buy anything of a man who deals in scab goods of any kind.

LET it be remembered that an amelioration of the condition of those who labor can not be accomplished by the organization of one class of skilled mechanics alone, nor by two or three, or a dozen. In fact, one class can not accomplish an amelioration of its own condition by its own efforts. It must find co-operation; not simply in its own trade or calling, but in other trades. If there is any strength in organization it should be broad and far-reaching. "If two is good, more is better." Every species of labor should seek for a coalition of interests; there should be a joining of hands against the common enemy; a thorough unification of sentiment; a universal fellowship; an unyielding bond of brotherhood. Every organized workingman should not only thank his stars for the means of protection afforded him, but he should demonstrate his unselfishness by extending the benefit of enlightenment and education to all his fellows, and should work unceasingly till every last son of toil is brought within the pale of organization.

HOW does the workingman feel when he takes a look at himself and finds himself a "commodity?" That is what he is, as looked upon by the accidental capitalist—a mere "commodity," a convenience, an article of commerce, a tool, a thing to be exploited in the procurement of wealth. It is of course a very grievous mistake upon the part of the capitalist to even conjecture conditions upon such a hypothesis. But, then, from a selfish standpoint, he is not alone to blame. With him it is theory; with the workingman it is condition. A little thought upon the responsibility of the condition would throw great light upon the situation. The workingman should arouse himself; get himself together, as it were, and take some of the conceit out of the party who handles the battledoor.

GET your Congressmen to "tell you how it was."

THE veto power should be in the hands of the people instead of being held in autocratic sway. Give us the referendum.

A JUDGE in a United States court has decided that street cars come legitimately under the provisions of the interstate commerce law, because they are available for the transportation of travelers to and from steam railroads. What about omnibuses, hacks, buggies, dog carts, wheelbarrows, etc., en route to the station? Stand out of the way, you unfortunate pedestrians! Keep off the grass!

ANY member of a subordinate union is competent under our laws to submit amendments to either the Constitution or General Laws, and those who contemplate submitting propositions are requested to do so at once. Any and all matter forwarded to this office, marked "For Committee on Laws" will be turned over to that body, which meets four days prior to the assembling of the convention.

ARE you paying proper attention to the label? If there is a printing office in any locality that so conducts itself as to be deprived of the use of the union label, don't be anyways backward about making that fact known to the public, and the reasons therefor. If a business man persists in having his printing done without the label thereon, he at once gives you to understand that he can get along without your patronage. And you should take especial care that none of your earnings go to the swelling of his profits in business.

THERE are evidences of growing strength in trades-unionism from every quarter. Organization of workingmen is growing in favor in large labor centers and the spirit of revival should stimulate all branches of trade to action. Every member of the older trades should exert himself in missionary work among the unorganized. Let every workingman be brought within the fold. Organize the workingman in every branch of labor. We can help ourselves with no surer results than by helping others. Let organization and education be the watchword upon every outpost.

"PUT your trust in Providence, but keep your powder dry!" Don't wait for exacting capital to make a present to labor of a concession, however slight. It will never be done. You will observe that Providence never gets credit for anything but acts of goodness. He only helps them who help themselves. Stop shooting petitions and resolutions. An army of Gatling guns will accomplish nothing with such damp and moldy ammunition. Let every man arm himself with a well-seasoned ballot, take precise aim in the right direction, and the bulls-eye of oppression and exaction will be torn sightless.

LABOR DAY was very generally observed throughout the country and the allied printing trades crafts responded with their usual promptness and fidelity. If the general public entertained an idea that the spirit of organization among the laboring masses was weakening, that notion was dispelled by the universal observation of labor's anniversary. Organized labor has demonstrated its purpose and worth during the trials of the past year, and the lessons thus learned will have and are having their effect in new resolves and a bracing up of all the old energies for a solid unification of interests for the common weal.

THE American Federationist begins the second half of its first year with a new title cover page and a generally improved condition. It has, in fact, improved with each succeeding number, and in line with its purposes and professions is conducted with ability unexcelled by any magazine in the country. Among its contributors are to be found many of the most profound thinkers and writers upon economic subjects, and the editorial department under President Gompers's management is conducted with intellectual talent, efficiency and power. The Federationist should find its way into the household of every friend of organized labor, where it will furnish food for thoughtful reflection and healthy digestion.

Addresses Wanted.

SIDNEY FLEMING, write at once to your mother at 202 Waverly street, Paris, Tex. Important.

IF Chris Stephenson, of Denver, Colo., last heard of in Des Moines, Iowa, will address W. F. Shannon, corresponding secretary No. 311, Grand Forks, N. D., he will learn something very interesting and to his advantage.

"WOOD RIVER BILL" and "Shorty" Williams, late of Fargo, N. D., address H. M. Rainwater at Bullard, Smith county, Tex.

WANTED—R. G. Shaughnessy, who worked on the Seattle Telegraph in 1891, to write to his brother, F. W. Shaughnessy, O'Brien, Wash.

THE address of E. C. Scott, who learned the trade in Pittsfield and afterward worked on the Quincy Whig, is wanted. Any secretary knowing his address will confer a favor by sending same to J. M. Wood, secretary Quincy Typographical Union, No. 59, Quincy, Ill.

THE address of the relatives of David B. Long, who died in New Orleans, La., August 27, 1894, is wanted by S. J. Harris, 361 Camp street, New Orleans, La.

THAD STEPHENS, last heard of at Valley, Neb., and Ed Hearst, correspond with Jack Lindsay, care of Chronicle, Spokane, Wash.

THE addresses of Joe M. Murray, formerly of Ashland, Wis., and J. W. Eaton, of Zanesville, O., by S. H. Higgins, West Superior, Wis., care Superior Citizen.

State of Trade and Notes.

Annapolis, Md.—Trade, dull; no men at work.

Augusta, Ga.—In job offices, fair; newspaper offices, very dull.

Burlington, Ia.—Subbing still barely fair, with plenty of home subs; job lines not doing much. The Hawk-Eye will probably have machines in operation by January 1st.

Dallas, Tex.—The state of the trade is far from good, but in view of the coming State Fair and the fall State election, it is hoped that work will greatly improve; there are enough printers here, however, for any emergency.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospect, poor. Labor Day was celebrated in this city in grand style. No. 78 turned out in good shape in a new uniform, composed of a helmet, linen duster and cane. No. 78 has under consideration a machine scale, though the machines have not made their appearance as yet, but are talked of.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Condition of trade, very dull; no work for subs; prospects, poor for the immediate future.

Hutchinson, Kan.—State of trade, dull. A new morning paper which will be started here in a few days will, to some extent, serve to break the monotony of dull times with us here. It will run no less than eight cases, it is said, and will be christened the Hutchinson Morning World.

Louisville, Ky.—State of trade very dull; machines on daily papers; no encouragement to anybody.

Montreal, Quebec.—Work here is very dull and the prospects are not very encouraging to visiting craftsmen; over one hundred compositors walking around town.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Trade extremely dull; promised revival has not materialized.

San Francisco, Cal.—Trade continues dull.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—Trade dull.

Twin City (Moline and Rock Island, Ill.)—Trade very dull and not half enough work for resident printers.

Utica, N. Y.—Trade fair. The Utica Morning Herald has, after a lapse of twelve years, become a union office and none but members of the International Typographical Union are now employed there.

Wilmington, N. C.—Business is brisking up here somewhat on the approach of the cotton season, with an overstock of printers to do all work offered.

Miscellaneous.

Card 25,098, issued to J. P. Sow, by Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries please return this card to W. H. Ambrose, Box 504, Sacramento, Cal.

Lost—Two traveling cards issued to Walter S. Le Fevre—one, No. 29,267, dated July 31, 1894; the other, No. 29,269, dated Aug. 15, 1894. Secretaries will please keep a sharp lookout for these cards and return them, if presented, to C. K. Schwrar, Box 96, Roanoke, Va. A duplicate has been issued.

Lost—Traveling card No. 29,273, issued to J. P. Purcell, Aug. 31, 1894, by Roanoke, Va., Typographical Union, No. 60. Duplicate has been issued. Secretaries take up this card and return to C. K. Schwrar, Box. 96, Roanoke, Va.

Cards No. 26,610 and 26,611, issued by No. 181 to H. U. Huber, have been lost and duplicate (26,616) issued. Secretaries please take up and return to C. H. Putnam, Meadville, Pa.

Card No. 26,615, issued to H. H. McKnight, has been lost and duplicate (26,617) issued. Return to C. H. Putnam, Meadville, Pa., secretary No. 181.

Card 28,449, issued to J. F. Crutt, by Atlanta Typographical Union, No. 48, has been lost. The finder will please return to W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Traveling card 36,005, issued to J. Kennedy by Akron Pressmen's Union, No. 10, was lost on or about August 22, between Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind.

Traveling cards 36,024 and 36,025, stolen. When presented, secretaries will please take up and return to W. Mathers, care of Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Traveling card No. 29,675, issued to Truxton Talbot, July 20, 1894, by Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, has been lost. Secretaries will please take

up if presented and return to J. P. Landrigan, financial and corresponding secretary Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, 51 Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

Secretaries will please take up traveling card No. 32,114, issued by Pittsburg Union, No. 7, to H. S. Spidel, on January 22, 1894, he having ratted in Newark on the Times. Return to J. P. Landrigan, secretary Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, 51 Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

Certificate of membership card, No. 38.060, issued to A. C. Wilkinson by Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries are notified to take up the same if presented and return to William Irick, secretary-treasurer No. 35.

Card No. 14.165, issued to Charles Myers, has been lost and duplicate, No. 14,166, issued in its stead. Secretaries will please take up the former if presented and return to B. J. McMahon, secretary, box 388, Missoula, Mont.

Traveling card, No. 14.830, issued by Ottawa Typographical Union, No. 102, to Francis Wiggetts, on July 31, 1894, has been lost and a duplicate issued Secretaries please return to Samuel Cross, box 436, Ottawa, Ont.

Card No. 25,702, issued to W. H. Kavanaugh by Janesville Typographical Union, No. 217, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries please return to C. H. Hansen, 124 Park street, Janesville, Wis.

Among the Syracusans.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—What with all the warnings published in the JOURNAL that the advent of a new paper in Syracuse would not give relief to every idle printer in the country, the crowd here is swelling continually, and every day finds new arrivals in town. Of course a great many get out as soon as they can, but the fact can not be too strongly emphasized that the printing business here has seen the extent of its boom, and is considerably on the wane. No more cases are on the hook, and the gay and festive "hobo" is missing the erstwhile snap of much beer and little work. And to cap the climax the boarding store where any poor union man, no matter if he hadn't a cent, could go and be accommodated till he could get on his feet, was done up in fine style by an individual who heralded throughout the land last month that he had been chosen chairman of the Post chapel. The home members of the union are righteously indignant over the disgrace this fellow has cast upon them by his wholesale crookedness, and it is perhaps well for him that he hustled out before the storm burst. Such men as he have no claim to belong to an organization that is in any way self-respecting. However, the time is coming, and dirty work will hasten it, when a certificate of membership will also mean a certificate of character and competency.

The percentage plan of collecting dues is now in full swing, and meets with almost universal favor. Secretary Whipple finds it a great deal less arduous than he expected, and says that he will have it systematized in another month to such a degree that increase in labor over the old system will be really trifling.

"Tony" Griffin, one of 55's old war horses, has been seriously ill for several weeks with malaria.

The Post chapel turned out fifty strong on Labor Day with linen dusters and yachting caps and captured the town.

Any one familiar with Syracuse knows Pete Cogan. In his prime he was a pillar of strength in the union; in his old age he is revered for the qualities that union men reverence—fidelity and honor. His generous nature, his unswerving integrity and his spotless unionism have endeared him to us, and it is with regret we learn that he may soon leave us. Peter is desirous of entering the Home, and steps are being taken to secure his admission. He is very infirm, and is troubled considerably with rheumatism, and it is believed he could not survive the rigors of another winter in this section.

Floyd Spaulding, foreman of Fralick's law printing office, has joined the ranks of the benedicts. G. J. T.

No set of political hucksters elected to conduct a government will ever do anything for the masses unless the masses compel them to a strict performance of duty. Do you catch on?

Agents Wanted for "Striking for Life."

Labors' side of the labor question, by John Swinton, the Pillar of Light of labor movement. Send 10c for agents' outfit. Quick, large profits. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

HALF PRICE

In order to close out balance of stock on hand, price has been reduced from $1.00 to **50c.**

"FAST TYPESETTING"

By Barnes, McCann and Duguid. Authentic records of typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, etc., with theories of typesetting by the authors. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents. ALEX. DUGUID, Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PLEA FOR THE PRESS FEEDERS.

Why Should They Not Be Provided With an Apprentice Term of Service?

AKRON, O., Aug. 31.—The craft in all of its allied branches is agog for the results of legislation in the coming convention. All eyes are turned in the direction of Louisville and the gaze will not be withdrawn until the gavel shall fall upon the final adjournment.

Of course our conventions are all considered important, but it is doubtful if matters of more vital import were ever delegated even to our own representatives than await the consideration of the approaching session.

Trades-unionism in all its various branches has suffered a really crucial test during the past year, and the allied printing crafts, though stemming the storm with a manful stubbornness of purpose, have yet felt the weight of oppression in every part of the jurisdiction.

Of course the compositors, the largest in numerical ascendency, will have the more serious and difficult problem to contend with in adjusting the machine oppression which has run mad havoc at all the more densely crowded and important points. The "old timer," who has lifted tons of metal with deftly scientific fingers, is ill-at-ease and woe-bestricken in finding little use for his idle hands but to carry them in his empty pockets. He has lost his cunning in the use of drawing from the latter the mite to help a friend along and in many instances is powerless to withdraw them from their resting place even to help himself.

Then comes the pressmen, who, in addition to adjusting differences about the web and other kinds of press, are sadly torn with internal dissensions. It is to be hoped that some good will come out of Israel, not only for the pressmen, but for their closest allies and necessary concomitant fellow-workers, the press feeders.

Speaking of the latter, will they ever reach the point where they will secure a portion of the consideration they surely deserve? They are not weak, numerically, but frail in representation in the councils of the crafts. They have heretofore had no distinct recognition and will now, for the first time, stand as a separate branch among the older organizations of the craft. They have had little to encourage them in the past. Although standing as an abettor in time of peace and representing what should be good munition in time of war, their worst antagonist to progress and advancement is the pressmen. A majority of pressmen have little of the spirit of brotherhood and fellowship that should characterize unionism. The aristocracy of the pressroom is as galling to the necessary feeder as the aristocracy of wealth is to the most skillful of labor that fills the coffers of the rich. Why this should be so it is hard to divine. The confinement of the pressroom is not one of sunshine—nor of enlightenment, for that matter. Ordinarily the pressman looks only on his feeder as a part of the machinery, which science and skill have placed at his disposal for mere manipulation. "He's only a feeder!" is the prospective as viewed by his more advanced fellow-workman, who is now paid a higher salary than when he stumbled on the lower rounds of the ladder holding him in his present elevation. He forgets that he was once a "feeder" himself and that "feeders" are often transformed into pressmen.

While the feeder is disdained in a measure by those who overlook and overlord him, it is to be hoped the members representing other branches of the craft may turn a sympathetic eye to his needs and necessities.

First, there should be a well-defined apprenticeship system; something to encourage this necessary adjunct of all well-regulated pressrooms. He should not be deprived of the opportunities of demonstrating his abilities in the more advanced stages of the business. He should receive remunerative wages as he progresses in skill and not suffer the disadvantage of being supplanted by younger and inexperienced beginners just at the time when he is about to reap the benefit of his years of arduous application to the trade of his choice. There should be a limit to his service and he should feel that he is surrounded with safe-guards by which he can realize the expectancy due his efforts. Much has been said about class-legislation, yet it would seem to me that it would apply more strictly to that class of laws affecting apprentices, especially when it provides that certain classes shall serve for a certain number of years before being admitted to the fellowship of journeymen, and in other classes places no limit whatever.

Another feature of manifest injustice is that of fixing the same amount of per capita tax to the International Union upon all members of unions regardless of the amount of wages paid them. The average wages of press feeders is about $8 per week, while in other branches men receive $15, $18 and in many instances as high as $25 and $30 per week.

And, if local unions can levy a per capita assessment of dues for local purposes, why can not the International levy a per capita tax in proportion to what a man may earn for general purposes. As it is a man has to pay his 25 cents per capita, no matter how much or how little he earns; and if he is out of work and earns nothing at all the 25 cents per capita has to be paid by the subordinate union in order that he shall retain his position of good standing and be allowed to work when it is offered him.

My propositions for relief from legislation are rather crude and may not meet with enthusiastic favor or hasty indorsement, but I suggest that two points be submitted by the convention to the referendum for their adoption:

1. A reduction in the per capita tax from 25 cents to 15 cents or 10 cents per month.

2. Jurisdiction over apprentice pressmen until they receive within $3 of the minimum scale of the local pressmen's unions.

H. M. KELLEY.

Affairs at the "Hub."

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 9.—Oh, that I could write about something other than dull times—something that would tend to remove the gloom and sadness from the hearts and minds of many of my fellow typos, but alas, I can not, and have got to tell, if I write at all, of things as they are. I am tired, and I imagine all are who read this, of seeing nothing in our craft journals but accounts of business being dull, discharges taking place and warnings to keep away from "everywhere," and perhaps before long to be told to get off of the earth. How long, O Lord, how long will this continue?

Since I last wrote you the cloud that has for some time been hovering over us burst with terrific fury and a regular printorial landslide, carrying ruin and desolation to many a formerly happy home, was the result. It wiped out some forty regulars on two of our largest papers, and it is said the end is not yet. This does not include subs, but of the latter it is safe to say that fully as many were "in it," but they are among the unidentified. The question that naturally arises is what are our unemployed to do? Some, who are so fortunate as to still hold positions, might say, oh, let them seek other employment. Some undoubtedly will have to, and I sincerely trust they will be successful, yet there are a large number who will fail to find it, as most other vocations are equally crowded. In fact it appears as though all channels were blocked, and that there was nothing to be had, yet these people are not going to starve; they will have to be fed and housed. It is not alone in our business that this great depression is felt, but in all trades and callings, yet in ours more than all others, perhaps, owing to the introduction of machinery. At this particular time it would appear as though the compositor was being crushed between two millstones, the machine on the inside and on the outside hard times.

How to overcome this and provide work is the question. Were Congress to take possession of the telegraph or break up the monopoly in news something might be done, and a few new papers started, but the last session of that august body, the United States Senate, showed the people of the country the kind of men we have to legislate for us. Of course there are good, honest men—men who really mean to represent the people—in our legislative halls, but so long as we continue to elect or send men there who are susceptible to the machinations of our money kings just so long will we have a government of the people by the wealthy for the trusts and combines, and just so long will the people continue to suffer.

Yet this can not go on forever; a halt will have to be called some day, and while I am not a seer nor an alarmist, I predict that unless that halt is brought about soon, when it is called it will not be the ones who are now underneath who will suffer most. The people are patient sufferers, and are satisfied with little, yet there is a limit to all things, and that limit has almost been reached. It is idle to say that nothing can be done. Something will have to be done. Some few may starve or commit suicide to prevent starvation, but the many will not allow themselves to be driven to such straits while others are living in luxury, debauchery and idleness. Unless this mad rush for wealth, which appears to have taken hold of this nation, ceases, we as a nation are doomed, and ere long will find ourselves, if we continue at the pace we are now going, in a position similar to that in which the Romans found themselves, the only difference being that while it took them more than a thousand years to get there we will have attained that distinction in a few hundred, but this is a fast age.

I have said that something will have to be done. Now, why is it that something is not done? Why is it that, having so many great men in this country—men of superior intellect and possessed of vast knowledge as well as experience—something is not put forward, something that would be taken up and advocated and made a law for the good of the nation? Can it be that our able men are all envious of each other, and that nothing will be adopted so long as it does not originate spontaneously with each of them? I have read various ideas that have been advanced, any one of which might benefit our condition if adopted, yet they are all allowed to remain in "inocuous desuetude" simply because we have too many of them. It might be well if the men who have put forward these various ideas would come together, set personal feelings aside and agree on some one, and all advocate it, or at least resolve to give it a fair trial. Let them agree upon the one that appeared to them most reasonable, and the chances are that, if properly understood by the people, they will rally to its support.

Come, you advocates of different "ists" and "isms," get together, and who knows but what much good may result.

A P BEAN.

Action Indorsed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Sept. 4.—At the regular meeting of St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, held Sept. 3, the action of President Prescott and other International Typographical Union officers in the Akron affair was unanimously approved. Fraternally yours, T. F. THOMAS, Secretary-Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—At the regular meeting of Cleveland Typographical Union, No. 53, held on September 7, a resolution was adopted approving the action of the International officials in the Akron affair and "giving our unqualified indorsement of the administration." A. W. THOMSON.

FORT WORTH, TEX., Sept. 4.—Typographical Union, No. 198, at its last regular meeting unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the action of President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland in their handling of the Akron affair.

BAT BACON, President.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 11.—The following contributions from Aug. 7 to date to the George W. Childs memorial fund are hereby acknowledged:

Streator (Ill.) Typographical Union, No. 44, per C. E. Bruer	$5 00
Camden (N. J.) Typo. Union, No. 132	10 00
Meadville (Pa.) Typo. Union, No. 181	3 45
Total	$18 45
Previously acknowledged	374 85
Total	$393 30
Subscription acknowledged	500 00

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

Notice.

ILLINOIS STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY-TREASURER,
PEORIA, ILL., Sept. 12, 1894.

To all Subordinate Unions in the State of Illinois. Greeting:

You are earnestly and urgently requested to send delegates to the second annual session of the Illinois State Typographical Union, No. 4, to be held at Bloomington, Ill., on Tuesday, October 2, at 10 A. M.

By order Executive Board.

J. A. ONYUN, Sec.-Treas.

THERE is great fear that the high salaries paid labor leaders may make capitalists of them. Now, if they could all be treated like Carroll D. Wright, stand in with Pullman and have their pockets filled with free passes on all the railroads, the envy of the "walking delegates" who are hired to edit the Associated Press reports would be complete. These ten-dollar-a-week editors of newspapers should organize a union and demand the full weekly scale of wages, same as are paid to the average labor "walking delegate."

MUCH thought should be given to the abolishment of child labor. No child should be employed in any service that will keep it out of school. The child of to-day will be the man of to-morrow; nothing should stand in the way of its physical and mental development. Train the tender twig in the ways of enlightenment and morality and it will grow up into sturdy, noble manhood.

IT isn't time just yet to be led into false security. There has not been, of late, anything of change in political, social or economic relations that will insure substantial benefit to the masses. Don't give up; keep your breasts to the storm. There may yet be balm in Gilead.

A MENDACIOUS CRITIC

Brought to Task by a Chicago Correspondent—Misuse of the Label.

CHICAGO, ILL., Sept. 3.—The following editorial extract I clip from the Chicago Workman, under date of September 1st:

The difficulties that have so long existed between the pressmen connected with the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union have at last been adjusted, for a time at least. And none too soon, for events in this city within the last few weeks have led many sincere and earnest workers in the cause of trades-unionism to believe that the malcontents and their allies would create such a breach between the rival organizations that it would be found impossible to bring the pressmen together into one cohesive and powerful organization. But happily the disrupting influences of the disorganizers were counteracted, and the prospects are now good for the permanent settlement of the contentions that have so long existed between the parties to this quarrel.

If the conclusions arrived at by the St. Louis conference are ratified by the International Typographical Union at its approaching convention in Louisville, all the union pressmen of the country will then be found under the banner of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. This is as it should be, and should have been done long ago. That the International Typographical Union will pursue the course outlined above there is no room for doubt, as the union printers of the country now generally accept the tenable and just position of the pressmen, and will concede their right to self-government.

We can not, however, refrain from criticising President Prescott of the International Typographical Union for the stand he has taken throughout this difficulty. Had he pursued a more conciliatory course, The Workman believes that the ill feeling that now prevails would not exist, and that the differences between the rival organizations would long since have been amicably and honorably settled. While it is to be regretted that such has not been the case, it is to be hoped that the future will bring about a reconciliation that will be both enduring and beneficial in its effects.

From the above it will be seen that one Timblin, editor of a Chicago labor paper has presumed to express an opinion upon the pressmen difficulty, and in doing so in the capacity of an editor, has written himself down as a poltroon, traitor and coward. In the last sentence of the second paragraph he says that the union printers of this country generally concede the right of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to secede from the International Typographical Union. In this he is guilty of willful misrepresentation, and he knows it. The obligation that he took when he joined the International Typographical Union was to uphold it and its laws. The laws of our body not conceding the right of any to secede stamps him a prevaricator. Again, the fact that these secessionists in seceding having violated their obligation brands them as traitors, and a man who would espouse their cause or grant to them the right to violate their obligations (and commend them for it) is not one whit better.

But let us go back two or three months and see what this same worthy (?) member had to say of these friends of his. At a meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, called for the purpose of considering the Rand-McNally Company strike, and which President Prescott attended, the question of how to approach the seceding pressmen working for said firm came up for discussion. Mr. Timblin, in the course of the discussion, took the floor and unburdened himself to the extent of saying that he classed the seceding pressmen in the same category as the fraternity; they were devoid of honor; that having violated their obligations they were no longer worthy of the respect and esteem of honorable trades-unionists; and that we, as members of the International Typographical Union, who held inviolate our pledge, should fight these traitors to the last ditch! Now read the editorial again and tell me if he has not proved himself a coward. Yes, and a rank one at that. Why he has acted the part of a snake will be told later on.

In the last paragraph of the above diarrhœa of words and constipation of ideas, this personification of mendacity has the supreme gall to say that President Prescott is responsible for the present ill-feeling existing between the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressman's Union, as if Prescott constituted the whole International. Now, I have no more personal love for Prescott than has my unworthy friend Timblin; but when he charges that Prescott did not pursue a conciliatory course in this matter, he also charges that the International did not pursue a conciliatory course, and the writer, as a member of the International, can refute this malicious slander. Further will I say, that when Timblin made this charge he was again guilty of willful misrepresentation.

A little bit of history: At the convention of the International Typographical Union, held in Boston, June, 1891, a committee was appointed upon the advice and suggestion of President Prescott to repair to the city of Detroit and present the following resolution to the International Printing Pressmen's Union in convention assembled for their consideration (which the committee did):

Whereas, For the past few years it has become apparent to the pressmen and craft in general in the United States and Canada that our craft is being badly separated, and that some steps should be taken to unite them under one head; therefore,

This committee would respectfully suggest that the next convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union be held at Philadelphia in conjunction with the pressmen of the International Typographical Union for the purpose of framing laws to govern an International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Our committee then withdrew in order to give the convention time to act, and this is the reply they received:

DETROIT, MICH., June 16, 1891.

To the Committee:

Your proposition was placed before the convention, and after a thorough debate it was decided that it was not advisable to bind pressmen or pressmen's unions to any obligations or compact with a body that has so notoriously ignored the rights of pressmen.

The convention, however, declares itself anxious and willing to welcome all pressmen and pressmen's unions to its ranks, where it feels it can secure a better protection than is possible under any other organization.

But this is not all. At the Chicago convention President Prescott was again instrumental in having another committee appointed to visit the International Printing Pressmen's Union delegates in convention assembled at Cincinnati. This committee, pursuant to instructions, appeared before the International Printing Pressmen's Union convention with a plan outlining a plan of affiliation; the convention received the committee—on the outside—likewise the recommendation and the request that a conference committee be appointed, but never devoted one minute to the discussion of the same, and instead of doing so, simply copied from their minutes the same answer that they gave to a like committee two years previous.

The reader will readily perceive that the charge of a non-conciliatory spirit on the part of President Prescott or the International in this matter will not hold good; and in view of this fact this one Timblin deliberately and maliciously falsified. But to return to the question; after all mild measures on the part of International Typographical Union had been exhausted, and we could not get the secessionists to confer with us in any shape or form, harsh measures, in order to save our members and bring these people to arbitration, had to be adopted. After four months of fighting on our part we finally forced these seceders to do what they had always heretofore refused, viz.: to consent to confer. By reference to July 16 issue of the JOURNAL, it will be seen that President Prescott was once more responsible for the appointment of a committee to endeavor to have the International Printing Pressmen's Union convention consent to appoint a conference committee, but I may say that the International Printing Pressmen's Union would never have appointed this committee had they not been getting the worst of the fight that had been inaugurated four months ago. I would like to see this man Timblin prove the charge he has made against the International and its President, but he can not do it, and he knows it.

So much for the editorial printed above; however, I have something else to say in regard to this editor. In the August 28th issue of this same paper (the Chicago Workman) a three-column article appears on the first page which is a virtual attack upon the International Typographical Union, inasmuch as it contains a long interview purported to have taken place between a representative of the Workman and President Galoskowsky of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in which this gentleman refers to the International Typographical Union as our (his) enemies, and throws out all sorts of insinuations; however, all through the article can be seen the Italian hand of an assassin. We are not charged in so many words with being malcontents and disrupters—Oh, but the inference that can be drawn from it; at any rate, the article winds up with the giving of the names of those who compose the local International Printing Pressmen's Union here; some of whom are visible, others not.

The reader will naturally ask the question why it is that Mr. Timblin, editor of a labor (?) paper and a member of Chicago Typographical Union, can sit down and write column after column eulogizing these seceders in view of the fact that he advocated the fighting of these people to the last ditch at a meeting of his own union not long ago, but events which transpired at the meeting of the local printing pressmen's union, held after the publishing of this three-column article, furnishes the key to his change of base—in other words his poltroonery. At the meeting of these seceders to which I refer, a motion was made to donate so much money to the paper of which Mr. Timblin is editor, but the financial secretary informed the meeting that the union, instead of being able to grant a donation to Mr. Timblin, was in debt to the extent of $40; however, nothing daunted, and wishing to reward their new found ally, another motion was put and carried that the members subscribe for the Chicago Workman, the result of which was Timblin received about sixty subscribers. So you see his purchase price so far has been $60; but then he needed money, and in the worst way, as I will show.

By reference to the last issue of the JOURNAL (on page 5), it will be seen that P. J. Maas, special organizer for the city of Chicago, states that he was forced to take the label away from this man Timblin on account of his having his paper printed in a scab office. The communication, unfortunately, does not furnish all the facts in the case, but the few other facts that appear wanting were furnished by Mr. Timblin himself at the last meeting of No. 16. He rose to a question of privilege and forthwith drew from his pocket a letter from one J. J. Ryan, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council. This letter, in plain and so many cold words, granted the privilege to Mr. Timblin to have his paper printed in a scab shop—a scab shop both from the International Typographical Union standpoint and the International Printing Pressmen's Union standpoint—if the latter ever had any. It was real funny, I can assure you, and further, Ryan, the secretary of the council, did not deny that he wrote it, and this is the kind of a man(?) we have at the head of the Allied Printing Trades Council—a beauty, is he not?

After Mr. Timblin relinquished the floor, P. J. Maas arose and stated that when he accosted Mr. Ryan regarding the label that Timblin had, Mr. Ryan replied discourteously. Fun was seen ahead by the members, and when Mr. Maas gave it out that he had spoken to Mr. Timblin regarding his having his paper printed in a union pressroom, and gave him the names of several persons that conducted union pressrooms, Mr. Timblin met him with the objection that he would have to pay half-a-dollar more in the union establishment. The writer feels satisfied that he has substantiated every charge he made against this man Timblin, and while the communication is somewhat lengthy, it contains nothing but the whole truth and a yard wide at that, and I defy Timblin or any one else to contradict any of the statements made herein. H. A. MACDONALD.

The Sub Question.

FRESNO, CAL., Sept. 6.—Every one must admit that legislation in relation to substitutes, or men casually engaged, is not, nor has it been, of a very satisfactory nature. This is especially the case in western unions, and probably many others as well. Will no amount of reason or argument induce the International Union to take some steps to pass such laws which will allow individual unions or State or district organizations to pass measures that will put a stop to unjust discrimination in the different newspaper offices of the country?

Many men argue that International laws prohibit unions from taking action on this matter, but on looking over the International By-Laws for 1893 the only reference to sub-lists is found in Section 136, and the definition thereof is given in Section 139, showing that it is unlawful for a compositor to seek or obtain the permission of a foreman before he can work in any office, provided he is competent to do the work. In no case does it say that local unions can not make laws for the regulation of work among subs. It is entirely begging the question when local unions neglect to do their duty by their fellow-men and say that the International Union prevents them from moving in any direction. Why, in one office where extras are employed they (the extras) actually have a system of rotation in force, and they find that it works satisfactorily enough, and yet these same men refuse to allow a system to be formulated that would divide the work out to the remaining subs in a fair and honest manner, their desire being to grab all the work given out by the regulars as well as all they can get on their extra cases. And they call that unionism. Men all over the country and those from other countries are invited to become members; then when they join, International and local dues are demanded, while day after day they are allowed to stand around and rarely receive an offer to work. In some instances, if a man belongs to a saloon or some other order, his chances may be better, but to do this a man must sink his independence, or his respectability and self-respect, which is very galling to a man who loves freedom of action in all things within civilized reason.

Now, to assist any union that will take this case up, or possibly induce the International Typographical Union to pass some resolutions recommending local unions to take action, which can be done without prejudice to the law at present in force, the following compendum of by-laws is given:

1. That all substitutes attached to each office shall be registered by the secretary of every chapel in a book kept for that purpose, beginning with the sub who has been longest in the office, and so on down to the latest arrival, each sub to be designated by a number [or letter], beginning with No. 1 [or A].

2. That the chief sub [or No. 1] shall keep the daily tally on a slate, beginning with No. 1 for the first night. Thus, in the event of twelve men being engaged the first night, No. 13 shall be placed on the top of the slate for the next day and shall be first for engagement. The next day's tally shall always be written on the reverse side, so as to avoid disputes and confusion, leaving the expiring day's tally intact until required for use on the third day. Each day's tally to be dated and each man's name to be opposite his own number, the regular's name being to the right.

3. Substitutes wishing to be off any particular night must give in their names the night previous to the father of the subs, when they shall take their turn in the order of their receipt, provided that the number of regulars wishing to be relieved is less than the number of subs open for engagement.

4. When there are a larger number of subs unwilling to work to those who are willing, lots shall be drawn by the first named to decide who shall be entitled to a spare sub. Those unsuccessful must work that night for the frame they have been engaged for.

5. Substitutes must not be employed out of their turn, which act would deprive another man of a day's wages. Thus, in case where a regular may be absent for more than one day and a sub occupying the frame, those subs not engaged the previous day shall have preference. Provided, however, that if his number shall be passed on the list of those who are engaged he may continue to work for the same regular the next night, but not otherwise.

6. In all cases the firm shall have preference in the engagement of any number of subs as extras, the regulars taking their turn for subs next in order.

7. Should it occur that there are less subs on any particular chapel register than the amount of work to be given out each day the chapel secretary shall notify the secretary of the union, who shall, as soon as possible, send other competent men to such office. In such cases of scarcity of subs the regulars to go off in turn, beginning with No. 1. Provided always, that any regular may change "nights off" with another regular to suit their own convenience.

8. Any regular intending to be absent one week or for a more extended period shall notify the chapel secretary the night previous to vacating his frame. The secretary [who shall keep a private or separate list of every sub for the purpose of complying with this section] shall then place the sub whose name is next in order [beginning with No. 1] in possession of the vacated frame, who shall occupy such frame for one week only; No. 2 [or the next sub following] the next week, to occupy the frame if the regular is still absent at that time.

9. When a sub has occupied a weekly frame for four consecutive days it shall be counted as a full week for the purposes of the preceding section; if less than four days he shall be entitled to the next vacant weekly frame.

10. Any compositor leaving one office to work in any other printing establishment, town or country, upon returning to the original office shall have his name placed on the bottom of the sub-list in numerical order.

11. In the event of any frame becoming vacant through the death, resignation or dismissal of a regular, the first sub on the list shall be entitled to the first refusal. Should any sub prove to be incompetent he must be notified by the foreman before he attains the position of No. 1, otherwise he shall be accepted as fully competent when the foreman shall decide to fill the vacant frame. The frame to be filled within one month or to be classed as an extra if so required.

12. In job offices where book work is done sections 1 and 2 to be applied where a regular number of compositors are casually employed, but are considered permanently attached.

13. For the benefit of those only casually employed in small job offices a book shall be kept at the secretary's office of the local society, wherein the names of those seeking work shall be registered and attested twice a day, that is, between 9 and 10 a. m. and between 2 and 3 p. m., to avoid fraud. The first name on the list to be engaged first, if within call, then the next in numerical order. [A charge of 1 per cent. to be levied for clerical work, provided extra clerical assistance is necessary.]

CAXTONIAN.

IN making a scale of wages, always secure a written contract, properly signed by all parties interested, and thus insure legitimate evidence in a court of justice, in case of a violation of agreement.

THE referendum, the initiative and direct legislation form a unified subject being discussed in many parts of the country today. Much economic thought is being given to the matter.

FOR THE DELEGATES.

To Do or Not to Do, That Is the Question.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The forthcoming convention will doubtless have many propositions before it to act upon and resultingly produce laws therefrom. Time and insight are the factors needed to help toward this object. In the following I purpose noting some things that may give such insight and help to the time so much required:

1. That the election of officers can be only for one year, because the present law thus provides, and no amendment thereof can be made a law before January 20, 1895.

2. That the law for biennial conventions should be changed back to annual conventions, because the present crisis in the organization as to machine work, allied craft conditions, the Home and financial affairs imperatively call for such annual meetings and that they be assured facts. It is too plain that the two-year move is more to the interest of an official tenure of office and what is in it for the successful than in the interests that have to do for the stability and standing of the organization.

3. That no vote for the appointment of a Committee on Officers' Report be made, because the following law provides the proper way to get all official recommendations or suggestions before the convention: "Every officer of the International Union shall put in draft form all proposed legislation that may be recommended in his address or report and lay such draft before the proper committee." I understand that at the last convention such committee gave several hours' time to the making of a report and the convention several more hours to its consideration, yet if any delegate will look carefully through that action he will find that not a particle of legislation was accomplished, for the committee did not put any recommendation or suggestion into proper draft form as an amendment to or as a new law.

4. That no money be voted from the International treasury nor any assessment made on the membership to put up a monument in honor of any person dead or living. It may be that propositions will be presented for a monument to Mr. Childs and possibly to Mr. Drexel. These men gave to the International Union $10,000 as an unconditional gift. Does any delegate think that Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel expected the return of that money in the shape of a monument on their decease? "But," some delegate will say, "should we not honor them?" True, and are we not doing so? With that gift as a part we put up the Home, conjoined their names in its name, and the fact was published throughout the land. This fact certainly honored them for their act. If the Home proves a success it honors them still more. We need the money more to make that success than to put it in a huge stone that will not help the living in the least. And this is as, I believe, Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel (if living) would look at it.

5. That there should be greater publicity as to Home affairs through the year than is now given. It would seem as if into the present year (I note an admission in January last of a person in "almost a dying condition;" in fact died within a month and a half from time of admission) the idea of "Home" had been subordinated to a "Hospital for Incurables," and it has been stated this year that the cost for each inmate is eleven dollars a week, but this large figure is accounted for by the kind of applicants that are admitted. It is plain then that a law should be made requiring the publication in the JOURNAL (and at the time of it) of every admission to the Home as to name, age, from what union admitted, and particularly the doctor's certificate as to condition of applicant, and any union which shall, through its officers, cause any member to be admitted to the Home with an incurable disease entailing an expenditure of money for cure beyond what would be a reasonable sum for a real "Home" inmate or a reasonable hope for cure case, should be compelled to pay such additional cost per week, to the amount of four dollars, for every such case admitted into the Home. Such a law would stop the present disregard of the object for such a home as I believe a great majority of the membership desire. The yearly meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Home should receive publication in the JOURNAL to the further extent of giving the fact of the filing of the names of the trustees when a change in the board is made.

6. That it is plain the list of applicants for membership published in the JOURNAL every two weeks contains the names of many the law does not require published. It is so long a list that it is evident few unions or even their officials look it through, and thus the object sought for by the law is not obtained. If the Secretary was instructed to publish only those cases which indicate the desire to learn the status of an applicant where he has served in more than one place, the object of the law would be gained by the help it would give to officials and a prospect of their giving attention thereto.

GEO. MCDONALD.

All Quiet and Serene.

AKRON, O., Sept. 8.—The smoke of battle has now cleared away and the situation here will permit of a calm and unprejudiced review of what has been gained by us in the stand taken upholding unionism and against disorganization. That we have saved this city from becoming a veritable rats' nest is now plainly seen by those who were inclined to be against the action when inaugurated. However, all have taken the sober second thought, and those who at first were against us are now heartily applauding our action in the Werner affair. As is well known in printing circles, Cleveland is the headquarters of the P. P. F.'s of this section, Akron is the gateway to Cleveland, and if we had not taken hold of the Werner press rooms when offered to us they would undoubtedly have been run by a non-union or rat force and a rat shop made throughout. As this affair has been thoroughly ventilated of late it is unnecessary to again repeat the circumstances here, but Akron printers are well acquainted with the peculiarities of the long-tailed fraternity when we had trouble with the Beacon some three years since, a complete force being obtained from Cleveland on a few hours' notice. Experience makes the best teacher, and the printers of Akron have had their share of it; and, as some express themselves concerning this late affair, they have helped to do a good clean job and are proud of it.

It is a source of great pleasure to us here to learn by the late issues of the JOURNAL that many of the most influential unions are coming out strongly in favor of the action taken by No. 182 in this affair, and it is hoped that at the Louisville meeting the indorsement of President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland will be unanimous—at least it should be so.

The Allied Printing Trades Council, representing forty-five printers, thirty-five pressmen and over sixty feeders, has now got down to work, and it is expected that in a short time will be able to show some results of its labors. It is not expected that the council will have such easy sailing as other cities have encountered, owing principally to the apathetic course pursued by the disintegrationists and friends of disorganization, also to the indifference of many compositors who have been somewhat lethargic as to their duty toward the union.

The August number of the New York slush machine, known as the Pressman, which, by the way, is evidently the product of non-union labor, insomuch as it does not bear the union label, contains a villainous attack upon two of the members of No. 182, men who have at all times been held in the highest esteem by their fellow-workmen and have been honored by the trades-unionists of this city with every office within their gift. The article was evidently written by one of the officers of Pressmen's Union, No. 42, and not having the courage to place his own signature to the article, but who evidently found a willing tool, as it was signed by an irresponsible numskull, who is evidently seeking cheap notoriety at the expense of others and with this one purpose in view. The signer of the article is merely a novice in the ranks of organized labor, and from his actions of late it is said he is wholly unaccountable for this rash act and should be pitied. The article would do credit to a sensational pink sheet, and is signed by one who has not been in the ranks of organized labor scarcely a year. It is said his previous record is an unsavory one and would not look well in print. However, this scurrilous article will act in the nature of a boomerang upon this wiseacre, and has caused some comment as to how any respectable journal would allow such slush to appear in its columns. Such slanderous articles have been the feature of that non-union sheet of late.

I desire to correct an erroneous impression which has been circulated by the American Pressman to the effect that the International Typographical Union pressmen here have been discharged by the Werner Company and the old hands taken back without prejudice. This is a falsehood pure and simple, cut from whole cloth, and for what purpose it has been circulated we can not say. The International Typographical Union still holds the fort at Werner's, and from present indications will continue to do so, considering the way applications are being received from those on the outside, notwithstanding sensational reports to the contrary.

I. T. U.

In perfect friendship there should be neither hesitation or distrust on either side.

THE MACHINES IN CANADA.

The Rogers a Prime Favorite—The Convention and Its Importance.

OTTAWA, August 24.—Machine type-setting has sprung into popularity here. There are three daily newspapers, one morning and two evening. One of these, the Citizen, has been turned out by three Rogers typographs for nearly two years. The success of the machines in that establishment has induced the other proprietors to invest in the instrument. Mr. S. B. Best, a printer and clever expert, who understands all about the typograph, mechanically and typographically, has succeeded in placing an order in the Journal for five machines, and it is understood the Free Press will soon have the same machines.

The Rogers typograph has the monopoly here, and this is due to two causes, viz.: the economical showing of the machine by unquestionable practical test and the popularity of Mr. Best.

For awhile the progress of this machine was greatly retarded by ill-advised steps on the part of the management. The initial move was to fight unionism, or, rather, the union printer accepted the attitude of the management of the company in that light. This was a serious drawback to the machine, inasmuch as the best element in the printing trade was not available. Inferior men tried to cope with the emergency and inferior work was generally produced; besides, the work was far more expensive than ever, and profits were eaten up in repairs. Since, however, I am glad to chronicle, a happy change has taken place. Union men have had the opportunity to demonstrate what superior training can do when put to a fair test. For every 18,000 per day of the old days an average of 23,000, 24,000 and 25,000 has been struck, and from three to four thousand ems per hour is the record of one Ottawa office. Mr. Best has freely and candidly acknowledged that union typos make the best operators and that wherever the machine has been tried under these auspices the returns have been far more satisfactory than otherwise. This I am pleased to notice, as early in the year I stated emphatically that such was the case. I do not speak of the spasmodic effort of the operator, but base my opinion upon every-day labor for the space of two years. The machines have daily produced about the same quantity and same quality of "slug." There has been no delay to speak of and I have generally found them most reliable and accurate. In the period of about a year the operators can master the machine in all its details and be able to attend to the trivial mishaps, such as the breaking of a wire, loosening of a bolt or some such accidents. These mishaps are, however, of rare occurrence and do not delay nor give much annoyance. I have frequently read that men uninitiated had set a certain quantity in a given time. This is an erroneous idea to cultivate. The successful operator is not he who aims at speed at the start. He must slowly master the machine first and carefully watch his composition and learn how to keep it in an absolute state of cleanliness and the "box" free from metal shavings. After a month or so the man who has been a good, clean compositor at the case begins to develop speed and keeps on until he astonishes both himself and his employer.

In Canada the Rogers typograph has made rapid strides. It is to be found issuing the leading dailies such as the Empire, Toronto News, Toronto World, Hamilton Times, Ottawa Citizen, and the machine is also invading British Columbia. These newspapers in appearance have lost none of their old neatness; on the contrary, a marked improvement has occurred.

I am sure the union men throughout Canada will gladly hear that Mr. Best speaks most eulogistically of the union men's work on the machine, and that instead of encouraging the manufacture of incompetents, he urges the employment of good, practical union men. This welcomed change will doubtless induce union men to give the Rogers typograph a fair trial, and I can safely add that, with that, it has no reason to fear competition.

There are still many of the boys here idle. The expected busy spell has yet to come in the bureau.

The capital of the Dominion can now boast of three labor sheets—the Capital Siftings, Free Lance and the Wage-Earner. Not so bad for a town which had formerly nothing but political organs.

I see the convention is fast approaching the date of meeting. It will be an important gathering, as several subjects of great interest to Canadians, and wherever the machines are in vogue, will be discussed. Every printer will eagerly peruse the proceedings. These are difficult times. We need our best intellects at the head of affairs. Canada is grateful to the craft in general for the election of the Toronto boy as President. But there are few throughout the American continent who will not agree with me that he is exceptionally fitted for the position he holds. He has spread luster upon the highest post of honor within the gift of the great printing fraternity. We in Canada are proud of his daily success. It is but a legitimate pride, as all well know the position is no sinecure. Mr. Prescott is the "right man in the right place," especially during these turbulent times.

Then the editorship of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL is a matter for deep thought on the part of the membership. Unquestionably it has been edited with skill and foresightedness. No one can take exceptions to the views it has expounded upon the most intricate labor questions. We have had good men in the position, it is true, but we have had none better than the present sanctum occupant, A. G. Wines.

C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

"Another Daniel Come to Judgment."

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 10.—In the issue of the JOURNAL of September 1, appears a communication from "another Daniel," Mr. George McDonald, of Lockport, N. Y., entitled "The Pressmen's Trouble—Some Points Overlooked in the Controversy and in the Remedies." George was always prone to "monkey" with the law; and, should he live long enough, might get on the roster with Alfred the Great, Confucius and others of his ancient associates. It has been remarked that when the convention is held contiguous to Lockport George is a delegate, and when George is a delegate there's a general revision of the laws placed before the referendum.

Now, George was a delegate from Lockport, N. Y., to the Fortieth Annual Convention, held at Philadelphia, June, 1892. The following is from page 9 of the Proceedings of that convention:

The standing committees were read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON LAWS—Messrs. McDonald (Lockport), McFarland (Washington), Robinette (Sacramento), Cain (Cincinnati).

George was the Chairman of the Committee on Laws and served with zeal, as the following from pages 134 and 136 show:

RECOMMENDATION NO. 25.—By Mr. Self (Indianapolis, Pressmen's): After Section 92 add the following, to be known as Section —:

Sec. —. No subordinate union shall recognize any organization or body of printers, pressmen, stereotypers or electrotypers, bookbinders, typefounders, editors (other than managing and city editors) and reporters and kindred trades, as described in Article 1, Section 1, of the Constitution of this International Union, chartered by any authority or pretended authority other than the International Typographical Union of North America; and all members of such organization, who may neglect or refuse to affiliate themselves with a subordinate union of this International Union, shall be deemed "unfair;" and any such "unfair" person or persons shall be and are hereby declared to be "unfair:" Provided, That the above shall not apply in any place where a legally organized union does not exist.

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 25 was adopted and duly incorporated into the General Laws of 1892, and came into fame as "General Law No. 111."

And George, as a member of the committee, did not vote in the committee against the adoption of the recommendation. Perhaps George felt, at that time, that he was in danger of being stung by the Bee that was Buzzing in his Bonnet.

M. C. H.

Deaths.

BRAYTON, J. H.—At Scranton, Pa., Aug. 30, 1894, accidental death. Aged 51 years.

ERPELDING, WM.—At Columbus, O., Aug. 29, 1894, accidental death. Aged 26 years.

GILL, RICHARD—At Boston, Mass., Aug. 19, 1894, of stomach and kidney diseases. Aged 45 years.

HALY, JOS. G.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 29, 1894, of apoplexy. Aged 44 years.

MCGLYNN, JAS. A.—At Watertown, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1894, accidental death. Aged 32 years.

RIVERO, J. R.—At New Orleans, La., Aug. 27, 1894, of cancer. Aged 69 years.

RUSSELL, R. S.—At Quincy, Ill., Aug. 30, 1894, of throat trouble. Aged 70 years.

SLOAN, GEO. S.—At Fargo, N. Dak., July 31, 1894, of paresis. Aged 32 years.

WOLFF, WM. W.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30, 1894, of old age. Aged 76 years.

WORK, WM. R.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1894, of Bright's disease. Aged 57 years.

IT isn't the single drop falling that wears upon the stone, but a combination of drops following in succession that makes the impression. It is only by a union of strength that labor can ever make the impression that shall be lasting and beneficial.

NEW YORK now has a law that all healthy children between the ages of eight and sixteen must go to school from October to June. Fine and imprisonment is the penalty on parents or guardians for non-enforcement of the law.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

9. Buffalo—For July.
15. Rochester—For June and July.
37. Honolulu—For July.
51. Lawrence—For July.
67. Lockport—For July.
105. Vicksburg—For July.
109. Kearney—For February to date.
119. Jefferson City—For July.
149. Saratoga Springs—For July.
151. Oil City—For June to date.
153. Meridian—For March to date.
160. McKeesport—For March to date.
171. Anniston—For April to date.
208. Port Townsend—For March to date.
210. Capital (Salem, Ore.)—For June to date.
222. Portsmouth—For March to date.
234. Piqua—For February to date.
236. Ogden—For July.
238. Stenbenville—For July.
241. Temple-Belton—For May to date.
244. Cumberland—For June to date.
248. Seven Hills City—For June to date.
259. Guelph—For March to date.
267. Americus—For July.
289. Taunton—For April to date.
290. Hamilton—For July.
293. Pensacola—For July.
295. Newport—For June to date.
298. Freeport—For May to date.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
304. Albuquerque—For June to date.
311. Grand Forks—For July.
315. Poughkeepsie—For June to date.
318. East Liverpool—For July.
321. Greenville—For July.

PRESSMEN.

1. Washington—For July.
8. Boston—For June to date.
9. New York—For July.
32. Omaha—For July.
44. Tacoma—For July.
47. Fort Worth—For January to date.
51. Duluth and Superior—For July.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

6. Kansas City—For May to date.
9. Detroit—For June to date.
16. St. Paul and Minneapolis—For July.
20. Pittsburgh—For June to date.
22. Cleveland—For March to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. Dallas Pressfeeders—For May to date.
11. Minneapolis Pressfeeders—For July.
3. St. Louis Mailers—For July.
5. Toronto Mailers—For July.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For July.

Applications for Membership.

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—W. B. Vail, formerly a member of defunct Amsterdam (N. Y.) Union, has not worked at the business since.

10, Akron, O. (Pressmen)—J. T. Watts, J. Powell, of Pittsburg, Pa., worked in office of Stevenson & Foster.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Chas. A. Boxell, Miss Clara Roberts, Ontenagon, Mich.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—L. E. Kendall.

41, Augusta, Ga.—H. P. Metts, for the past five years has worked in Fernandina, Fla., Columbia, S. C., and Aiken, S. C.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—Archie Blondin, learned trade in office of Pioneer, Sherbrooke, Can.; has also worked in Worcester.

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Nellie Sherman, has worked in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—H. H. Patrick, has worked in Keokuk, Iowa, before organization of union there, at Fairfield, Iowa, and also at Ottumwa, Iowa, prior to organization of union.

86, Reading Pa.—Ira Buckwalter.

87, Houston, Tex.—Henry Berleth (pressman); March Culmore.

102, Ottawa, Ont.—James Hall, of Ottawa, formerly a member of Ottawa Union, No. 102, who left Ottawa with a traveling card in 1887. Sister unions knowing anything of said applicant will please communicate with Samuel Cross, Box 436, Ottawa, Ont.

115, Salt Lake, Utah—E. A. Southwick, served apprenticeship on Clay Center (Kan.) Dispatch, worked last on Riley (Kan.) Regent in 1893.

127, Hartford, Conn.—David Callahan (pressman), served five years.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—John Everhart, has worked about five years in Johnstown printing offices.

144, Fresno, Cal.—R. E. Deordoff, age 36 years, served apprenticeship at Winchester, Ind., at the business eighteen years, last worked at Selma, Cal.; residence Fresno; never belonged to a union; no opportunity to join; made application at Portland, Ore., but left before it was acted on.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—Jas. A. Davis (for reinstatement), worked in Paris, Tex., and Columbia, Mo.; Fred Dumble (apprentice membership), worked in Middleport, Ohio.

148, Wichita, Kan.—James B. Spurrier worked four years on the following papers: Beacon (daily), and Commoner (weekly), and worked on Mirror; W. E. Hornady, served four years on Ulysses Tribune, Ulysses, Kan., Kansas Commoner and Kansas News, Topeka, Kan.; Todd C. Sharpe, learned trade in following places: Johnson County Review, Cleburne, Tex.; Beacon, Whichita, Kan.; Leader Job Office, Wichita, Kan.; and Herald-Democrat, Huron, S. D.; Alonzo Hoading, worked at trade twelve years, learned trade on Madison Courier, Madison, Ind., worked in the Opinion office, Pueblo, Colo.

179, Leadville, Colo.—George J. Hangs, aged 40, worked on the Denver World in 1874, also on the Rocky Mountain News, at printing trade for eight years.

190, Omaha, Neb.—Dan C. Shelley (for re-instatement), has worked at the business about twenty-two years, about fifteen years of the time in Omaha.

195, Paterson, N. J.—Horace Balliet, four years at trade.

199, Zanesville, Ohio—Miss Anna Market, having served over four years in the Zanesville Post.

200, Youngstown, Ohio—Perry Simpson, for two-thirds membership, has served three years on Letonia Reporter.

220, Columbus, Ga.—John S. Stewart, has been a publisher in Columbus for a number of years.

223, Marysville, Cal.—R. B. Harley, age 39 years, worked fourteen years in San Francisco.

227, Cripple Creek, Colo.—C. S. Van Doren, has worked at Salida and Creede, Colo.

228, Wilmington, N. C.—S. A. Clifton made application for membership. He served his time in the Messenger office in this city.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—Olin Young, apprentice membership, served three and a half years at Anthony, Kan.; Rosamond Wooley, worked five years at St. John, Kan.

252, Bridgeport, Conn.—Miss Laure E. Frazer.

275, Santa Cruz, Cal.—Wilis Mix, learned trade at White Lake, S. D., has worked in Mitchell and Leitcher, S. D.

277, Missoula, Mont.—Al Pelky, served time in Missoula, Mont.

287, Frankfort, Ind.—A. G. McKay, lost his card by being absent from city of Kokomo, where he had deposited card, when their charter was surrendered, has not worked in any union town; James P. Rowan, worked on the Granville (N. Y.) Sentinel for five years; has not worked in town where there was a union.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—Fred G. Rauser, has worked at the trade for six years, learned trade at Charlotte, Mich., now working at Port Huron.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Holton Livingstone, learned trade at Hartville, Wright county, Missouri; never worked in town where there was a union.

308, Watertown, N. Y.—Frank E. Root, of Sandy Creek, N. Y., has worked at trade for four years in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Woodsville, N. H., and Landlow, Vt. Albert B. Root, has worked at trade for past four years at Napanee, Ont.

312, Burlington, Vt.—Fred L. Saltus, W. H. Deshaw, for apprentice membership.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

9, St. Paul, Minn.—(Press-feeders)—William N. Schmidt, rejected.

10, Akron, Ohio—(Pressmen)—J. W. Smyth, J. Murphy, suspended for non-payment of dues.

10, Louisville, Ky.—Edward G. Hill, suspended for non-payment of dues.

18, Memphis, Tenn.—(Pressmen)—Z. C. Smith, reinstated; Henry Kusenberger, rejected.

41, Augusta, Ga.—Wm. M. Wilson, rejected.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—E. O. Beecham, W. R. Luscomb, suspended for non-payment of dues.

55, Syracuse, N.Y.—Oscar Coe, Charles F. Thomas, J. N. Dreynour, suspended for non-payment of dues.

56, Stockton, Cal.—Wm. Allspaugh, suspended for non-payment of dues.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—W. F. Stradtman, Harvey Shertzer, Wm. H. Musser, D. K. Drepperd, John F. Witmer, Anthony Shade, S. G. Dellet, Frank Hebel, suspended for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—Chas. Streeter, suspended for non-payment of dues.

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—L. R. Barrow, Miss Alice Booth, suspended for non-payment of dues.

87, Houston, Tex.—Percy McGary, reinstated.

90, Richmond, Va.—J. T. Brooks, J. B. Burroughs, August Deitz, A. S. Donahoe, O. M. Movers, H. White Tupman, W. A. Vaden, J. T. Via, C. C. Maxwell, suspended for non-payment of dues.

98, Brooklyn, N. Y.—T. M. Covert, E. W. L. Hommediene, J. F. Montgomery, W. L. Latta, Henry Ringhouse, W. H. Seeley, F. R. Brooks, Mrs. E. M. Linscatt, J. H. Drummond, Mollie G. Dowling, D. J. Burns, G. W. Goeller, May L. Ross, T. T. O'Connell, George Lee, S. P. Kellington, S. M. Simmons, C. J. Emslie, Sarah Rogers, Adam Macpherson, Samuel T. Thorpe, C. W. Craft, Theodore Meighan, H. A. Bayliss, expelled for ratting.

132, Camden, N. J.—Jos. Oates, suspended for non-payment of dues.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—J. W. Wood, suspended for non-payment of fine for violating boycott on Tacoma Ledger.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—D. K. Kirkland, Richard K. Wright, George Smith, Fred J. Sullivan, Chas. J. Smith, expelled for ratting; Miss Nellie D. Babcock, rejected.

212, Pawtucket, R. I.—James Moore, reinstated.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—R. H. Goewey, Mrs. J. L. Enos, suspended for non-payment of dues.

280, Columbus, Ga.—Jack Powell, S. K. Ward, suspended for non-payment of dues.

230, Danville, Ill.—Wm. E. Carson, W. H. Terrill, Ed Gretton, suspended for non-payment of dues.

233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—F. Hallett, Dan Shannon, reinstated; Charles Travers, rejected for incompetency.

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Ernest Jackson, expelled for one year for ratting.

252, Bridgeport, Conn.—Daniel Deegan, reinstated.

263, Asheville, N. C.—Ed W. May, rejected for incompetency; J. F. Anthony, suspended for non-payment of dues.

282, Grass Valley Cal.—Wm. Reynolds, John Jacks, Wm. Gray, suspended for non-payment of dues.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—W. H. Colter, rejected for incompetency.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Oran Parker, Albert Hunt, Edward Fitzgibbons, reinstated.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—A. L. Tailor, rejected.

312, Burlington, Vt.—Victor Bassette, expelled for non-payment of dues.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from August 25 to September 10.

RECEIPTS.

Aug. 25.	Balance on hand	$15,391 03
Sept. 10.	Receipts to date	624 93
	Total	$16,015 96

EXPENDITURES.

Aug. 27.	Order of the Executive Council	22 00
27.	C. E. Hawkes, expenses to Tacoma	18 25
27.	A. W. Thomson, expenses to Springfield and Dayton	27 50
27.	W. B. Prescott, exp. to Springfield	15 50
28.	Chicago, No. 16	242 32
28.	St. Louis, No. 8	160 50
28.	Springfield, No. 117	64 00
29.	Springfield Pressmen, No. 4	15 00
29.	H. C. McFarland, exp. to Chicago	16 00
30.	John Drew, exp. in Detroit	17 50
30.	Thos. Sherritt, exp. in Detroit	17 50
30.	J. R. Morrissey, balance expenses to Milwaukee	23 50
30.	H. W. Dennett, expenses in St. Paul and Minneapolis	6 60
30.	Brooklyn, No. 98	90 00
Sept. 4.	Helena, No. 95	24 00
4.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	4 67
4.	J. L. Robinette, expenses to Stockton and Oakland	10 80
5.	Springfield, No. 117	60 50
5.	A. W. Thomson, exp. to Baltimore	59 49
5.	J. E. Holmes, exp. to Los Angeles	62 50
6.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	36 32
6.	Springfield Pressmen, No. 4	15 00
6.	St. Louis, No. 8	131 85
8.	Cream City, No. 23	18 68
8.	Lincoln, No. 209	20 42
8.	Bohemian, No. 214	30 00
8.	H. C. McFarland, exp. to Akron	30 50
	Total	$1,240 90

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 10, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from August 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

August 25. Balance	$39,160 74
4. ALBANY—For August	75 00
9. BUFFALO—For June	37 50
For supplies	50
11. MEMPHIS—For August	25 75
14. HARRISBURG—For August	20 00
20. NASHVILLE—For 100 Journals to Sept., '94	13 00
21. SAN FRANCISCO—For August	180 00
For supplies	5 00
23. CREAM CITY—For July	30 75
24. CAIRO—For August	4 75
28. GALVESTON—For August	19 00
29. PEORIA—For August	24 75
41. AUGUSTA—For August	7 50
44. STREATOR—For August	2 75
46. SACRAMENTO—For August	28 75
For supplies	5 50
54. RALEIGH—For July	12 75
55. SYRACUSE—For August	53 00
56. STOCKTON—For August	9 25
59. QUINCY—For balance September	15 40
62. UTICA—For August	35 25
For 105 copies Journal to Nov. 1, 1893	26 25
64. LA FAYETTE—For August	10 75
65. WASHOE—For August	4 50
69. DURANGO—For August	3 50
70. LANCASTER—For August	10 00
71. TRENTON—For August	30 25
77. ERIE—For August	13 50
For supplies	15
78. FORT WAYNE—For August	18 00
80. KANSAS CITY—For part July	50 00
83. HEBREW-AMERICAN—For July	19 25
For supplies	20
84. SAN BERNARDINO—For August	4 50
90. RICHMOND—For July	15 75
93. MACON—For July	7 00
95. HELENA—For August	7 25
For supplies	1 00
96. GLENS FALLS—For June and July	13 50
98. BROOKLYN—For July	40 00
99. JACKSON—For August	12 50
102. OTTAWA—For August	42 50
104. BIRMINGHAM—For August	16 25
107. TWIN CITY—For July	8 50
For supplies	3 00
110. BELLINGHAM BAY—For August and Sept.	7 00
114. ANNAPOLIS—For September	2 50
115. SALT LAKE—For August	14 00
116. LYNCHBURG—For July	3 00
120. LYNN—For August	7 75
122. KALAMAZOO—For July	10 25
For supplies	1 50
125. DURHAM—For August	3 25
127. HARTFORD—For August	29 50
130. HALIFAX—For August	20 50
132. CAMDEN—For August	10 00
136. DULUTH—For August	15 70
137. JOHNSTOWN—For August	6 00
140. BISMARCK—For July	1 75
144. FRESNO—For September	8 25
146. CHARLESTON—For August	9 75
154. ANN ARBOR—For August	4 00
155. SHREVEPORT—For July	4 25
156. ASPEN—For August	2 50
163. SUPERIOR—For July	3 00
164. FRANKFORT—For July	5 00
166. ADRIAN—For August	6 25
167. SCHENECTADY—For August	3 50
168. MUSKEGON—For August	3 25
170. TACOMA—For August	9 25
175. PUEBLO—For June	14 75
177. SPRINGFIELD—For August	22 50
For supplies	4 50
179. LEADVILLE—For September	5 50
182. AKRON—For July	10 00
188. WACO—For July	10 00
For supplies	3 00
190. OMAHA—For July	63 25
For supplies	7 50
191. WINNIPEG—For August	28 50
For supplies	1 50
193. SPOKANE—For August	16 25
For supplies	3 35
196. LOGANSPORT—For supplies	1 50
198. FORT WORTH—For August	13 75
199. ZANESVILLE—For August	14 25
202. SEATTLE—For July	25 00
For supplies	3 00
203. BLUFF CITY—For September	6 75
205. JAMESTOWN—For August	10 50
206. SEDALIA—For September	4 50
213. ROCKFORD—For August	$7 00
214. BOHEMIAN—For August	6 00
216. SPRINGFIELD—For August	17 75
218. SIOUX FALLS—For August	13 50
220. COLUMBUS—For August	6 25
223. MARYSVILLE—For August	7 00
227. CRIPPLE CREEK—For July	6 50
230. DANVILLE—For July	10 00
231. SAN JOSE—For July	12 25
For supplies	4 50
233. NIAGARA FALLS—For August	6 25
249. FORT SMITH—For August	3 50
250. BEAVER VALLEY—For August	8 75
252. BRIDGEPORT—For July and August	23 00
255. ANACONDA—For August	12 00
260. FINDLAY—For August	5 75
263. ASHEVILLE—For August	3 25
268. FULTON COUNTY—For July	4 25
269. SOUTH OMAHA—For August	1 75
275. SANTA CRUZ—For bal. April to July, inc.	7 75
282. GRASS VALLEY—For May, June, July	8 25
286. MARION—For July and August	7 50
296. LIMA—For June and July	10 75
300. PORT HURON—For August	8 75
For supplies	15
309. NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For August	2 00
For supplies	40
310. LOWELL—For July	2 50
For supplies	20
312. BURLINGTON—For August	5 75
316. NORTH ADAMS—For August	4 25
318. EAST LIVERPOOL—For June	2 00
320. OSWEGO—For August and September	6 50
321. GREENVILLE—For April, May and June	6 00
324. RACINE—For August	5 75

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1. PHILADELPHIA—For August	17 25
2. CINCINNATI—For August	18 75
3. ST. LOUIS—For August	21 00
5. ROCHESTER—For August	3 50
6. CLEVELAND—For August	10 75
7. NEW YORK—For August	67 00
8. NEWARK—For August	11 25
9. CHICAGO—For August	37 25
10. MILWAUKEE—For August	19 00
11. BALTIMORE—For August	12 75
13. ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For August	5 50
14. INDIANAPOLIS—For August	5 25
15. EVANSVILLE—For August	6 00
16. PITTSBURGH—For August	8 25
18. BELLEVILLE—For August	4 25
19. COLUMBUS—For August	5 00
20. OMAHA—For August	2 25
21. DETROIT—For August	9 00

PRESSMEN.

6. LINCOLN—For July	1 25
For supplies	35
7. NEWARK—For July and part August	5 50
For supplies	15
8. BOSTON—For May	10 00
10. AKRON—For August and September	14 00
For supplies	40
15. NEW ORLEANS—For August and pt. Sept.	4 00
38. BALTIMORE—For August	7 25
46. DALLAS—For July	3 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1. NEW YORK—For August	70 00
2. BOSTON—For September	18 00
For supplies	25
7. PHILADELPHIA—For August	5 50
10. BALTIMORE—For July	3 50
11. BOSTON—Electrotypers—For August	6 75
12. MILWAUKEE—For charter	5 00
17. WASHINGTON—Electrotypers—For August	6 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

3. CHICAGO—Typefounders—For July	19 25
3. BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For July	28 75
1. BOSTON—Mailers—For June and July	22 00
2. MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For July and August	13 00
Per capita on card of R. M. Wyman	3 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—Sale of merchandise	4 00
Thos. Hardy (deceased)	9 85
SUNDRIES—Individual subscriptions to Journal	36 51
Total	$41,386 05

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,240 90
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	141 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	116 00
W. B. LEWIS—Salary to date	25 00
HUGO MILLER—Salary to Sept. 1, '94	80 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—Per capita tax for August	89 35
A. W. THOMSON—Official postage	1 80
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, Treasurer	1,787 14
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—Postage	12 69
Wrappers	10 25
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing No. 3, Vol. 6	209 50
EXPENSES—	
H. M. Ives, balance expenses to St. Louis conference I. P. P. U.	22 00
100 sheets carbon paper	4 00
H. C. McFarland, expenses to St. Louis conference I. P. P. U.	34 50
Postage and mailing report of Government Telegraph Committee House hearing	80 00
1,000 Deputy Organizers' envelopes	2 75
1,000 postals and printing	11 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to August 31	5 98
Clerk hire	33 50
Ice for August	2 50
Office rent to September 30, 1894	18 00
Janitor's services for August	6 00
Special agent's services at Louisville obtaining railroad rates to convention	17 00
122 electrotypes	16 60
H. C. Chandler, engraving label	3 70
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Messages to Frankfort, 29c.; Hoboken, $1.34; Pittsburg, 25c.; from Pittsburg, 77c.; Philadelphia, 40c.; to Philadelphia, 40c.; Springfield, 29c., 65c.; Washington, 46c.; Springfield, 25c.; Richmond, 50c.; St. Louis, 31c.; Colorado Springs, 60c.; to Fredericksburg, 98c., 56c., 59c.; Grass Valley, $1; from Colorado Springs, 40c.; Galveston, $1.16; to Galveston, 88c.; Pittsburg, 25c.; Fargo, 60c.; Springfield, 25c.; Baltimore, $1.27, 40c., 85c., 40c., 49c.; St. Louis, 55c.; Dayton, 25c.; Cleveland, 43c., 67c.; Baltimore, 40c.; Cleveland, 25c.; Springfield, 25c.; Chicago, 59c.	19 98
33 small labels	7 74
E. T. Oburn, services auditing books A. G. Wines	16 00
Sam Lellingwell, services auditing books A. G. Wines	16 00
C. B. Nicolls, services auditing books A. G. Wines	16 00
Postal Telegraph Co.—Messages from Toronto, 50c.; to Denver, 60c., 80c., 60c.; Akron, 27c.; Worcester, 68c.; Washington, 40c.; Lincoln, 58c., 70c., 97c.; Milwaukee,	

53c.; from Washington, 40c.; to Louisville, 25c.; Washington, 40c.; St. Louis, 31c., 25c., 57c.; Milwaukee, 35c., 25c.; Detroit, $1.29; Chicago, 57c.; Kansas City, 59c.; Baltimore, 64c., 40c.; Pittsburg, 35c.; Baltimore, 76c. $14 01
Stenographic report of St. Louis conference with I. P. P. U. 17 50
2 seals 4 00
1 cash box 1 75
Clerk hire 33 50
2,500 traveling cards 17 50
H. C. McFarland, telegrams 3 68
1 box McGill's fastners 25
1 300-page journal 2 50
1 quart ink 70
500 sheets copy paper 75
1 box pins 25
31 individual ledgers 49 30
Postage, expressage, etc., to date 4 72

BURIAL FUND—
1235. New Orleans, No. 17—On account of the death of J. R. Rivero 50 00
1236. Philadelphia, No. 2—W. R. Work 50 00
1237. Scranton, No. 112—J. H. Brayton 50 00
1238. Bostou Stereotypers', No. 2—Richard Gill 50 00
1239. German-American (Columbus), No. 19—Wm. Erpelding 50 00
1240. Philadelphia, No. 2—W. W. Wold 50 00
1241. Philadelphia, No. 2—J. G. Haly 50 00
1242. Watertown, No. 308—J. A. McGlynn 50 00
1243. Fargo, No. 186—G. S. Sloan 50 00
1244. Quincy, No. 59—R. S. Russell 50 00

Total $4,709 79

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand August 25, 1894 ..... $39,160 74
Receipts to September 10, 1894 ..... 2,225 31
$41,386 05
Expenditures 4,709 79
Balance on hand $36,676 26

Auditing Committees' Reports.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

In accordance with Section 1, Article XII, of the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, relative to auditing accounts, Messrs. E. T. Oburn, C. B. Nicolls and Sam L. Leffingwell, members of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, were appointed as an auditing committee to audit the accounts, etc., of Secretary-Treasurer A. G. Wines from March 1, 1894, to August 31, 1894, inclusive; and Messrs. Geo. Chance, Wm. J. Sloan and W. W. Williams, members of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, were appointed to audit the books and accounts of James J. Dailey, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts represented in the International Typographical Union, for the same period; and below will be found the result of the investigation.

W. B. PRESCOTT, President.

Secretary-Treasurer's Accounts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5, 1894.

To W. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—Your committee selected to audit the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union for the six months commencing March 1, 1894, have performed the duties assigned us and herewith submit our report:

1894.
Mar. 1. Cash balance $39,123 93
Mar. 1. Due by local unions 129 00
$39,252 93
Aug. 31. Receipts to date $48,146 19
Aug. 31. Due by local unions 168 65
48,314 84
Total receipts $87,567 77
Expenditures 50,449 90
Balance $37,117 87

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Mar. 1. Balance on hand $23,060 15
Aug. 31. Receipts to date 13,894 61
Total $36,954 76
Total disbursements 22,166 40
Balance $14,788 36

GENERAL FUND.

Mar. 1. Balance on hand $7,417 08
Aug. 31. Receipts to date 11,104 99
Aug. 31. Due by local unions 168 65
Total $18,690 72
Total disbursements 8,601 99
Balance 10,088 73

PRINTERS' HOME FUND.

Mar. 1. Balance on hand $1,492 82
Aug. 31. Receipts to date 9,292 15
Total $10,784 97
Transferred to J. J. Dailey 9,662 16
Balance 1,122 81

BURIAL FUND.

Mar. 1. Balance on hand $7,282 88
Aug. 31. Receipts to date 13,854 44
Total $21,137 32
Total disbursements 10,019 35
Balance 11,117 97
Total $37,117 87

ASSETS.

Indianapolis National Bank claim $19,922 05
Fletcher's Bank deposit 16,999 57
Cash on hand 20 60
On deposit with gas company 7 00
Due by local unions $168 65
Total $37,117 87

Respectfully submitted,
E. T. OBURN,
C. B. NICOLLS,
SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1894.

To William B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—The committee appointed by you for the purpose of auditing the accounts, books, etc., of James J. Dailey, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, would respectfully report that they have examined the books, vouchers, check-book, checks, bank book and papers of that officer from March 1 to Aug. 31, 1894, and find them correct in every particular. The following is the statement:

1894. RECEIPTS.

March 1. Balance on hand at last report $14,062 53
30. Received from A. G. Wines 1,643 19
April 14. Int. on deposit at Drexel & Co's 156 91
30. Received from A. G. Wines 1,531 72
May 29. Received from A. G. Wines 1,745 26
June 29. Received from A. G. Wines 1,331 12
30. Int. on deposit at Drexel & Co's 195 00
Aug. 6. Received from A. G. Wines 1,453 92
30. Received from A. G. Wines 1,787 14
Total receipts $23,906 79

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures from March 1, 1894, to August 31, 1894 (an itemized account of which accompanies this report and is marked Exhibit A*) $10,609 51
Cash balance to the credit of the fund Aug. 31, 1894 ..... 13,297 28

RECAPITULATION.

August 31, 1894—
Cash to the credit of the fund in the hands of Drexel & Co $13,436 26
From which should be deducted checks Nos. 681, 682 (W. B. Prescott, $25; Equitable Trust Co., $125; for which receipts have been received, orders drawn but checks not yet returned) 150 00
$13,286 26
Cash bal. in hands of treasurer 11 02
$13,297 28

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEORGE CHANCE,
WM. J. SLOAN,
W. W. WILLIAMS,
Auditing Committee.

*As all matter contained in Exhibit A was previously published by Treasurer Dailey in his monthly reports in the columns of the JOURNAL President Prescott decided it was unnecessary to reproduce it here.

CAPITAL applies to Congress and obtains bounties every time. But capital never shares its congressional aid with labor unless compelled to do so by labor itself. It is only through organization that labor ever gains favor from employing capital. Every workingman should think of this fact and strive unceasingly to organize every branch of industry. Bring in the unconverted.

To the CRAFT

Within the past two years it has been demonstrated, beyond a question of a doubt, that the typesetting machines are a success and that they are now being rapidly introduced. It is also a fact that in all large cities where machines have been introduced, experts have been imported and

Home Talent Not Recognized.

Still the army of "unemployed" are expected to keep up the high rate of wages paid the expert, and in return the "expert" pulls out and sets so much type that raw learners can not compete, and even if the difference in wages is half, the publisher figures that the learner is the most expensive; consequently the rank and file must equip themselves some other way. But how? has been the question. We think we have solved the problem. We have made a

Fac-Simile Key-Board

Of the Mergenthaler machine and are now ready to take orders. This key-board has the same motion, the space bar moves the same, and in all respects it is identical. In making a key-board we could have made one a great deal cheaper, but we felt that unless it was identical it would not be a success. There are nearly 300 pieces, and every piece has to be made perfect.

One thing we would impress upon the minds of printers, and this is the fact that simply buying a key-board will not make you an expert.

You Must Practice on It.

One thing about a learner going on a machine is that he will endeavor to set as much type as he possibly can, and while he can do so at once by simply using one finger on each hand, he makes a great mistake. Because if he were not eager to accomplish so much he would use all his fingers, and even his thumbs. In fact, he would systematize the key-board, taking advantage of all the combinations possible, "the," "tion," "ing," etc.

It is a fact that nine out of every ten operators are not able to use but one finger on each hand, and it has been caused, as we said before, by being too eager at the start.

We would suggest that these machines can be bought by chapels or by unions, thus enabling home people to acquire a knowledge they never will get otherwise. The parties comprising this company are both practical men, one being a machinist from the Lynotype factory, and the other a union printer for fourteen years, and an operator for three.

The price of the machine is $18. Machines will be sent C. O. D. by express; otherwise cash, by money order or draft, must accompany each order.

Acme Key-Board Co., 1554 California Street, Denver, Col.

SID EASTWOOD, Manager.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON, No. 171.—C. L. Sweets, 19 18th St.
BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, M. S. Wheeler, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA, No. 281.—F. O. Schuman, 2246 Railroad Ave.
FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, John P. Tyrrell, 1009 Chester St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—President, J. E. Andrews; Vice-President, C. A. Lander, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Sydney Waite; Recording Secretary, W. H. Vorhees; Board of Directors, David Kerr, C. E. Walker, C. G. Robinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. A. Miller, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.— A. S. Crane, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. E. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—Jack T. Waldorf, Mercury.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—E. A. Chambers, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Braudt, Expositor.
GUELPH, ONT., No. 259.—Andrew Anderson, Box 543.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—C. W. Glazebrook, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—John Burns, 213 Cannon St., East.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeou, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plaut, 637 Ellis St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cuinn, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, G. C. Ash; Vice-President, Eugene Whitaker; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813; Recording Secretary, W. J. Matthews; Executive Committee, Thos. McCaffery, Chairman.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Audrew, Moruing Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, C. W. Rhodes.
DURANGO, No. 69.—Chas. E. Starr.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Ruuyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—President, A. S. Curtiss; Vice-President, John Trankla; Financial Secretary, E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.; Corresponding Secretary, T. Sampson; Treasurer, E. H. Crocker; Sergeant-at-Arms, Phil Gray. Union meets second Saturday in month.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. M. King, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Holliugsworth, 505 Cedar St.; Vice-President, A. V. D. Taylor, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. J. Johnson, News office.
TAMPA, No. 299.—M. D. Cushing.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. C. Winfrey.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. J. A. McNeely, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, G. E. Esterling; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, T. N. Francis; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Rathgeber; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, W. A. Hornish; Business Committee, T. J. O'Brien, Chairman; F. V. Johnson, J. E. Miles, J. D. Campbell, J. T. Hughes, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—Ant. E. Suk, 523 Blue Island Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—Alfred Bjornback, 262 N. Carpenter St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—J. L. Danielson, 35 Gault Place.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—William Ments, Lock Box 322.
FREEPORT, No. 298.—W. A. C. Dunham, Journal.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 204 Grant Ave.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA, No. 29.—J. A. Onyun, 203 Ellis St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, B. F. Monger; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood; Treasurer, R. S. Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—Preston C. Goss, 162 S. Pearl St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, T. T. Fedlar; Recording Secretary, Charles Hays; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, C. L. Drummond; Vice-Prosideut, H. A. Rogers; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 30; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Lew H. Green, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, Ed. French, Ed. Aborn.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—Will Endsler, Leader office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Fred Felix, Box 80.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown, care M. Cullaton & Co.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, Wm. Scherman; Vice-President, N. N. Snyder; Recording Secretary, F. M. Hull; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, W. B. Fisher; Vice-President, D. W. Foster; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, G. W. Gorman, Nonpareil office, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, J. M. Holaday, P. E. Spencer, P. H. Katzenmeyer; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, D. W. Reid; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, D. W. Reid, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, K. V. Snorf, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, Harry Tillotson; Chairman Executive Committee, R. E. Brown, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Dentschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—G. M. Allender, care Sun office.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Louis Huff, 224 Andricks St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—W. F. Hill, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. W. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts. Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, H. A. Boles; Vice-President, J. G. Kestler; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, T. P. White; Vice-President, J. J. Aberic; Recording Secretary, F. C. Fenn; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer and Trustee of Sinking Fund, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, care C. W. Hardey's.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. E. Pollard, 49 Chestnut St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.

CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—I. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, care Sun.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. J. McFarland, Journal.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—Wm. Grant, 16 Chase Ave.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, S. F. Strangford; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
TAUNTON, No. 289.—F. E. Greenwood, 10 Jefferson.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—President, O. H. Wiggin; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schofield; Financial Secretary, W. Levi Bousquet, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, A. H. Smith; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Baker.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Allison; Financial Secretary, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, F. A. Gallagher; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. G. England.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 69 Prospect St.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 412 Erie St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S. Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—James McDowell, Herald office.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

MERIDIAN, No. 153.—H. B. Wilson, 1010 18th Ave.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, NO. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 413 Washington St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Bartlett; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, Room 419 Mermod and Jaccard Building, Broadway and Locust; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Baner; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, E. M. Lappin; Vice-President, L. W. Smith; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenhack, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—B. J. McMahon, Box 388.

NEBRASKA.

KEARNEY, No. 109.—S. C. G. Grosh, Box 1233.
LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.
SOUTH OMAHA NO. 269.—A. E. Blank, care Daily Stockman.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Cummings; Vice-President, Wm. Kearne; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. E. Gillis; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, James Sullivan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 227.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, J. F. Glavin; Vice-President, F. A. Knight; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, 50 Hanover St.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. McGlick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luehs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, ——— ———; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, 51 Clinton St.; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—J. H. Blakeney, 70 State St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl St.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, J. C. Rauck; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, P. D. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—W. E. Harris, Box 434.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—James Tole, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Nathan Drosher, 161 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
OSWEGO. No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—B. H. Ackert, care Star.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—O. W. Parker, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—A. R. Whipple, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanangh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—M. J. Howlin, 134 Seymour Ave.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—G. E. Hutchins, 13 Summer.
YONKERS, No. 292.—G. H. Allan, 149 Waverly St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 617 8th Ave.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—S. R. Thomas, Box 33.
CANTON, No. 219.—A. C. Musselman, 12 E. 8th St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, W. E. Landis; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
PIQUA, No. 234.—W. T. Caldwell, 532 W. High St.
PORTSMOUTH, No. 222.—Jas. Kennedy, Tribune.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—E. S. Ralph, 200 E. Southern Ave.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 115.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Wick Flower; Vice-President, M. R. Cole; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, H. E. Rowe, E. K. Hull, Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, NO. 283.—W. C. Seaman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—A. Brock, Independent.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, G. F. Halsey; Treasurer, Rose M. Glason; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, Oregonian office, Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, Capt. John O'Brien, Chairman; H. L. Darr, W. S. Beattie, John Rhodes, W. G. Hill, W. M. Kelley, Ed Kielst.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—O. B. Kean, Times office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Joe G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foyo, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Hans, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
MCKEESPORT, No. 160.—J. M. Campbell, 755 5th Av.
NEW CASTLE, No. 270.—Eng. Croix, 141 Pittsburgh.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. Mequown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGraw; Financial Secretary, J. B. Cully; Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Klinger, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Cortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, I. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—President, J. E. Clark; Vice-President, H. F. Richards; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ulp; Treasurer, John Coup; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Moorehead; Conductor, F. H. Bennett; Trustees, H. G. Reed, H. F. Richards, S. Gerstenlauer; Executive Committee W. R. Mulligan, James Shiffer, Wilson Bussler, C. B. Gibson, Gus Guilka.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, W. H. Martin; Vice-President, G. H. Russell; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Cowdery, 33 Peeples St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Cook; Sergeant-at-Arms, Spence Smith.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, Theodore Perry; Vice-President, J. T. Gary; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, C. S. Bell; Vice-President, E. T. Austin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. E. Harrington, Box 194; Recording Secretary, S. W. Teagarden; Treasurer, C. E. McLaughlin; Chairman Board of Directors, C. N. McLaughlin; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, S. T. Lockett; Vice-President, O. A. Eylar; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, J. F. Fahm; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, I. L. Woods, Chairman; P. W. Alterman, J. A. Florer; Treasurer, G. M. Anderson.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, Bat Bacon; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, A. Beard; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—J. Jourdan, Temple.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—A. N. Rainville, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, W. R. Pike, care of Virginian; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Landmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. McCauley; Board of Trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeier.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strathman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. K. Schwrar, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
PORT TOWNSEND, No. 208.—L. F. Shaw, Leader.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—A. W. Wehner, Everett, Wash.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 19[illegible].—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, No. 26.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, F. M. Milligan; Vice-President, Ned Sims; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—C. H. Hansen, 124 Park St.
LA CROSSE, NO. 274.—Carl Dalton, 117 N. 4th St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center St.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Chas. Northey, News office West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, 200 Worth St., New York City.
1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Paul Walther, care Democrat, 614 Chestnut St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 829 S. 6th St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 16 La Force Park.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—Heinrich Lange, 137 Sterling Ave.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 1738 Milwaukee Ave.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Anton Dolletzki, 619 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, care Post-Zeitung.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich St.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—William Hoehne, 828 S. 17th St.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 405 St. Aubin Ave.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care Hornstein Bros.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6, LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—C. Ryan, 96 Hammond St.
9, NEW YORK—J. Smith, 101 W. 101st St.
10. AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers, care Werner Printing Co.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18. MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—J. F. Neubich, 1126 S. 12th.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3216 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46. DALLAS, TEX.—Robert Nolan, 236 Main St.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—W. C. Elliott, 2 Pearl St.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Phillips, 850 Otto St.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 16 Coleman St.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. B. Linnger, Journal.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12, WILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—W. T. Bruce, 582 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Lane, 69 N St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 I St., N. E.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—J. M. Rennie, 61 Bleeker St.
22, CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Jackson, 969 Lorain St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—Wm. Klager, 586 E. Buchtel Ave.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Shea, B. 13, 127 La Salle St.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEX.—Harvey Walker, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Theo. P. Healy, 93 Western Ave.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—J. A. Belland, 115 3rd St., S. E.
5. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—J. J. Griffin, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. Hardten, 1452 N. 19th St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Teraulcy.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—J. S. Simmons, 73 Gerrard St.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 13 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.

The Typographical Journal.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 1, 1894. No. 5.

AKRON AGAIN.

Sharp Correspondence Between the Presidents of Contending Organizations.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13, 1894.

W. B. Prescott, Prest. I. T. U.:

Dear Sir: Yours of the 11th to hand and contents noted, will say in reply to same that I am still of the opinion that the International Typographical Union is violating the agreement, and let you use your own definition of amety, amnesty or armistice, eather word will bind you to let any pressman holding an International Printing Pressmen's Union card work beside a man holding an International Typographical Union card, provided the International Printing Pressmen's Union can get the situation and vice versa.

See McF. answer in stenographer's report in answer to Mr. Johnson's question as to the mutual understanding of the word "amnesty."

Will say that where a journeman is to be employed, I would presume that if the foreman was an International Typographical Union man he would employ a man holding International Typographical Union card and vice versa.

But the Akron matter is something different as the employer does the employing of the foreman and they have, while these articles of agreement are pending, the right to hire and discharge their foreman, and can place another pressman in charge irrespective of what organization he may hold a card in.

Will further state that Mr. Bookwalter was under salary as foreman of "The Werner Co." before the conference, and the fact of him being put to work could under no circumstances be construed as an invasion of your rights "where we (you) are located" and the firm should be privileged to put him into active services whenever they see fit.

You intimate that Mr. B. could be granted an International Typographical Union card and at the same time hold an International Printing Pressmen's Union card, when you say that the International Printing Pressmen's Union's law is "inflexible" that he (B) can't hold both cards.

Now pray where do you or any other International Typographical Union official get the authority to issue any other than a provisional membership card, (and they can only be issued in isolate places where no union exists) why McF., when accused of issuing cards he emphatically stated that no International Typographical Union official had the right to issue cards.

Will close stating that I would be very much disappointed were the pending agreement to abrogate, as it will compel the International Printing Pressmen's Union to use the same methods of warfare as the International Typographical Union has used, i. e., assisting the employer to crush our fellow men that happen to be fortunate (?) enough to owe allegiancy to another organization.

I am fraternally yours,

Theo. F. Galoskowsky,
Prest. I. P. P. U.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15, 1894.

Theo. F. Galoskowsky, President International Printing Pressmen's Union:

Sir—Yours of Sept. 13 at hand, and though still holding to the opinion that in resisting the appointment of Mr. Bookwalter as foreman of the Werner plant we are in the wrong, you neglect to show what portion of the agreement, understanding or conversation can be cited as upholding your contention. To say "See McF.'s answer in stenographer's report in answer to Mr. Johnson's question as to the mutual understanding of the word 'amnesty,'" is ambignous, to say the least. I can see nothing going to support your position in anything McFarland said, and the reference thereto can only be made with the intention of beclouding the question in the minds of our membership. The same can also be said of your reference to my definition of the words amety, amnesty and armistice. A glance through Webster will convince any one that I did not attempt to usurp the office of lexicographer in order to maintain my side of the controversy. The definitions given were in strict accord with those of that acknowledged authority. I do not propose to allow the question to be burked by such quibbles as these. I have determined to place this correspondence before the craft, and let them judge as to the merits of unsupported assertions and those corroborated by reasonable and legitimate deductions from the record.

You say that while the articles of agreement are pending the Werner people can hire a foreman irrespective of what organization he may hold a card in. (It follows that if this is true of the foreman it is equally true of journeymen.) Again I ask for some evidence in substantiation of this assertion. We should remember that reiteration is not by any means the equivalent of or a substitute for evidence. Leaving this consideration aside, if your idea is to prevail there is no armistice, for the present position of neither organization will be respected. How can there be peace when members are to be permitted, and even encouraged, in supplanting each other? There are several offices throughout the country where we might do the same thing you are attempting to enforce at Akron, but do you think it would be conducive to harmony? It would produce a worse state of affairs than has existed yet. This is patent to any one acquainted with the situation, and the conferrees would have been foolish, indeed, to leave such a loophole. Permit me here to direct attention to the fact that the only manner, from a legal standpoint, by which the conference committees could have arranged for such a condition as you desire to see in Akron was by recommending an interchange of cards. This was beyond the conferrees' power, and the question was never even broached.

You are certainly acting under misinformation when you say that Mr. Bookwalter was under salary as foreman of the Werner Co. before the conference. He was in the employ of the company doing some experimental work in the Chicago Herald office, but he was not engaged as foreman of the Werner plant at Akron. And there is no such contract in existence now. I say this on the authority of Mr. G. C. Berry, Jr., assistant treasurer of the company, who has also expressed his willingness to pay a reward of $50 if any contract of such a nature can be produced. Assuming you are right on this point, I wish to say that if yourself or colleagues were aware that such an agreement or understanding had been had, you should have informed the conference. A solution might have been found there much more easily than is possible now. If you had this knowledge and failed to disclose it you were guilty of a piece of sharp practice amounting to deception. So far as I am aware there was no concealment on the part of our representatives.

I can not permit to go unnoticed your perversion of my reference to Mr. Bookwalter's joining our union. I said nothing whatever about his obtaining membership except in the ordinary way, and your inference or insinuation that the International officers were to issue him a card is entirely gratuitous.

If there is a disposition on the part of your committee to nullify the agreement you should come out and say so, and not endeavor to do so under the cloak of such a shallow and wholly untenable pretense as I conceive your present claim to be.

McFarland is still out of the city. Yours,

W. B. Prescott.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 19, 1894.

W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

Sir—Replying to yours of the 15th, will say that I am not at all surprised at your resisting the appointment of Mr. Bookwalter as foreman of the Werner Co., as it is in strict accordance with your past unfair action toward our organization, which you started by not delivering the communication addressed to the Atlanta convention by the International Printing Pressmen's Union, which was placed in your hands for safe delivery; had you been true to that trust the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union would be long since standing shoulder to shoulder against those whom would dare to dispute our way.

Your endeavor to show that I have neglected to show what portion of the agreement should prevent the International Typographical Union from resisting said appointment is in keeping with your quibbling over technicalities, and I see it will be useless to try, in my humble way, to make you understand what I mean when referring to the part of the agreement "that all hostilities cease."

Mr. McFarland said "entirely" when Mr. Johnson asked "that all warfare in all parts, and all cases shall stop entirely," and if you do not construe the action of the International Typographical Union at Akron as being contrary to the spirit of said agreement by threatening to strike if an International Printing Pressmen's Union man is put to work, then we differ vastly on the meaning of the term.

Will again say that I understand the agreement as follows: That under no circumstances could a man holding an International Printing Pressmen's Union card refuse to work with a man holding an International Typographical Union card, and vice versa, and should an International Printing Pressmen's Union strike because a man holding an International Typographical Union card was put to work, they would be violating the agreement entered upon by the conference committee, of which you was not a member.

I assure you that when we went into the conference we did not go prepared to make, or leave points open that could be evaded; we went into it in the same open manner that has characterized the International Printing Pressmen's Union during its brief existence.

Will say in all candor that I thought the term amity was used, but will abide by the verbatim report, and still claim, setting all your quibbling on technical points aside, that your organization is not standing by the agreement of the conference, but I will "remember that reiteration is by no means the equivalent or a substitute for evidence," and I will also remember that you, after admitting that the term amnesty was used, are trying to transform it to armistice, it again shows that you claim rights which you would deny me.

If the word "amnesty" is ambiguous, and you were aware of the fact at the time it was used, it was your plain duty to mention the fact to the committee to make matters as you well knew was their desire—plain—see page 19: "Prescott—I would make a remark. It is the idea of having this matter plain and not ambiguous." To do this would have been little enough for you to do in return for the courtesies extended to you by the majority of the International Printing Pressmen's Union committee in allowing you entire freedom of speech; in fact, allowed you to dictate the course of the International Typographical Union committee, which you did through the entire proceedings.

In regard to placing the correspondence before the craft, you have my full consent as long as you do not get them into print before I get a copy, which has been done with one of your communications sent to the Akron Labor Council, of Akron, the same appearing in the Beacon before the Akron Labor Council had seen the letter.

If I am acting under misinformation in regard to Mr. Bookwalter being under salary from "The Werner Co.," I have letters to show, should I deem it necessary, and the word of my informant is far superior to that of Mr. Berry, Jr., as he (Mr. Berry, Jr.) has forfeited my confidence by refusing to keep his part of a contract to which I have seen his O. K. and signature some time previous to the conference, which contract he admits over his own signature September 14, 1894.

The reason the reward is offered if any contract of the salary question can be produced is, I presume, that it is a verbal contract.

I find in yours—"assuming you are right on this point," etc.—will say that I am confident that you was aware that we had negotiated for a settlement with "The Werner Co.," and that Mr. McFarland extracted a promise from the firm that Mr. B. should not be put into active service until the Conference Committee had met, and it was understood, as far as I knew, that Mr. B. would go to work not later than August 27. It was under these conditions that No. 42 and 4 of the International Printing Pressmen's Union declared the strike (?) off. And had the firm stood by their promise like men Mr. Bookwalter would be in active service to-day. Will further say that I can see no propriety in your claim that it concerned the conference, as Mr. McFarland would only agree to "all hostilities ceasing" that the proposition should not be considered "retroactive." (See p. 7.)

But I will say had Mr. B. taken charge and discharged a person holding an International Typographical Union card simply because of that fact, then our side would be violating the agreement, and I firmly resent the insult you offer our committee by accusing them of "sharp practice amounting to deception."

In regard to Mr. Bookwalter joining the International Typographical Union, I will quote from a letter from that gentleman, which he can substantiate: "Mr. McFarland wants to arrange to have the foreman at Akron shops to hold International Typographical and International Printing Pressmen's Union cards at the same time, and claims to be able to give me such card from the International Typographical Union, to protect the firm against any strike of the comps." Is this "sharp practice amounting to deception?" or is it deception pure and simple on the part of the Second Vice-President of the International Typographical Union? And I inferred from yours of the 11th that by granting such a card you would only be resorting to "some of the many expedients that administrators of the law find necessary when it is discovered that an enactment will work injury rather than prove beneficial, owing to peculiar circumstances," a privilege you claim.

Will say that if the International Typographical Union was composed, in the entire, of men whom studied the laws so as to know how to successfully evade them, we would nullify the agreement at once, and I assure you we would say so without any hesitancy. Will further state, if we did not have more confidence in the equity of the International Typographical Union in convention assembled, than we have been taught to have in you, by your past and present conduct, in evading the point of justice due the International Printing Pressmen's Union, I assure you the agreement would not reach the International Typographical Union at Louisville with our consent, but we are satisfied that you can't lead, blindly, the members of the International Typographical Union any longer, as your unmanly course at Akron has opened their eyes, and I believe with my colleagues on the committee, that you would only be too happy to have the International Printing Pressmen's Union take steps of declaring all off (which would be compulsory were it not that the meeting of the International Typographical Union was so near at hand), so that you could parade yourself before the delegates at Louisville as having followed us, "waving an olive branch," and

(Continued on Page 3.)

FROM THE HOME.

Graphic and Poetic Sketch of Scenes in the Far West.

Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, Sept. 17.—Affairs at the Home are of a more cheerful description than heretofore, there being less severe sickness and a reduced mortuary exhibit, though the weather has been less favorable. More cold and change of climature has been experienced during the past three months than for the year previous. We have also an increased family—from twenty-three to thirty-four.

Our farm, thanks to the unusual rainfall, has proven an unlooked-for success. The yield of radishes, onions, turnips, beets, squashes, corn, etc., has been bountiful, producing some very fine specimens, also a large quantity of excellent fodder for our sleek and prolific cows and horses. The poultry have also contributed largely to our daily provender. We are never short of excellent butter, eggs and milk.

The prairie schooner seems to have made this point a Mecca this season. At intervals they come sailing along in companies of two, three or more, and pitch their tents within range of our telescope. It is diverting to watch the white canvas tops of these caravans trailing slowly across the plain. When they halt tents are pitched in true circus style and promptness, the mules unharnessed and stoves or kettles placed for housekeeping. 'Tis curious to watch this Gypsy maneuvering and the dexterity by which it is accomplished. Meals are rudely prepared, and whole families, perched upon wagons, boxes and the ground, munch in undisturbed tranquility. Some are driven to it by misfortune, whilst others take this free and easy method of traversing the plains for discovery or pleasure. Much of the distress is attributed to the dry season in Kansas. One day a whole house appeared, as if dropped from the skies. It was upon a truck. These people must have come to stay.

Another feature of this locality is the immense herds of cattle, horses and sheep—goats, also, and prime ones, too—that appear and disappear occasionally. They flash suddenly upon the horizon and pass out of sight as mysteriously. They are always shiny and round, but from whence do they glean this fatness? It appears strange in contrast with the missing verdure.

The vigorous whistling of the little steam yacht on the artificial lake, in full view of the Home, tells that parties of pleasure have kept the Casino lively this summer. It is a pleasant place to pass the delightful evenings.

Indebted to the courtesy of the superintendent, I had a drive through the "Garden of the Gods." Art galleries in wealthy cities may be grand, but this art gallery of nature is glorious. It surpasses anything in imagination—baffles all portrayal—

> A scene
> That paragons description and wild fame;
> One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens.

Passing through Colorado City, about seven miles from the Home, you come to the entrance. This paradise is well defended by two immense walls of stone, rising perpendicular as a steeple 350 feet in the air, and extending right and left over acres of extent. This monster embattlement is pierced on the outside with holes, as if it had undergone many fierce bombardments. The entrance between these Titanic defenses is no more than forty feet in width, and is as complete a sally-port as if the work of design. These stupendous rocks, their tops reaching the clouds, singular to recite, are barely ten feet thick at the opening. What a gateway this! The interior side contains notches on the margin, up which visitors ascend and perch upon the pinnacle, having more the appearance of pigmies than men. It is an unwelcome perch, to make the timid tremble.

To properly paint the interior and its thousand wonders I would give a king's ransom. It is an immense amphitheater, miles in extent, bristling with startling wonders, great and small. On the inner wall, 150 feet from the earth, is a huge lion in repose, his fore paws resting over his pedestal, as plainly wrought as if sculp-

tured there by hand of man. It strikes the eye at once, so palpable is it. How came it there? Go ask the gods. Further on is a vast seal, perched upright on a pillar of rock, each outline perfect, putting speculation to the blush. Next a perfect sphynx, a copy of that of Egypt, rises boldly from the soil. There has it gazed for untold time before the race of Adam. Leaving this, you are brought to view the mushroom grove. This consists of numerous pillars of stone, each surmounted by a flat cap of the same material, having the look of a mushroom. They range from twenty to thirty feet in height. These tops are separate from the base and rest as they fell during the volcanic upheaval. So it is with the balancing rock. Upon a platform (as though specially constructed), the top of which resembles a cone of about ten inches in breadth, rests a granite boulder twenty-five feet in height and seventy-five in circumference. Imagine this huge mass hurtling red-hot through the air, almost the size of a house, and landing exactly upon its center of gravity. There it rests, immovable, though 'twould seem you might upset it with your hand. The plants, trees and shrubbery by which these are surrounded are inartistically beautiful, entrancing in their wild grandeur.

But I must stop. To mention a tithe of these natural volcanic freaks would fill a volume. They are grand in the extreme—awesome, inspiring. Mind is o'erpowered in their contemplation. Too grotesque, distinct for chance, by what power came they? Man's work dwindles into nothingness in comparison.

I can not speak of Manitou, into which fairy spot we passed when leaving this herculean dream behind. It is the wonder of a life compressed into a few brief ecstatic hours. That ride will encircle like a halo the enjoyments of a lifetime.

ROWLAND HILL.

California Items.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 20.—During the month of August a new evening paper was launched on the sea of journalism in this city. It is called the Times, and is owned and controlled by twelve printers, all members of No. 46. Politically, it supports the People's party. The first issue was very creditable to the managers.

In the JOURNAL for August 15 a correspondent takes occasion to inform the craft that eight hours constitute a day's work in New York State, and that none but citizens of the United States are to be employed on State or municipal work, whether done by contract or otherwise. This has been the constitutional law of California since July 4, 1879. Section 3, of Article XIX, constitution of California, provides that no Chinese shall be employed on any State, county, municipal or other public work, except in punishment for crime. Section 17, Article XX, provides that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work on all public work.

I return the compliment of Mr. Hurton, of Chicago, on the notice he recently gave to my correspondence from this city. It shows that the feeble efforts of the JOURNAL's correspondent are read by more persons than the writer, compositor and proofreader.

Labor Day was celebrated in San Francisco and Los Angeles by a street parade of the trades-unions. The turnout was large in both cities, and, as usual, the Typographical Union received well-deserved compliments. In Sacramento a picnic was held for the benefit of the A. R. U., and in Oakland a ball was given in the evening for the benefit of the same organization, both of which were a financial success. The legal Labor Day in this State is the first Monday in October. At the next session of the Legislature steps will be taken to have the date changed to the first Monday in September.

Recently No. 21 authorized its executive committee to accept political cards as advertisements in the Pacific Union Printer. The first candidate to take advantage of the opportunity was the Republican nominee for State Printer. In a very neat two-inch-square ad. appears the following:

A. J. Johnston, of Sacramento, candidate for State Printer. Republican nominee. Honorary member of Sacramento Typographical Union, No. 46.

Whether others will do as much for this excellent craft journal remains to be seen.

The Council of Federated Trades of this city, through the delegates from No. 46, has taken up the question of the Typographical Union label, and by a resolution requested all political candidates to place the same on their cards. Any political candidate refusing to comply with this request will be classed as being opposed to organized labor.

Oakland Typographical Union, No. 36, has adopted a very elaborate machine scale.

Los Angeles Union, No. 174, is waging a strong war against the Times. As that union has been promised the financial support of all the unions in the State, we feel satisfied that this paper will feel the effect of organized labor as they have never felt it before.

The allied trades of New Jersey having organized a State federation, we recognize the name of Mr. Keefer, the president of that body. This gentleman was at one time one of the most active workers for the welfare of the craft on this coast. With Mr. Keefer as president we feel assured that the organization will prove of benefit to the craft in New Jersey. No. 14.

Want Their Per Capita Tax Reduced.

AKRON, O., Sept. 24.—In the closing years of this, the 19th century, after being free for 30 years, the negro is coming to the conclusion that he would rather have a master than be free under these conditions, as the following clipping from a New York daily would indicate:

Col. Stark Oliver, a farmer of Dallas county, formerly a large slave owner, was in town and noticed a lazy looking negro, about thirty years old, lounging in the sun in front of the hotel. The colonel jestingly told him he would like to buy him. The negro, in most serious manner, told the planter he was for sale; that he would sell his liberty and serve him as a slave until his death for only $25 cash. The bargain was struck. A bill of sale was drawn up by a lawyer and signed and the money was paid. Col. Oliver tied his slave to a post while he made some purchases in the town, and when he left for home he fastened a plow line about the negro's neck and led him along. As the colonel left he remarked that he was beginning to feel as he used to back in the 60's.

Ought we not, as intelligent human beings, interest ourselves in such a condition which makes men voluntarily sell themselves into slavery that they may exist upon the earth?

True it was only a negro, but is he not a human being? We thought so once, and fought for his freedom that he might be free as his white brothers. Is not the cause of that mass of humanity, who have nothing to exchange for the necessaries of life but their brains and muscles, our cause? Can we hope to arise out of these environments which are enslaving us more and more each month and each year without benefiting all the rest? No. Impossible. If we rise we must rise together, and if we fall we will fall together. Were not unions founded on the principle of mutual benefit? that their members may be enlightened? to keep up a standard wage and to understand the conditions they live in and if possible better them? This seems to me to be true unionism.

Is it not time, brothers, we look for the cause of labor's enslavement and interest ourselves in our own behalf? Have we no thought for the rising generation of young people who must live in these conditions? We have been allowing capitalists to nominate their tools without almost any opposition, and we, the masses, go to the polls and vote our rights away. If our International body should adopt resolutions at the coming convention allowing subordinate unions to discuss these most important questions after the regular business has been transacted, it would not be long until these conditions would change.

The feeders of No. 1 are full of hope and expectancy at what will be the outcome of the coming convention, and whether they will get that legislation which to them means much, viz.: the reduction of the per capita tax from 25 cents to 15 or 10 cents.

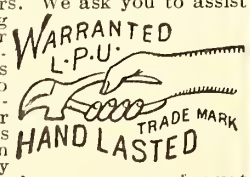
There was a report circulated, presumably by the printing pressmen, that the feeders were going to receive a ten per cent. reduction, but it did not succeed in frightening any one, and everything is moving along serenely. W. P. HILTON.

To Organized Labor Wherever Found.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE
LASTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF AMERICA,
620 ATLANTIC AVE., BOSTON, MASS.

BROTHERS—The Lasters' Protective Union of America has copyrighted a trade-mark, which, when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is hand lasted by union men.

On account of the introduction of so-called lasting machines and "scab" workmen, the L. P. U. of A. deemed it necessary to take some effective means to protect themselves and purchasers of footwear from unscrupulous manufacturers. We ask you to assist us by demanding goods bearing our trade-mark, a facsimile of which is appended. Take no other if it is possible to procure our trade-mark, and as a complete line can be put in stock by retailers, they can have no excuse for not keeping them when once notified. They are sold as cheap as the inferior lasted article, and you get the benefit as well as we.



Rest assured we will give our practical support to any measure of relief calculated to maintain the rights of organized labor, and hoping you will give this request your favorable consideration, we are,

Fraternally yours,
LASTERS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF AMERICA.

BOSTON NEWS.

A Very Lively Meeting of No. 13, With a Jewish Wedding Thrown In.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—No more machines have arrived in town since your last issue, consequently the ranks of the unemployed have not been perceptibly increased. The Globe and Journal are now on a time basis, and although the Herald is setting more than 75 per cent. of the news composition by machines, no attempt at a time basis has as yet been started. What a change has come over us! God help the poor fellows on the street, for surely those remaining at work will do what they can.

Ever since the machines were put in the Globe, not a single hour has been wasted, nearly every man in the composing room having been given an opportunity to learn during his leisure time. The men appreciate this, in fact no man with a conscience could help showing his appreciation, in view of how other composing room employes are considered.

The regular meeting of No. 13 was held in Bumstead Hall on Sunday last. The percentage plan for collecting dues was considered for two hours, amended to suit the most fastidious and then sent to the referendum, where, I predict, a most deserving burial will be tendered it. No man should pay any more dues than the men with whom he is working, where he only receives the same benefit, be he foreman, ad. man, make-up or a member of the brainery or a sleepy correct man. That our dues must be increased or our expenses considerably lessened there can be no doubt, so we will leave the rest to the ways and means committee and the good sense of the majority at the next regular meeting.

The Allied Trades Council came in for a good share of the afternoon's time, and it was finally decided to continue to use every endeavor to sign together, or, this failing, sign separate scales. Mr. Simpson summed this matter up in the proper light, and condemned in no uncertain language an intermediary course. It's about time that some of these "dead game" unionists, who are continually preaching allied trades, central trades, label and boycotted beer, and who are never satisfied to remain quiet while there is a dollar in the treasury, should find some other employment on the fourth Sunday of the month besides taking up the time of busy men.

Louis J. Frazier and "War Horse" Charlie were elected delegates to the N. E. Union. It was quite an interesting contest, some very able men, and some not quite so able, though, perhaps, more prominent, were laid on the shelf.

At 6 P. M. the janitor announced that a Jewish couple were in the ante-room, who had hired the hall from that time till morning for the purpose of celebrating a wedding feast. The doors were thrown open and about a thousand children rushed in while the compositors were not slow in making their exit.

W. O'Dwinell is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Populist ticket, and while he does not expect to be elected, he surely deserves every printer's vote, for a squarer man or a better fellow it would be difficult to find.

There are some very rapid operators in Boston. It is doubtful if any office in the country can compare with the Post in speed. Petey Wyman holds the record on the Herald, with Clarkson and Walsh close by. Dick Cross is considered in the Nancy Hanks class on the Journal, while Melvin, MacKenzie and Cannon on the Globe are fast pushing to the front. The latter gentleman has a record of one error in a three-thousand take of "bids," and that isn't to be sneered at.

News was received here of the suicide of William Mountain in New York, formerly a member of No. 13. There were worse fellows than "Rocky," his principal trouble being the same old story among our craft, shiftlessness, although big-hearted.

The five per cent. assessment recently levied on Boston netted about $1,000. It exactly rubbed out our indebtedness. Now, gentlemen, we have got to have money. Our printing bill was only about $100 last month. Whew! Our monthly circular "said" that our receipts exceeded our expenditures by $40, when in reality a Herald man showed on the floor of the meeting that it should have been $60 the other way; a chairman was found to be in arrears, etc., and still we wonder where we are at. Would it not be well for more than one officer to occasionally affix his name to some of these orders? Two heads are better than one. At all hazards, money we must have. Expenses must go.

Work is dull. Three hundred men are reported idle. J.

IF we would have those around us in pleasant mood, we must at least assume a portion of the faculty ourselves.

That "Judgment" Bomb.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A writer in the last issue of the JOURNAL, who fails to sign his proper name, attempts to "turn the tables" on me because of my article on the Akron pressmen's trouble, by citing what he calls my action as a member of the Law Committee on a proposition that became a law at the session of 1892.

The writer says I "did not vote in the committee against the adoption of the recommendation." The only vote taken in committee on that particular proposition (published in the last issue of the JOURNAL) resulted two in favor and three against—Messrs. Thompson, Robinette and McDonald casting the latter vote. After that vote the pressmen's representative on the committee complained that on the first measure (No. 25) that was a pressmen's matter purely, those representing the compositors were prompt to down it.

As this had been the staple charge for many years (I heard the same thing in committee as far back as 1883), and as the pressmen's representative could not be convinced that the measure was wrong in several particulars and especially could not be carried out, the majority, after reserving a right to cast their votes in convention against the measure, permitted the same to go in on a favorable report on the ground of a purely pressmen's measure. The three gentlemen above named cast their votes against the measure in the convention, but it became a law, and before the next convention it was found to be as it was represented before its adoption. In 1893 the law was repealed.

Let me tell the writer in question that sometimes it proves the quickest way to settle a question by letting such a measure as the one cited become a law. It not only quickly convinces that such law is bad but proves a boomerang to the parties who insist upon having it.

As to the writer's charge that my action in committee was governed by my desire to be President—that is, win votes, I would say that as the pressmen's representative on the committee knew that I would vote against the measure in the convention several days before the election of officers, and as he was not favorable to my candidacy; also that as the vote on the measure was not taken until after the election of President, and that I did vote against it, it is evident my action was not for the purpose he charges.

I believe I have now given attention to all the points in the communication in question worthy of notice. GEO. MCDONALD.

Affairs in the Dominion.

OTTAWA, Sept. 10.—We had a most successful celebration of Labor Day here. In fact the same may be said throughout Canada. Every city vied with each other in a praiseworthy rivalry. Toronto, London, Peterboro, Montreal, Quebec, St. Johns, N. B., had remarkable pageants, and labor men have every reason to feel elated at such a general observance of Labor Day.

Ottawa this year had a larger labor bill of fare than in former years. The Dominion Labor Congress met here and a harmonious session it was too. There was a great deal of work done, which may be summarized thus:

The admission of Patrons of Industry to representation at Congress.

That eight hours be enforced upon government contracts.

That the immigration system be abolished and a system of unemployed citizen colonization be adopted instead.

That union labels be protected against infringement.

Quebec Legislature be petitioned to prohibit all manual labor by children under fourteen years.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—P. J. Jobin, Quebec.

Vice-President—A. R. Macdonald, Ottawa.

Secretary—George W. Dower.

Executive Committee for Ontario—E. A. Connell, D. A. Carey, John Armstrong. Quebec—Langever, Page, Darlington. The next congressional session will be held at London, Ont.

The printers were, as usual, well represented at the congress. There were D. J. O'Donohue, James Coulter, ex-delegate to the International; Geo. W. Dower, John Armstrong, the veteran, from Toronto; Lafontaine, Boudreau and A. P. Pigeon, Montreal; P. M. Draper, A. Choquette, Ottawa; Alfred Cote, Quebec. The representatives of the art preservative are never behind when labor is at stake.

Ottawa pressmen seem to be jubilant at the turn affairs have taken since the Akron trouble. They, like a lot of sensible men, see the advantage of a reunion with the International Typographical Union.

The movement of labor organization is making good headway in Canada. Everywhere the hand of unionism is being strengthened. This argues well for the future. C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

AN UNDERMINING PROPOSITION.

A Proposition and Reply that Will Be Interesting to Old-Timers.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory, and will bring a smile to many of our readers:

JERSEY, ILL., Sept. 8.

Foreman Review, Decatur, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—If you can make it convenient to create a vacancy for me in either job or composing room, I will make things satisfactory with you on the quiet. I want to change my location to a union town, and we might as well make some arrangements beneficiary to both of us. I am an all-around, sober man—no bum. If you are in for a deal of the nature intimated write me this week at this place, or after that time at Bunker Hill.

Yours in the craft,
E. C. HENDRICKS.

DECATUR, ILL., Sept. 15, 1894.

E. C. Hendricks, Bunker Hill, Ill.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 8th inst. at hand and contents noted. In reply I would say most emphatically that I am not in for a deal of the nature intimated.

The foundation principle of true unionism is the fair treatment of fellow-workmen, and no man who has any regard for his manhood or honor would consider a proposition that would deprive a fellow-workman of his equal right to earn a living for pecuniary benefit to himself. and I, for one, should be sorry to see a man who would make such a proposition enter the union. as I consider him unworthy of fellowship in the craft, and unworthy of trust in any position.

Trusting I have made my position clearly understood, I am, sir, Yours for fair dealing.

WILBUR HOPPIN,
Foreman Review.

A Voice in Justification.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 21.—I have read with much interest the articles in regard to the so-called charges against Superintendent Schuman, of the Childs-Drexel Home, in the last two issues of the JOURNAL, and the finding of the investigating committee. Having been an inmate of the Home for nearly four months during the latter part of 1893, I feel that I can not remain silent and do justice to the officials of the Home, against whom the charges were made, and I trust no member will accuse me of "quilling," for I have no favors to gain by telling else than the truth.

In regard to favoritism being shown, I do not believe that such is the case. I think Superintendent Schuman will give me credit for being a very close observer, and I failed to see in the least degree any favoritism to any inmate during my stay there. I think Mr. Schuman is a very just and impartial man, and in every way fitted for the position. Every one must know that it is impossible to please a lot of printers perfectly, when some are sick, and some think they are sick, like Conway; but, on the whole, I think the majority are well satisfied and will bear out my statements. I often wondered what Conway was there for, anyway.

I know that Mr. Schuman was uniformly kind in his treatment of all, and especially so to those who were sick. As to the matron, I never came in contact with any one who seemed to take more interest in those dependent on her than did Mrs. Schuman. While some may have found fault with her, as some always do, I believe she performed her duty to the fullest degree. The nurse's position in the Home is necessarily a difficult one to fill. But I know that Mrs. Campbell treated all with patience and kindness. I never made a request that was not granted, or was in need of any attention that was not responded to. And I can truthfully say that I was never treated with more courtesy, more thoroughly examined, or more carefully prescribed for than by Dr. Tucker, other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

I was at the Home during a good part of the repairing; was there until December 13, and know that every precaution was taken to guard against cold and inconvenience to the inmates. I did not hear a single complaint by any inmate during the progress of repairs. It was unfortunate that the repairing should have been done at that time of the year, but under the circumstances I do not think it could have been managed better.

I think it is about time these periodical charges of mismanagement from irresponsible sources be stopped, which only give to the craft at large a wrong impression of our Home and its management.

There has been complaint about the table from various sources, but let me state right here, that I am satisfied that nine-tenths of the inmates never had better table board at their homes than is furnished by the superintendent and matron. It was an agreeable surprise to me to find, on entering the Home, such excellent food, and in sufficient quantity for all.

The rooms and bedding were always clean and comfortable, and no one can justly complain on that score. FELIX L. SEWARD.

Akron Again.

(Continued from Page 1.)

that we spurned it, and that the International Printing Pressmen's Union was being patted on the back by the Typothetæ, as we have been accused through THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, when the Inland Printer advocated that the pressmen should control their branch of the printing business—the next thing will be seen(?) in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL will be that W. B. Prescott is being patted on the back by the Typothetæ through its mouthpeace, the Inland Printer, which so ably advocates his re-election.

Will draw the Akron matter to a close with you as there is no hopes of justice at your hands, and we await patiently the action of the International Typographical Union Convention, which, I trust, will bring about the result you are trying so hard to obviate.

Will close, stating, up to date, I have no word from the President of the pressmen's branch of the International Typographical Union (I suppose his letters are forwarded to him, especially those that are marked important and those that are registered) but I can only expect that he will act in deference to your wishes, as he did during the conference.

Yours,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 27, 1894.

Theo. F. Galoskowsky, President International Priuting Pressmen's Union:

SIR—Yours of the 19th inst. came duly to hand, but acknowledgment was deferred to allow of my consulting Mr. McClevey concerning your primary charge that I failed to deliver a document entrusted to me for delivery to the Atlanta convention. At that time I was not an International official, consequently it became my duty to convey the document to the Secretary, which he says I did. It was lost after having been placed on the readiug clerk's desk, presumably on the road to the printers. Mr. McClevey, who was one of the parties interested, assures me that the document was in his hands, while you, who were not there, dogmatically assert that I was guilty of neglect or dishonesty. There exists as little reason for such an assertion as for the one that I am trying hard to frustrate the consummation of the agreement. I am not insensible of the cause of these misrepresentations and attacks based on truncated extracts from my utterances that have recently appeared in papers enjoying subvention from interested parties. But this is a digression from the rule that has heretofore governed me in ignoring persoual attacks.

By some incomprehensible method of reasoning you assume that we are on the aggressive in this matter. As I pointed out in a previous communication, we are merely endeavoring to hold our own, while you seek to supersede us at Akron. I have no objection to Mr. Bookwalter personally, and am merely contending to retain our control of positions enjoyed by us at the time of the couference. In the August issue of the American Pressman there appeared a leading article saying that an International Printing Pressmen's Uniou pressman was to take charge of the Werner pressroom with the "distinct understanding that all employes locked out are to be taken back without prejudice or distinction." I am informed that some returned to Akron in obedience to an iutimation that such was to be done. You say that if he (Mr. B.) discharged a man "simply because of the fact that he held an International Typographical Union card," he would be acting in violation of the agreement. This hardly consists with the sentiment expressed in your favor of September 13: "Will say that where a journeyman is to be employed, I would presume that if the foreman was an International Typographical Union man he would employ a man holding International Typographical Union card and vice versa." Now, which course was Mr. Bookwalter goiug to pursue? for, as a rule, foremen on assuming charge of an office are permitted to engage their staffs eutirely.

You are wrong in thinking I was aware you had successfully uegotiated for a settlemeut with the Werner Company, or else we would have inquired as to its terms. I knew Mr. Bookwalter was figuring on the foremanship, but that was no new thing. Nor was any member of our committee aware of any negotiations so far as I know. We anticipated you would demand some sort of a settlement at Akron before the conference would proceed, and were much surprised that you did not mention the matter. I know that Mr. McFarland suggested that Mr. Bookwalter be admitted to the Internatioual Typographical Union, but feel certain that he never promised to give the gentleman a card, as he expressed himself as feeling confident that our members in Akron would accept the gentleman, aud had considerable correspondence on the point with them. We have all along suggested the admission of International Printing Pressmen's Union men, and the remission of their initiation fee in case the agreement was ratified, accepting a note therefor in the meantime. I hear this morning of a young man who was, as he says, deprived of his situation in St. Louis because of his well-known sympathy for the International Typographical Union. But neither he or I are disposed to raise personal questions which may prove a barrier to the consummation of the agreement. I think it is plain that so far as Mr. Bookwalter is concerned, you (I. P. P. U.) are the stumbling block in the way of his securing a situation, as you say it is impossible for him to join the International Typographical Union and retain membership in your organization, which, I suppose, he is desirous of doing.

In contending that under "no circumstances could a man holding an International Printing Pressmen's Union card refuse to work with a man holding an International Typographical Union card, and vice versa" you are clearly in error. The conferrees had no authority to enter into any such an agreement, because, in order to do so, would necessitate an amendment to the laws of local unions. With you, as with us, the locals determine such matters, that is, to say what shall constitute a union office or not. It was to my mind clearly understood that we could only act in an advisory capacity wheu such questions arose, aud it is not to be expected that our people at Akron would be advised to permit Mr. Bookwalter to work when we are told in your official journal that he is going there to discharge them on account of their connection with our organization. It is my impression you will find the forthcoming convention just as jealous of the rights of these members as I am, even though you brand me as unfair because I contend for that which I honestly believe to be right.

Yours truly,
W. B. PRESCOTT.

Gutenberg the Third Time.

———, Sept. 18.—With your permission, Mr. Editor, I will make a brief reply to "H. St. V. H.," who is more sarcastic than logical in his criticism of my ballad, "John Gutenberg," which appeared in the JOURNAL of August 15.

He thinks that the verses are out of date because the "methods of the ingenious monk (?) are being so thoroughly revolutionized."

I fail to see any great wisdom in this remark, as the lines were not written to illustrate the developments which are occurring in the art preservative in our day—only referring to the beginning of it, about 450 years ago; consequently there is no "procrastination" about the theme, different versions of which may be composed in centuries to come.

He doesn't like the "bacchanalian jingle" of "glasses and asses" (he furnishes the latter word), which may be interpreted as meaning that only asses make use of glasses—a sense which did not enter into my mind, although, in all truth, 75 per cent. of the printers whom I've met during the past twenty-five years might be placed in that category.

If by the foregoing quoted words he wishes it to be understood that the ballad would be inappropriately sung by printers—at least the chorus portion—I hasten to congratulate him on his innocence of the average comp's proclivity, and hope he will never have cause to change his opinion.

Again, he says I run counter to historical experience in stating that "the fruit of J. G.'s labor was wasted and lost to himself and posterity."

I have half a dozen sketches of Gutenberg in my possession, all of which agree with me that when Faust seized his share of the plant, etc., for the debt due him by G., the fruit of his labor was certainly lost at that critical period of his life, as he was reduced to poverty and obliged to get aid from a friend to renew his operations. I did not use the word "posterity," and my Hibernian critic must have a fertile imagination to distort my expression in such an absurd manner. If that was the meaning I wished to convey I would not have used the phrase "but his work, it shall live on forever," etc., in the last stanza. Let him read it again and see if he hasn't been a little hasty in passing judgment.

I agree with my Cleveland friend when he says that Gutenberg's memory has been "embalmed in more steady and stately meter," for I am neither a Longfellow nor a Tennyson. From my standpoint, however, I feel that the ballad under scrutiny is substantially correct, historically speaking, and, therefore, timely enough as a subject and good enough as a piece of rhyme for one who is not a poet laureate, and who merely penned the lines (like many other instances in years past) in the hope that they might possibly amuse and lighten the burden of care of fellow-craftsmen not having the leisure or the inclination to indulge in such usually thankless pastime.

Hoping to see a sample of "H. St. V. H.'s" versification in the JOURNAL ere long, I remain his particular friend, sub rosa,

—— ANON.

Mound City Happenings.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—In the last issue of the JOURNAL a correspondent bewails the fact that from everywhere come reports of business stagnation and general dullness in all lines of trade. Without wishing to boom St. Louis as a "tourist" Mecca, I am glad to find facts enough to chronicle the reverse of this. The job trade in this city has experienced a palpable revival within the month just closing, and there is every indication that the briskness has come to stay. Phalanxing has given place to the other extreme, as night work has been rather common for the past three or four weeks. Reports from other large centers seem to show a like revival, and if the general jubilation in the daily press means anything a period of real commercial activity is upon us. This would seem to bear out the general belief that the criminal delay of Congress to dispose of the tariff question was at the bottom of the stagnation.

At present there are but few idle printers in this city, but there are not wanting those who predict that we will have our share of such again within a fortnight, as it seems a reliable fact that the Post-Dispatch will shortly fall in line on the machine question. At this writing there are 124 cards held in that office. It is not known how many machines will be put in, but presumably about twenty will be the number. This is about the number in both the other large dailies, with a force of about fifty men all told. From this it will easily be seen that the gloomy forebodings of some are not without substance, although I believe, with the increasing briskness in job circles, the difficulty can be met without much recourse to the relief fund.

While on this phase of the question I want to say something to the point, and say it emphatically. In this city in the past, and it seems yet, there has been a more or less latent antagonism between the job and news men, not altogether without cause. The cry has been among job men that they were accorded no fair representation, etc.; but while this, I think, was correct as to the past, it is no longer true. This, however, does not seem to occur to a few "back numbers," who, I presume, will carry their antagonism and prejudice to the grave. I have lately heard one of the latter class denounce a certain job printer for "coaching" an ex-news man whom the search and necessity for bread has landed in a job office. I know a number of job men who were only just persuaded from voting for the five-day proposition in retaliation for past wrongs. Now no more illogical stuff could be concocted than the reasoning of these men, ignoring the duty they owe to their less fortunate brother unionist.

Mr. Ross is evidently far more familiar with the local political pot than the present writer and can quite discount me when it comes to resurrecting painful reminiscences. For my part I have almost reached the conclusion that political action, such as would be of benefit to us as workingmen, is an empty dream. Merely to broach the subject, however sincerely, seems to be like poking a stick into a hornet's nest, and no good comes of that, as I can well attest. I have myself fostered the hope (and there are many union men in this city who are equally sincere) that some good might come of the agitation, but—well, let it go.

On the 16th last, under the auspices of No. 8 and for the benefit of its relief fund, two nines culled from the base ball flower of the job and news branches of the trade played a game of base ball, which resulted in the highly satisfactory score of 10 to 12 in favor of the news side. The contest very appropriately took place in this, the carnival season of St. Louis, and the proceeds, which will be between $200 and $300, will be a welcome addition to the fund, which has been about exhausted in consequence of the heavy drains upon it during the summer months. There seem to be no good reason why like projects should not be evolved from time to time. No. 8 will shortly have a benefit performance of Hamlet by an actor of wide renown, and should take every means to make the affair an artistic as well as pecuniary success. Only, there is a danger in these matters which should be avoided. I mean the quality of them. If such projects are at all worth going into they should be done seriously and conscientiously. An equivalent should be given for the price of the tickets.

The game of ball I have just mentioned is a case in point. I could name you dozens who, while they bought tickets, carefully abstained from seeing the game, believing it would be a mere farce. The result has made many sorry. There is a widespread sentiment that these semi charity affairs are gotten up only for the money in them, and I am afraid the sentiment is very well grounded on fact. It should rest with us to prove that there are two elements to be satisfied—ourselves and—the public.

Tuesday, the 24th, saw depart for the great unknown hereafter one of St. Louis Typographical Union's oldest and most respected members, Hugh T. McMurtry. He died of consumption after lingering at death's door for months. His death will be universally regretted, for his prominence in union circles has endeared him to many.

LOUIS F. FUCHS.

THE bigoted fool who is always failing and falling into ridicule takes final consolation in the thought that he has been sacrificed to martydom.

IT is sometimes questionable where a hungry man would most likely get something to eat—in a misnamed christian sanctuary or at a police station.

IN trying to bring a subject from the obscurity of its surroundings, take great care that your remarks may not force it unto further darkness.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OCTOBER 1, 1894.

HAVE a care for posterity.

PRISON contract labor must go.

MILITARISM is the foe of liberty.

ARE you looking for a union label?

MAKE the union label a subject of prayer.

PULLMAN "sleepers" are back numbers.

GET your congressional catechism ready.

SCRATCH your ballot in the right direction.

THE Pullman strike has strengthened labor.

OTHER people have rights as well as yourself.

THERE will be no government telegraph this year.

LABOR should ask itself—"What are we here for?"

LABOR, though slightly disfigured, is still in the ring.

SEE that your friends are elected to state legislatures.

WHAT the workingman wants is not charity, but justice.

THE eye of organized labor is directed toward Louisville.

OUR organization is approaching the semi-centennial mark.

BEFORE another issue the convention will have come and gone.

DON'T vote any party ticket unless it pays labor some attribute.

DON'T do anything that will bring you thought of future regret.

TRADES-UNIONISM is a bond of conservatism and good citizenship.

THE convict must not interfere or interrupt the honest mechanic.

THE hopes of labor are improving with each succeeding "shining hour."

LETTERS from the Home breathe an air of quietness, peace and satisfaction.

WHEN the tariff came to Grover, he gave it a dose of "innocuous desuetude."

Go to Louisville prepared to legislate with forethought of reason and common sense.

WHAT is the difference between the communism of self and the communism of pelf?

A FULLER attendance upon the meeting of some unions would strengthen the bonds of organization.

THE event of the week beginning September 17 was the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. They met in biennial session at Indianapolis and had a most extraordinary successful session. P. J. McGuire, the general secretary of the organization, possibly combines as much philosophy of thought and general intelligence as any man in the labor movement. Mr. McGuire commenced the organization of the carpenters in 1881, and from its very inception has labored assiduously and devotedly to bring it to its present standard. Next to the cigarmakers, no body of men in the labor movement has done more for the amelioration of its class than the carpenters, and nobody is entitled to more honest credit and consideration than Peter J. McGuire. Long live the carpenters and joiners.

A GREAT victory for labor has just been achieved in New York. After a gallant fight by organized labor, extending through years, against the curse of prison labor in its encroachments upon honest labor on the outside, in which legislative action was nullified and set aside by the courts, the constitutional convention of the State has adopted an amendmant which hereafter and forever prohibits the employment of prisoners in any of the penal institutions of New York on any species of contract work. It will of course go to the referendum of the people, who will adopt it, and its magnitude for good results to labor in the future can not be overestimated.

REFLECT upon your condition, and ask yourself how much of your success has been due to trades-unions or organization. If you did not regulate your scale of wages would you be reaping as much benefit from your labor? Are not the organized branches of labor better paid than the unorganized? If organization is good in your line is it not also good in all other lines of labor? If all trades were securely organized would not your own organization be more secure in its stability and worth? Extend the benefit of your experience to the uninitiated. Help them out and you will add to your own strength and the benefits to be derived from a compact unity of interests.

IT is with sad regret that the JOURNAL has to announce the death of Hugh T. McMurtry, of St. Louis. With many others who have devoted time and labor to the cause of unionism, Mr. McMurtry will be remembered as among the most prominent in No. 8. His kind and genial disposition, always accommodating, well fitted him for the position of secretary, which he held for many years; with his books and records in the most presentable and honest shape he always maintained the golden opinions of the craft, and passes away with the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

THERE is such a thing as disunity, and it should be the constant thought and care of every reasoning man of toil to eliminate from his mind all species of selfishness and greed and to work in the spirit of harmony and unity of purpose. Stop stumbling over non-essential theoretical speculations and come together on common ground as a unit, to battle against a common enemy.

EVERY species of commercial exchange is maintained on a gold basis; but postage stamps are always at par with their face value. Government control does this. How would it do to apply government control to all matters of exchange and transportation?

OF course Pullman gives away free passes in his palace cars for the love of being generous. He doesn't expect any equivalent return. Generous to a fault! His generosity extends in the direction where it will do the most good—to himself.

SOME printer who is alarmed at government control of the telegraph, through fear of "paternalism," would probably refuse a "sit" in the government print shop at Washington. Nothing could be more ridiculous.

WHEN the new tariff became a new law almost everybody and everything went on a "high jink." The big "trust" couldn't get its whisky out of bond, because even the money market was "tight."

IT is to be hoped that the reports of the International officers have been well digested.

THE government is massing troops at Eastern points. What are bullets, compared with ballots?

WITHOUT being selfish entirely, look out for number one. Help some other fellow and he will help you.

THE man who opposes the exercise of the ballot has not made much progression in economic advancement.

THE proceedings this year will be issued in the form of the JOURNAL, a saving of many hundreds of dollars.

LONG hours and small pay to a workingman forces a worse condition upon him than if he were in chattel slavery.

BEWARE of the slick politician who tells you that your particular organization is the best of all organizations. He is trying to close up your eye.

SOME of the Christian sympathy assumed by foreign missionary societies would better demonstrate its sincerity by efforts of charity nearer home.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT sat on the Pullman investigation, at Chicago, with a Pullman car pass in his pocket. That is what a union typo would call "unfair."

DELEGATES should have a studious regard for the responsibilities of stewardship. Their constituency should hold them to a full account of confidence imposed.

WHEN labor sends out a walking delegate he is an outlaw; when the railroad managers send out a walking delegate he is a respectable gentleman with a pocket full of free passes on his person.

Addresses Wanted.

WALTER CROWDIS would like to hear from Harry L. Lyons, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

J. E. LYNDEN, send address to W. J. Shannon, secretary Grand Forks (N. D.) Typographical Union, and get mail awaiting you.

WANTED—To know the address of Dominick Sylvester; the last heard of him was in New York fifteen years ago; do not know what paper he worked on. Any information will be thankfully received by A. M. Sylvester, Hot Springs, Garland county, Ark.

THE address of Albert Brill, formerly of Mansfield, O., but lately of Wisconsin, is wanted by Robert Bauman, 52 East Tuscarawas street, Canton, O.

JOHN PATTON, send address to "Professor" Long, Savanna, Ill.

"G. A. M.," otherwise known as the "Phil Daly of the South"—Please address his old and intimate friend, G. H. D., at Monroe, La.

J. W. SIMMONS, who was in the small-pox hospital in New York in December last, please send address to H. Simmons, 2094 Third avenue, New York.

W. J. HOWARD, late of Akron, O., last heard of in Buffalo, N. Y., send address to Wm. Klages, 586 East Buchtel avenue, Akron, O.

CHARLES CHURCH, Jack O'Brien, write at once to A. T. Foster, Tecumseh, Okla. Information of vital importance.

C. H. ZUGG, please send address to H. J. Gottlob, Times, Newark, N. J.

T. W. CLAREY wishes to hear at once from A. T. Amidou, George M. Andrus, Tommy Todd, Rod Payne, W. M. Polk, Ed C. Hennecke, Frank Watts, J. C. Loftus, Charley Coe and L. C. Belson. Write in care of secretary of Typographical Union, Columbia, S. C.

R. E. HARVEY, who worked at Wheeling, W. Va., some time ago, send address to C. K. Schwrar, Box 96, Roanoke, Va.

FRANK WILLIS, who left Concord in the latter part of August, will hear of something to his interest by addressing Luther E. Murphy, 11 Elm street, Concord, N. H.

Miscellaneous.

Lost—Traveling card No. 33,198, issued to Harry Davies on August 22, 1894. Please return to secretary-treasurer Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3.

Traveling card 38,557, issued to Ed Lamb by Anaconda Typographical Union, No. 255, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The secretary receiving the above card will please return it to Edward Ebenhack, Box 546, Anaconda, Mont.

Card No. 32,584, issued by Minneapolis Union, No. 42, to John Raine, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will take up said card if presented and forward same to H. S. Woodward, Box 522, Minneapolis, Minn.

Card No. 28,794, issued by Buffalo Typographical Union, No. 9, to Joseph F. Norton, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will take up card if presented and return to J. F. Casey, Box 147.

Traveling card No. 57,888, issued by Kalamazoo Typographical Union, No. 122, to Thomas Cusack May 19, 1894, has been lost and duplicate issued. If found address information concerning samo to W. B. Hallett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Card No. 29,669, issued July 3, 1894, to Wm. Rogers by Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries will please look out for above card and return to J. P. Landrigan, secretary Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, 51 Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

State of Trade and Notes.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Work very dull at present in Buffalo. Prospects for the future are anything but bright.

Cincinnati, O.—Work is very dull and the city is overcrowded with printers. Machines in all newspaper offices except one.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, very dull.

Dubuque, Ia.—Trade dull; town overrun with subs. Since the Times office was unionized it has put in a Thorne machine. That paper now runs but three cases on the day and three on the night shift, on solid bourgeois. This force will probably be reduced when the machine hands have acquired more experience.

London, Ont.—State of trade, fair; prospects doubtful.

Petersburg, Va.—Business very dull.

Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—State of trade, dull.

Springfield, Mo.—State of trade, very dull.

Wheeling, W. Va.—State of trade, very dull.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of August 25, 1894	$39,321 24
Receipts to date	6,641 91
	$45,963 15
Disbursements	7,332 22
Balance on hand	$38,630 93

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	18,394 08	
Cash on hand	138 95	
Due by local unions	168 85	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$38,630 93

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 25, 1894.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of September, 1894. Witness my hand and notarial seal.
[SEAL.] M. M. HUGG, Notary Public.

Budding mischief should be plucked before it has time to ripen.

PROOFREADER (Union), disengaged; news, book, etc.; practical, experienced; well read, careful, reliable; would revise, or control proof department. Address "Peter," office TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

HALF PRICE

In order to close out balance of stock on hand, price has been reduced from $1.00 to **50c.**

"FAST TYPESETTING"

By Barnes, McCann and Duguid. Authentic records of typesetting matches, portraits and sketches of famous printers, etc., with theories of typesetting by the authors. Sent by mail, postage paid, for 50 cents. ALEX. DUGUID, Enquirer Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To the CRAFT

Within the past two years it has been demonstrated, beyond a question of a doubt, that the typesetting machines are a success and that they are now being rapidly introduced. It is also a fact that in all large cities where machines have been introduced, experts have been imported and

Home Talent Not Recognized.

Still the army of "unemployed" are expected to keep up the high rate of wages paid the expert, and in return the "expert" pulls out and sets so much type that raw learners can not compete, and even if the difference in wages is half, the publisher figures that the learner is the most expensive; consequently the rank and file must equip themselves some other way. But how? has been the question. We think we have solved the problem. We have made a

Fac-Simile Key-Board

Of the Mergenthaler machine and are now ready to take orders. This key-board has the same motion, the space bar moves the same, and in all respects it is identical. In making a key-board we could have made one a great deal cheaper, but we felt that unless it was identical it would not be a success. There are nearly 300 pieces, and every piece has to be made perfect.

One thing we would impress upon the minds of printers, and this is the fact that simply buying a key-board will not make you an expert.

You Must Practice on It.

One thing about a learner going on a machine is that he will endeavor to set as much type as he possibly can, and while he can do so at once by simply using one finger on each hand, he makes a great mistake. Because if he were not eager to accomplish so much he would use all his fingers, and even his thumbs. In fact, he would systematize the key-board, taking advantage of all the combinations possible, "the," "tion," "ing," etc.

It is a fact that nine out of every ten operators are not able to use but one finger on each hand, and it has been caused, as we said before, by being too eager at the start.

We would suggest that these machines can be bought by chapels or by unions, thus enabling home people to acquire a knowledge they never will get otherwise. The parties comprising this company are both practical men, one being a machinist from the Lynotype factory, and the other a union printer for fourteen years, and an operator for three.

The price of the machine is $18. Machines will be sent C. O. D. by express; otherwise cash, by money order or draft, must accompany each order.

Acme Key-Board Co., 1554 California Street, Denver, Col.

SID EASTWOOD, Manager.

Full Points.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

It is in our faults the germs of virtue lie.

Flattery finds ears only in obsequious servitude.

It is a sacrifice of liberty to be silent under oppression.

That man wields great power who can command himself.

Precepts are of little use unless ornamented by example.

Too much love in one's self is liable to breed hate in others.

Hope and expectation is what makes the cause we work for dear.

The man who wins by flattery always selects a fool for a subject.

A guilty man has great difficulty in fleeing from his own reflections.

Individualism means: "Whole hog or none!" Civilized piracy.

It isn't always the man who thinks most that does the most talking.

It is safer to be weak, even inactive, than to be daring to criminality.

What we hide from ourselves we do not wish to show to our friends.

There is nothing to be gained by private malice and personal slander.

The purely selfish man always succeeds at the expense of some one else.

Season your argument in debate; it may be crushed by its own weight.

Look out for the fellow who is always posing for the merit of approbation.

It is generally the most stupid of men who think themselves the most clever.

When you are of a mind to lie, frame it so that it will fit another one to follow it.

It will be added strength to our cause if we always look confidently for success.

To be too excessive in your advocacy of a subject is to exhaust its power for good.

Ancestry is a played-out quantity in assisting a hungry man who is out of work.

The self-conceited bully should take an afternoon off and commune with himself.

Undue familiarity on short acquaintance is almost a certain bar to closer intimacy.

The association of a kindly person, however dull, is of consoling comfort sometimes.

A great many men fairly glow with benevolence when there is nothing to be given.

A man hoggish by nature is not at all likely to lose any sleep over the sufferings of others.

If a man readily agrees with you upon every suggestion you offer put on your thinking-cap.

The weight of argument should, in many cases, be based upon the integrity of the pleader.

Many absurd propositions attract attention only through the presumption of their authors.

Affectation and hypocrisy are so nearly allied as to be worthy of equal censure and contempt.

A knowledge that we have gone astray makes us more charitable with others who have sinned.

There is a smack of anarchy in the regulations of a church where a poor man is forbidden a seat.

Don't be too free with random shots. Some one may get the wound for which the aim was not intended.

Deliberate violation of a solemn obligation stamps an iniquity which all time will scarcely wash out.

It is just as silly to fancy that men are growing worse, as that they are much better than they used to be.

It is a sort of misprision of treason to hear the character of a friend defamed and offer nothing in his defense.

The man who lives only to benefit himself is of no benefit to the balance of the world until he passes out of it.

When a man is filled with nothing but interrogations he stands in awe of having them turned upon himself.

A remembrance that we have ourselves been guilty of error should make us more tolerant of the faults of others.

A "quill," even without fangs, is sometimes more persuasive than a four-ounce glove on the hand of a slugger.

When you are contemplating something hot for one of your fellows be careful you avoid burning your own fingers.

Arrogance in the bestowal of a favor lessens the value of the latter by breeding ingratitude in the receiver of it.

A man is not censurable that may do wrong without design, as that he should never do right except by mistake.

That man is of the very worst character who lays a resentment aside only to bring it up at a more opportune moment.

The power of our lawmakers are neither hereditary nor arbitrary. They are the trustees not the owners of the estate.

No argument can avail for good made up wholly of personalities. A war simply of words will fail in victory for either side.

There are a kind of men who, while in their visionary flights may not be considered liars, can be looked upon as careless handlers of truth.

When the poor and needy have been finally driven to desperation and can find no help from any source, they may take a notion to help themselves. Who can tell?

That "Mendacious Critic" Again.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—In the last issue of the "Weekly Roast" (otherwise known as the Chicago Workman), under date of September 22, the editor of that sheet attacks the writer under the head of "A Liar Answered." He refers to the subscriber as a dupe; as a pressman who went to Akron during the trouble there and ratted, and not being very suré on this point he says, to quote his own language: "Whether this 'Correspondent' MacDonald was one of those who left this city for Akron we are at present unable to say, but we have no doubt that the person in this city who indited the article for which MacDonald is sponsor was one of these—the leader, too."

Further on in his poorly edited defense he says: "We have no time to discuss charges emanating from the source we have alluded to."

So you see, reader, he has not attempted to deny what I charged against him in the last issue of the JOURNAL with one exception; for, as I told you, it is the truth. To place the exception correctly before you I here give it word for word: "To emphasize how senseless, wanton and unjustified are all the charges of this man, we will only refer to that which affects the press room where the Workman was printed at the time he alleges it was printed in a 'scab' shop. The Workman was at that time printed at Fred Klein & Co.'s, one of the three offices then under the direction of the so-called 'special organizer' of the International Typographical Union, under the special orders of the secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council—the only official that the agreement of that body requires employers to recognize."

In reply to excerpt I can truthfully say that Mr. Timblin did, at the last meeting of No. 16, state on the floor of the union and in the presence of scores of members of No. 16, that after the special organizer, P. J. Maas, had taken the label away from him and his paper missed one issue he immediately proceeded to one of the offices that the organizer had referred him to and had his press work done. It does not require any affidavit in this matter—any member who attended the last meeting of No. 16 will tell you that what I have said is true. It therefore logically follows that the alleged answer contained in the foregoing excerpt to one of the charges I made in my last letter is wrong on its face, and Mr. Timblin knows it.

So far as the Workman is concerned it is a huge failure, and this fact is recognized by no less a personage than the editor himself, for it is only a week or two ago since he offered to sell out the whole "shooting match" to Wm. C. Pomeroy for the sum of $50. Mr. Pomeroy is a man whom Mr. Timblin has seen fit to vilify early and late—in fact, at every stage of the game. It can, therefore, readily be seen that the caliber of this man Timblin is of the most snakish character. If Timblin dares or attempts to deny what I have said I will endeavor to enlighten the members of this burg at least as to the character of this imbecile, politically, and from a standpoint of unionism.

Further I have little to say, except that it be to inform the members that I am neither a tool or afraid to sign my name. I have followed the job branch of the printing business for years, and have worked in New York, St. Louis and Chicago, and am at present working in one of the large job offices in this city, and my name can be found on the secretary's books—and in good standing always. H. A. MACDONALD.

Charters Issued, Surrendered and Suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 1, 1894.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article XVIII, Constitution of the International Typographical Union, the charters of the following unions are suspended, they having failed to comply with the requirements of Section 1, Article IX, after being properly notified of their indebtedness by the Secretary-Treasurer as required by law:

Kearney Typographical Union, No. 109; Meridian Typographical Union, No. 153; McKeesport Typographical Union, No. 160; Anniston Typographical Union, No. 171; Port Townsend Typographical Union, No. 208; Portsmouth Typographical Union, No. 222; Piqua Typographical Union, No. 234; Guelph Typographical Union, No. 259; Freeport Typographical Union, No. 298; Cleveland Stereotypers' Union, No. 22; Pittsburg Pressmen's Union, No. 13.

A charter has been granted to the following city: Milwaukee, Wis. (stereotypers); J. E. Fietsch, F. G. Kremer, H. A. Gilleo, G. H. Eifert, C. G. Schroeder J. Gleisner, Matt Ryan, F. J. Heeb, P. C. Poenisch.

The charters of Louisville (Ky.) German-American Typographical Union, No. 12, and New York Web Pressmen's Union, No. 2, have been surrendered.

W. B. PRESCOTT.
President.

HE is doubly happy who possessing a power for good takes advantage of opportunity to exercise it.

FORTY-SECOND SESSION.

List of Delegates Elected to Serve at the Louisville Convention.

Credentials on file at headquarters show the following to have been chosen delegates to the Louisville session:

1, Indianapolis—J. O. Williamson, Chas. J. Gary.
2, Philadelphia—R. L. Tatem, C. H. Heckert, W. C. Williams, Theodore Yarnall.
3, Cincinnati—William D. Crowley, Alex. Duguid, Robert W. Tilney.
4, Albany—Thomas F. McHale,
5, Columbus—Frank C. Karns, Wm. H. Zeibold.
6, New York—P. J. O'Connell, Wm. Perkins, J. M. Donohue, D. J. McCarthy.
7, Pittsburg—W. L. Fink, C. H. Bird, W. A. Klinger.
8, St. Louis—John P. Marnell, John W. Menaugh, Frank C. Maginnis.
9, Buffalo—Hugh Wallace, Ed F. Latham.
10, Louisville—John W. Owen, Wm. M. Higgins.
11, Memphis—William H. Johnson.
12, Baltimore—W. T. Curran, T. J. Kilduff.
13, Boston—Aug. McCraith, William J. Thomas.
15, Rochester, N. Y.—Oscar W. Parker.
16, Chicago—John W. Hastie, Harry G. Martin, T. J. O'Brien, Thomas J. Graham.
17, New Orleans—Fred Alexander, Walter V. Hebard.
18, Detroit—William L. Bessler.
20, Nashville—Theodore Perry, J. Louis Denham.
21, San Francisco—Daniel T. Riordan.
23, Cream City—Joseph P. Carney.
27, Mobile—William A. Dillon.
28, Galveston—John H. Barnes.
29, Peoria—Ralph W. Lowe.
30, St. Paul—Charles H. Prindle, E. J. Souther.
32, Norfolk—William H. Wells.
34, Columbia—B. C. DuPre.
35, Evansville—Phil Moore.
39, Grand Rapids—Louis C. Shepard.
40, St. Joseph—James M. Irvine.
42, Minneapolis—E. E. Stevens.
44, Streator—John M. Knipp.
48, Atlanta—Henry Saloshin.
49, Denver—J. W. Bramwood, W. H. Montgomery.
52, Troy—Edward Kavanaugh.
53, Cleveland—Henry J. Cleary, James H. Sterling.
54, Raleigh—J. H. Alford; alternate, C. B. Edwards.
55, Syracuse—James M. Lynch.
57, Dayton—John P. O'Connell, Chas. R. Wheeler.
63, Toledo—George C. Dorrell.
64, Lafayette—H. O. Kramer.
71, Trenton—Stephen C. Cook.
72, Lansing—O. L. McKinley.
74, Gainesville—Will T. Hawkins.
76, Terre Haute—Marshall N. Cortner.
78, Fort Wayne—Charles L. Drummond.
79, Wheeling—Ned Sims.
80, Kansas City—C. T. Bradbury, Dave L. Guyette.
82, Colorado Springs—Thomas McCaffery.
84, San Bernardino—David Kerr.
87, Houston—Charles D. Green.
89, Chattanooga—W. F. Palmer.
90, Richmond—Alexander B. McCullock.
91, Toronto—Edward J. How, James H. Gilmour.
96, Glens Falls—John Moynihan.
98, Brooklyn—H. W. Zeigler.
101, Columbia—John S. Leech, William E. Greenfield, Ed T. Toner, Thomas M. Lawler.
103, Newark—Thomas F. Heafey, John H. Daley.
106, Davenport—Nelson A. Ready.
111, Knoxville—James A. Lane.
112, Scranton—C. S. Benedict, John J. Kernan.
115, Salt Lake City—M. H. Daniels.
117, Springfield—E. E. Calhoon.
118, Des Moines—E. P. Cotter, O. H. P. Grave.
119, Jefferson City—H. A. Basse.
120, Lynn—R. W. Grave.
121, Topeka—A. E. Thorson.
122, Kalamazoo—George Scales.
123, Wilmington—George H. Taylor.
124, Bloomington—A. S. Bickerton.
126, Butte—Garry Nugent.
128, South Bend—Ebin W. Cutting.
129, Hamilton—David Hastings; alternate, H. Obermeyer.
132, Camden—Sam T. Woodrow.
146, Charleston—W. E. Forsythe.
147, Ashland—John O. Hall.
148, Wichita—W. T. Wisdom.
154, Ann Arbor—Converse G. Cook.
157, Sunflower—E. R. Callender; alternate, I. R. Arbogast.
162, Jacksonville—John A. Britton.
164, Frankfort—Thomas A. Joyce.
165, Worcester—J. B. N. Soulliere.
169, New Albany—M. Bert Thurman.
173, Dallas—A. M. Butler.
177, Springfield—Harlan R. Grubb.
180, Sioux City—Henry Mitchelstetter.
182, Akron—Arthur Purdy.
186, Fargo—F. G. Jordan.
187, Wilkesbarre—James S. Pursel.
188, Waco—Frank N. Graves.
189, Blue Grass (Lexington)—J. A. Hall.
190, Omaha—Charles E. Clark, Lew W. Raber.
195, Paterson—J. P. McDonnell.
199, Zanesville—H. L. Shryock; alternate, Jesse Wharton.
205, Jamestown—D. M. Colegrove.
213, Rockford—H. A. Bronson; alternate, D. S. Calvert.
215, Decater—O. D. Hill.
229, Crawfordsville—Sam D. Symmes.
251, Muscatine—Gustave E. Weis; alternate, F. P. Drish.
258, Guthrie—A. L. Tiltou.
260, Findlay—Alfred C. Crouse.
265, Ottawa—Joseph B. McCleary.
288, Galesburg—O. W. Walkup.
290, Hamilton—Joseph Runshe.
291, Aurora—C. W. Klamser.
299, Tampa—Donald B. McKay.
305, Newburgh—Joseph F. Sweeney.
314, Meriden—H. C. Maydwell.
323, Hoboken—Harry Mathews.

GERMAN-AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHIA.

2, Cincinnati—Adolph Varrelmann.
7, New York—Harry K. Stephan, Hugo Miller.
9, Chicago—Henry Hotze.
10, Milwaukee—Jacob Hunger.

PRESSMEN.

1, Washington—M. E. Flanagan.
3, Chicago—Bernard Nolan.
8, Boston—John J. Healey.
10, Akron—W. H. Hamilton.
12, Galveston—George W. Bell.
14, St. Paul—Frank J. Bayle.
15, New Orleans—J. Von Buettner.
17, Indianapolis—Charles Koster.
20, Minneapolis—Thomas H. Girling.
30, Springfield—James K. Brewer.
38, Baltimore—John C. Sunderland.
46, Dallas—Henry Dorsey.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, New York—Clarence S. Roberts, H. A. Moreland.
2, Boston—G. W. Williams.
3, Chicago (Electrotypers)—Mark T. Stanton.
4, Chicago (Stereotypers)—Charles B. Lahan.
5, Cincinnati—Thomas H. Mangan.
8, St. Louis—W. J. McDonald.
13, Denver—John Dole.
19, Washington—J. S. Smith.

WEB PRESSMEN.

3, Boston—James M. Meehan.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, Akron—W. P. Hilton.

BOOKBINDERS.

5, Indianapolis—F. W. Schoeneman.

Mr. Smith on the Home.

MACON, GA., Sept. 22.—I have just laid down the last copy of the JOURNAL. I took time to read it carefully. Some people take a long time at the dinner table, and they love to feast on good things. Precisely so with those who desire to obtain the cream of every newspaper. Every number of our official journal affords an intellectual feast. Perhaps the action of the investigating committee of the Home claimed more attention than any other matter.

Now we printers who live away "down South in Dixie" are as deeply interested in everything connected with the Home for Union Printers as those of any other section of our great country. The Israelites lived forty years in sight of the promised land, but never crossed the border. Just so may we down here live all our days and never get a glimpse of the Home, nevertheless we in part own it, help pay for it, and united in the glad song of joy when it was completed. Therefore, when we hear of trouble we become interested to know all about it. We are so confident of the integrity of the trustees and so well satisfied with the ability of the management that no fear is felt but that those in authority will be able to show a clean record as to its affairs.

No institution in the world can escape the criticism which must inevitably be placed upon human actions. The Bank of England is perhaps the only institution in existence that nobody can find any fault with, and yet several years ago it was made the victim of a shrewd sharper who fleeced it of a good round sum.

In the case in hand, it seems that one or two soreheads caused a mountain to grow from a molehill. These beneficiaries of a charity created for a noble purpose, desired, perhaps, extra privileges. Like a great many printing offices, there is most always some one who grumbles at everything. Such malcontents are eternally alluding to some other office where things are done a good deal better—had better type, more pleasant to be in, had certain privileges, and so on. They had a good sit; and yet they left this heavenly place and "took the road."

No, Mr. Editor, men may try to become perfect, but in every earthly thing there is a defect. I have no doubt the Home is conducted as economically and as admirably in all its essential details as any other institution of a similar nature anywhere, but a lamentable mistake is made by the man who expects to find perfection on this earth. It can not be found—upon the earth or under it. The members of our craft, many of them, are exceedingly hard to please. This is exemplified almost every day at the Home. Therefore, if an investigating committee has to cross the continent to find out what some dissatisfied inmate of the Home wants for his dinner, why the expense will entirely run beyond the means at hand—it will be "too much pork for a shilling." Let a rule be adopted and enforced that if a person is dissatisfied he is at liberty to "get a move on him." This will go a long way in hushing up grumblers. At least such is my opinion.

I have written this much for the benefit of all concerned. 1st. Because such frequent complaints will create distrust, and distrust will arouse suspicion. 2d. Because I want the whole business closed up, signed and sealed. Whether either of these results will follow we must wait and see.

JAMES H. SMITH.

INSISTS IT IS NOT COMMON SENSE.

Our Chicago Correspondent Questions the Use of Sentiment in Politics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—I am under obligations to "More Anon," in the last JOURNAL, whose letter, by reproducing parts of a previous effort of mine, fitted in and explained what would seem in mine to be an attempt at epigram, due to the liberal use of the editor's blue pencil. I will first caution the writer that the act of garbling another's article and inserting inclosed question marks is so much on the order of the tinhorn back-capper that I am moved to suggest that he discontinue the practice. The people who like that sort of thing, as a rule, don't read letters containing the merits of his article as a whole, and the better class are prejudiced against such insinuative methods.

I am in favor of his club idea, or in favor of turning the regular meetings of the union into debating societies on general subjects. I have had some experience in clubs, and I will mention one of them with the intent to provide a bit of experience for the purpose of fortifying against misdirected zealousness. I was in at the death of the Chicago Compositors' Club, and at the last meeting of the surviving few, who had to let some $600 worth of furniture, library, etc. (bought when the membership was nearly two hundred), go to square a debt of $150, the question was raised as to the judgment of such a transaction, and general regret at its necessity. One of the officers covered the ground by the remark: "Oh, well, you know how printers are."

The fault of profligacy—if it is altogether that—is not confined to printers, although it is encouraged by the unbusiness-like methods of the present system of the organization. If the political agitation now going on will touch on such matters and bring about a reformation in these small personal affairs of ours with the idea of commencing at the root of the evil and starting the era of improving the condition of the individual workingman from within before attempting the emancipation of the mass, then the space we have used in the JOURNAL will not have been taken up in vain.

My articles sound like old-time politicians' speeches, do they? I am glad of it; they are intended as such. There is no sniveling or whining in politics, and we will find it very hard and practical work as soon as we attract enough attention to draw the fire of the enemy. Parties are not creative; they are regulative. A political party only exists in a combined total of a multitude of individuals, and is intended as an agent for the accomplishment of a specific purpose of the individuals—the selection of a representative in the administration of public affairs. The laws created by the officers thus elected are in response to the demands of the ENTIRE PEOPLE, those of the opposing party as well as the successful political body. The ordinary rules of human action would require the existence of a positive and a negative force in all selections of representatives, and in all the old States of the Union the most prominent laws on the statute books are those relating to the recognition of two opposing parties—the publication of legal notices in newspapers of both political faiths, the conduct of primary elections, and such minor formalities.

I claim that the cry of the leaders of our Populist party that the old parties are their enemies is not founded on fact. Some of these charges may be true in a local sense, but not as a general rule, and the proper way to secure the passage of such laws as we demand is through agitation such as our letters in the craft papers, which eventually are taken up and carried to successful issue by the properly organized force. This independent movement will result simply in weakening the party friendly to our interests, because the bulk of the votes will certainly be drawn from the party which has previously been recognized as the nearest to our demands.

If it was necessary to further illustrate the fallacy of the belief on the part of some of our earnest labor advocates that all working people could be brought together on one platform, I only point to what the various sections of the Populist party say of each other. The fact that a candidate is put up against Larry McGann does not look like much principle from a labor standpoint.

It must be remembered that the province of the union is to regulate the trade, and the organization being composed of people of all sorts of opinions on all subjects, it is out of the question to agree on any line of belief. Our strength lies in the solidity of our time-honored principles of co-operation with each other in times of encroachments on our scale. Offices are not unionized for the reason that there are no idle men to supply the place of strikers, nor do the proprietors pay good wages from philanthropic motives. It is the continual threat of a general uprising in defense of a trades-union by all its affiliated organizations which gives that union its rights. The divisions in the ranks, created by political agitation, is the beginning of the end. There is danger of too much organization and agitation at times. I have seen self-appointed agitators spend all their time worrying over the affairs of others so that they had no time to work themselves, and their wives were compelled to take in washing to support the family.

I have opposed socialism for the same reason that I believe free trade is detrimental to the interests of the workingmen of this country—it would elevate the condition of some at the expense of others, without recognizing the law of recompense for individual merit and ambition. I am told I confound socialism with communism. I do nothing of the sort. I say that if socialism is put into practice—accepting the statement that it benefits the many at the expense of the few—it is an absolute certainty that the many will advance to communism as guaranteeing more pronounced benefit. Who is to hinder when we are the "many?"

A trades unionist must realize that his condition is far above the average worker, and he has earned his benefits by the expenditure of his own money and exertions. Any policy in the nature of "syndicating" with the rest of the world will be at his loss, and much of his prestige will be distributed for the slight advantage of those who will not appreciate it, as also the parasite and gambler, who now live on voluntary contributions from a class, will fatten at the compulsory expense of the body politic. There are many schemes of philanthropy like missionary work among the heathen, which become questionable common sense when considered from the standpoint of a broad field for work at home.

I have heard the theorists calmly inform laborers that they were entitled to a share of the fortune of their employer because they produced it, the employer being the idler. Well, if such is a good argument, why does it happen the laborer himself does not dispense with the employer entirely and thus take it all? Oh, you say, that is begging the question; the employer has the power. Why, the majority of our millionaires were once poor. Was there some sort of providence on their side? I consider that the laws at present guarantee equal opportunity to all, with one additional feature in government ownership of transportation lines to be secured.

Socialism is directly opposed to trades-unionism. The objection I mentioned in my last to the proposition for additional organizers might be mentioned in this connection, and is in line with the repeated arguments I have submitted for a system of rotary sub-list, and which I will now give a final wish to have enacted at this session. True, it is a little late, but the principle is just as necessary to be established. It is our duty to take care of those whom we already have as members before doing any missionary work. The scheme mentioned in the last JOURNAL has the foreign trait of ambiguity. A simple rotary sub-list, with the privilege of each chapel to fix the number of men it could support, together with a system of reporting the condition of trade in each town through the medium of the craft JOURNAL—a system which the rotary plan would perfect—is all the legislation that is necessary. A rotary sub-list, if adopted some time ago, would have gradually and without sudden hardship reduced the number of unemployed, which is always an unfortunate menace to a scale, no matter what the system of "arbitration." Such a regulative system would also have reduced the line of distinction between the regular and sub; would have guaranteed a certainty of work to every one in some measure at least, and would probably have insured a man without a steady job an opportunity to learn this new trade now coming up—a privilege that has been denied in most offices on account of our own lack of provision. Of course, for these very reasons a rotary sub-list would remove one of our most prolific sources for backcapping material, but we would have to worry along without that pleasant privilege. But don't put any more organizers on the market.

A very sensible part of President Prescott's address is the suggestions as to benefits. No. 16's committee on benefits and percentage system has decided to postpone action until they see what the convention does, although a report favorable to percentage has been adopted, or at least a graded plan of flat dues. I would suggest that a good idea would be to fix some sensible plan to invest the money of the International Typographical Union so that it would be both accumulative and would act as an indisputable evidence of stability. Suppose, for instance, that we had taken the Childs-Drexel gift four or five years ago and established the headquarters in Chicago, buying a down-town office building for our own use and the additional renting revenue and securing such a building as would be a source of both revenue and of personal pride to the membership and respect on the part of the business community. Can any one question the result? It would have added to the membership from the list of those who find "they can get along without a card," and it would be the embodiment in every way of the principle that "nothing succeeds like success." If it did nothing else it would have prevented us from establishing that source of endless scandal out in the sand hills, erroneously called a "home." Let us profit by past mistakes. Don't send out organizers to the country to tell the printers there that they can go to the cities and work wherever they please; but make such laws that, after a man once joins the union, he will never think of giving it up.

Quite a number of visitors will go from Chicago to the convention, and I understand that Mr. Hastie, the head of the delegation, will be urged for President by his friends, as such a wish seems to be general in No. 16. I would like to dip my oar into this matter of offices to the extent of a suggestion, based on my opinion of the causes of the pressmen trouble and also on the stuff that is being printed on both sides in our papers. The best interests of the craft will be served if the election law could be changed so that the officers would be chosen by shaking up a set of numbers in a hat and each delegate taking a draw. Some of our statesmen should remember that there is a considerable body of the membership who are not losing sleep as to who the next President will be—only that the officers be strictly honest and fairly capable men.

But probably all my views are open to serious criticism. I am satisfied, though, if I stir up enough agitation to bring out the various phases of these questions, so that each believer in the long list of remedies will have a hearing. Writers like "More Anon" can do a good deal of good, though he must be careful about his facts. If he reads Senator Jones' letter as to his change of party and then his speech on the tariff, he will not advertise him as a Populist convert with so much gusto. Still, if he can get the members of our craft to read, and thereby inculcate some of the sensible ideas he is able to express, I will be with him strong, and will give him some extra space by leaving out my stuff altogether. There is room for education in our craft which does not necessarily imply additional intelligence—the main requisite is plain common sense, for "you know how printers are"—chicken on Monday and feathers the rest of the week.

I see it urged that the editorship of the JOURNAL should be taken out of the hands of the officers. I would like to raise my feeble voice against such a scheme, especially if it will result in journalism of the grade of the papers agitating the matter. We can't all agree on matters of policy, but we can be sincere in our individual beliefs. W. R.

A Pungent Point for Delegates.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—The advisability of issuing THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL as a weekly has been mooted by craft correspondents, and a proposition to that end will doubtless be laid before you. The move does not commend itself to my judgment, as I believe the increased effort and outlay, which such a change inevitably involves, could be expended to much better advantage. The JOURNAL can not be issued weekly under an approximated increased annual expenditure of $5,000, while if the nominal subscription price (25 cents) now charged was increased 100 per cent. it would add to the income but $1,500 per year (even if the present paying circulation could be maintained), leaving a deficit of $3,500 to be drawn from the general fund. [Extract from President Prescott's report to the fortieth annual session.]

That the proposition to be submitted to the convention anent the issuing of the JOURNAL to every member affiliated with the International Typographical Union, minus an embargo, will meet with opposition is admitted by the promoter; and, notwithstanding the fact that the writer has dealt with the proposed change heretofore, I beg leave to say something further. There is at present in the neighborhood of ten thousand copies of the JOURNAL printed every issue; of this ten thousand, two thousand are distributed free throughout our jurisdiction, with the hope of creating renewed interest in union affairs, and also bringing the uninitiated into the fold. Of the remaining eight thousand, three thousand are at least issued free (according to law) to the chairmen of chapels, which would leave five thousand paid subscribers (and this is a very liberal estimate). The revenue derived, then, is $1,250 per year from paid subscribers, but this sum does not cover the issuing of the JOURNAL.

It costs in the neighborhood of $5,500 per year to conduct our craft paper, exclusive of all the necessary office work. Right here is the point I wish answered: If it costs $5,500 to issue the JOURNAL for one year, and the revenue derived from the sale of the same is only $1,250, who pays the deficiency of $4,250? Not the subscribers, surely. Oh, that comes out of the general fund. And who contributes to the general fund? Why, the 35,000 members of the International. Now I understand it (in order to simplify matters the writer gives round numbers); 2,000 non-members (including exchanges) receive $500 worth of JOURNALS in the year, for which not one cent by way of an equivalent is paid, and which costs the membership at large $220; 3,000 members (chairmen of chapels, and who are non-subscribers) receive $750 worth of JOURNALS in the year and pay indirectly through the general fund for the same the sum of $330; 5,000 members (who are bona fide subscribers) receive $1,250 worth of JOURNALS in the year and pay directly (and indirectly through the general fund) the sum of $1,800 for same. See the point? Don't, eh? Well, here it is: 2,000 non-members receive $500 worth of goods for nothing; 3,000 members receive $750 worth of goods for $300; 5,000 members receive $1,250 worth of goods and pay in return the sum of $1,800.

Then take it on the other hand, as the negro minstrel said when he transferred the one solitary cuff he possessed from one wrist to the other, 28,000 members are compelled to pay $2,860 per year for the benefit of 8,000 members, and the 28,000 get the short end. And, notwithstanding all this, 'tis funny how we do it. In connection with this question two facts are apparent to the writer; the first is, that the JOURNAL, as it is now distributed, can be likened to the proverbial white elephant that you have heard so oft about; the second is, that the only two classes who receive any benefit in connection with the subscription plan connected with the JOURNAL, are the non-members (and who are non-subscribers) and the chairman of the chapels (who are also non-subscribers). What shall we do with those who oppose the proposed change anent our craft paper? Why, relegate the negationists to oblivion. ED HURTON.

Buckeye Words With Bark on Them.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Sept. 20.—In my last letter I said that I hoped that the trouble existing between No. 318 and the Crisis would be settled, and indeed I thought it would, as I had no idea that the proprietor would have the nerve to stand out against the organized labor of this city. He, however, thought different, and refused to come to the terms submitted by No. 318, viz.: To pay our scale of wages and employ none but members of the International Typographical Union.

Trades Council declared a boycott, which read as follows:

To Organized Labor:

At a meeting of Trades and Labor Council, held in East Liverpool on Wednesday, August 29, it was resolved that The Crisis, a non-union paper, bitterly opposed to organized labor, and persistently refusing to recognize the same, although ofttimes and earnestly urged to do so by a committee of union workmen, be declared an unfair and non-union paper and that all friends of organized labor be urged to avoid it in every way in the matter of its support, and that they refuse to patronize business men who still persist in advertising in said daily and weekly Crisis, of East Liverpool.

TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

This circular had such an effect upon his business that he asked the court to issue an injunction restraining the Trades Council from boycotting him any further. The court issued a temporary injunction against Typographical Union, No. 318, Trades and Labor Council, U. G. King, Criss McConnell and Wm. Ruhe. Mr. Deidrick also claims he has been damaged to the extent of $2,000, and asked judgment for the amount.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, held on the 19th, the delegates unanimously decided to defend themselves, and will secure the best legal talent obtainable and fight the case to the end. It is the desire of organized labor that this case shall test the legality of the boycott, and determine how far a union can go in a boycott without throwing the members liable for damages. The decision, no matter how it goes, will be of vital interest to us all, and No. 318 should have the hearty support and financial assistance of our entire membership, in order that no expense may be spared to defeat the ends of unscrupulous employers and capitalistic greed.

Labor Day was celebrated here with great eclat. There was a big parade in the morning, over 1,000 men in line, and a mammoth picnic was held at Columbia Park in the afternoon. Almost $500 was netted.

U. G. KING.

THE MACHINE.

Its Dire Effect in Pittsburg—The Young Man Rampant.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 24.—The conditions prevailing in this city are not unlike those to be found in other large cities in different sections of the country where the machines have played such sad havoc in the ranks of our craft. Of the seven English and three German daily papers published in Pittsburg there is but one of each language now set up by hand, the Dispatch being the English paper. In that office over one hundred printers are now endeavoring to earn a subsistence, with less than fifty regular situations. In the Times, Post, Gazette, Leader and Press there are forty-seven Mergenthaler machines, and in the Chronicle-Telegraph there are eleven Rogers machines. The latter machines are now doing fairly good work, though when they were first put in use the typographical appearance of the paper was simply abominable. The average week's work on the Rogers machine in use in this city is said to approximate 200,000, while the Mergenthaler reaches 240,000.

Up to the present time the use of the product of the machines in this city has been confined entirely to the daily newspaper offices. Our scale is so constructed as to prohibit the use of machine matter for weekly publications, unless such work be done by the employment of a separate force of operators. No experiment in this line has yet been made by any of the publishers, as the field is such that it is questionable whether the extra expense such an undertaking would involve would prove profitable. Since the introduction of the machines there has as yet been no misunderstanding between the publishers of the English papers and Typographical Union, No. 7, but our German brothers have been less fortunate. Of the two offices in which the machines were put in operation, but one of them remained under the control of No. 16. A vigorous warfare is now being waged against the Beobachter, and there are strong indications of a termination of the dispute in favor of No. 16. There were but four men who forfeited their allegiance to the union, two of whom have been discharged from the employ of the paper, having already fulfilled the mission for which they were tempted to desert their fellow-unionists. They will find little room in this city in the future for their services, as a non-union German printer has been a rara avis in this vicinity for some years past.

As a result of the introduction of the machines and the strike above referred to, the German printers and a number of leading and active Socialists have been propagating the idea of starting a German daily paper. The movement has assumed such shape that I am perfectly safe in saying that the paper will make its appearance within the next thirty days. Nearly all the stock has been sold. The paper will be conducted on the co-operative plan, and the composition will all be done by hand. The German population in this vicinity is very large, and of late much dissatisfaction has prevailed regarding the harsh and malevolent attacks made upon trades-unions and Socialism. As a result of this course they have determined to establish a paper through which they will be able to propagate the development of Socialism and defend the working classes from the attacks of the capitalistic press. I earnestly hope my German friends will meet with success in the venture which they are prepared to launch.

The men employed on the weekly newspapers are now on the anxious bench and are fearful of immediate future developments. Recently there has developed a disposition on the part of some of the large publishing houses in this city to make contracts for the publication of weekly papers. The inducements held out by the firms are said to have resulted in contracts being made that will necessitate many changes. Following these rumors comes the announcement that two large printing establishments have bought Empire machines and will endeavor to do the work of as many of the weekly papers as can be induced to accept their terms. One of the firms is now one of the few union publishing houses in the city, while the other is an open office where union men are permitted to work by sufferance. An Empire machine is now in operation at the exposition now being held in this city, the first one ever shown here.

Notwithstanding the severe shocks No. 7 has undergone during the past two years, there has been scarcely any perceptible decrease in membership. Our new secretary (Jim Cully, who everybody knows) will attend strictly to business, look carefully after the interests of the union, so we can expect to weather the storms of adversity which are now threatening disastrous results. Jim is one of the most popular men in No. 7, and he is known in nearly all the large cities of the country, having made quite an extended tour before he married and settled down in this city, some eight years ago. His wide experience and practical knowledge will be of value in his new field of labor.

Let me here detail what has been the result of the introduction of machines in this city. It will probably not be new or interesting to all of the readers of the JOURNAL, especially where the machine is now being operated, but otherwise may prove profitable where the difficulty has not yet been encountered. In the offices here the selection of the operators was not always left to the judgment of the foreman, the business office frequently revising the list submitted by the foreman two and three times, so it is alleged. The result of these revisions and the preferences shown is apparent in the different offices. As a rule, competency does not seem to have been the desideratum which would have ordinarily been aimed at, as many of the men selected were the youngest employed in the office and were lacking in experience. Another fact that was particularly noticeable regarding the men around whom the machine lightning played with favor, was the infrequency with which they were present at union meetings. The number of those who are now trying to attain a speed of fifty thousand ems per day of seven or eight hours are not difficult to count, as it is said to be the determination of the daily publishers in this city to so badly scotch unionism among the printers that they will be able to do about as they please. If one were to judge by the almost total lack of interest now being manifested in No. 7's affairs, the conclusion would be almost irresistibly forced upon him that that end was not far from accomplishment. If the common rumors of the street were possible of verification, the number of men who got their situations by means other than are sanctioned by the union rules and regulations greatly exceed those who recognize and strictly adhere to the laws of the body to which they profess to owe allegiance.

In partial verification of these allegations, one of the publishers is said to have asserted recently to a member of No. 7, that he now had full and complete control of the composing room of his paper, a privilege he claimed never to have enjoyed under the old regime, and he proposed to as carefully look after the personnel of that department in future as he did any other on the paper. The only logical inference to be deduced from that statement is that his foreman is purely and simply a figurehead; that he (the foreman) would in future hire and discharge men as it pleased the whim of the aforesaid publisher. The observant printer in this city would hardly gainsay the fact that the experiences of the last few months strongly tend to prove that there are large elements of truth in what the gentleman referred to. If that is to be the method that will govern the employment of men in the "machine room" of the future printing offices of this country, the sooner the rank and file is made acquainted with the fact the better for all concerned. It is unquestionably in contravention of all laws and usages of unionism, and will be a severe shock to the "old guard." The Louisville convention will undoubtedly have no very easy task to decide "where we are at," if a like condition of affairs prevails in other cities.

A want of knowledge and inexperience precluded intelligent action for the government of "machine rooms" at the Chicago meeting of the International Typographical Union, but the experience of the past fifteen months has so largely added to what was then known that prompt and necessary legislation must necessarily follow. It will be very essential to fix unmistakably what power shall be conceded the employer regarding the "machine room;" whether the foreman shall judge as to whether the "machine hand" is competent to operate and care for his machine; who will govern the employment of the men; establish a minimum day's work and make it uniform; prohibit overtime work except in cases of urgent necessity; reduce the hours on machines to six, and when necessity requires have two turns.

Since writing the above regarding machines, I learn that the foreman of the Dispatch has made known the fact that the owners of that paper have signed a contract for fourteen Mergenthaler machines, to be put in operation before the first of the new year. This comes in the nature of a surprise to the many printers in the city, as it was generally understood that such a move was not contemplated by that paper for some time. When the change is made it will leave few opportunities for the ordinary printer to make a living in this city, as there is very little book work done here even when business is in its normal condition. This will be a very poor town for the traveling printer to land in any time in the near future, as those who have a regular situation will be liable to pay as close attention to business as circumstances will permit until the effects of the "machine cyclone" has been fully ascertained.

The question of a separate union for the machine operators will undoubtedly come before the convention, and there will be many there to boost the movement. Such a course can have but few advocates among the advanced trades-union advocates, who have been foremost in the councils of the organization which has so long protected the interests of the printers against the unjust encroachments of employers. Should the effort in that direction prove patent enough to carry the day, it will quickly result in greatly weakening the power of the parent body and eventually result in seeds of secession being sown in our ranks. The daily newspaper publishers would gladly seize upon such an opportunity and use it to their advantage, with the ultimate intention of employing who they pleased to operate machines. That some such similar action is contemplated must be apparent to every observant printer, else why are the very young and less skillful men most favored when selections are made to operate the machines? The excuse is made that the man in the prime of life is less successful than the young novice who has but recently completed his apprenticeship.

When making such claims these same people quite cunningly and deftly conceal the fact that these same young novices are less liable to object to the restriction and often entire abrogation of their rights and liberties in the premises. The frequent recent defeats of the workingmen in different parts of the country has spread among employes pretty generally consternation and moral cowardice, and the daily newspapers have attacked all our leaders and friends in a most bitter and virulent manner. Such a course and such methods are not without their effect upon the young men whose minds are in a receptive mood and mentally lazy, as we frequently find many of the young men of the present day. By separating such persons from the old experienced men of the trade, they are much more easily handled. Hence the preference for the young men.

The establishment of machine unions would result in no end of confusion and turmoil, and many questions would arise as to where the jurisdiction of one union ceased and the other commenced, beside the extra expense maintaining two unions. The small amount of dues now collected to defray necessary expenses is an almost unbearable burden to many, and any increase in that direction would undoubtedly result in a material decrease in our membership, while the tendency of wages shows a gradual decline. Any decrease in the revenue of the International Typographical Union can not but weaken its effectiveness, and should such a result become apparent in the near future it would prove most disastrous to the trade as a whole. Let there be no divisions in our ranks now, the time is most inopportune.

ZENO.

Another Victory for the Label.

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 20.—The Mobile Daily News, an evening paper, which was established in 1889, has always been an unfair office until this date. Negotiations to open the office had been made from time to time, but always met with failure, so it was resolved to make a vigorous fight against it by advertising the union label. This was done by an advertisement in the fair papers, signed by the president and secretary of Mobile No. 27, and also by the president and secretary of the Central Trades Council of this city. Merchants were approached, and letters of this kind reached the management of the paper: "Finding that yours is not a union paper you will please remove my name from your list of subscribers and stop my ad."

On Labor Day the Central Trades Council held a labor demonstration, with speeches, etc., appropriate to the occasion. The undersigned, seeing a representative of the News on the platform, remonstrated with those in charge of the meeting as to his presence, but without avail, and then made public protest as follows:

Mr. President, I protest against the representative of the Daily News being allowed on this pavilion; this is a union-labor picnic, and the representative of that paper, which is not fair, should not be allowed to participate in it; and in the name of an organization which is connected with the Central Trades Council, I object, and say that the News' representative should be asked to vacate the stand.

The person in question then had to leave the stand. In consequence of this action the undersigned, who, beside being a working printer, is a local preacher of the M. E. Church South, was vilely abused in the columns of the News in his clerical capacity, but of course took no notice of the squealing of a rat paper.

The Central Trades Council brought pressure to bear upon other labor organizations with the result that on September 14 the enemy capitulated and sued for peace. This was concluded on these terms: That the News should pay the full union scale of 35 cents, instead of 25 cents as hitherto; three members of No. 27 to be at once given cases, and those who had hitherto been employed on the paper to make individual application for membership, no guarantee being made that any should be admitted to membership, though probably some will be, as they are Mobilians who learned the trade in the News office and knew no better. This arrangement goes into effect September 24, and, as the News runs six cases, will eventually absorb nearly all of our unemployed members. Every office in this city is now working under No. 27, with the exception of the Weekly Item, which is only a small affair, run by the proprietor and his two sons.

Trade is very dull here. There is a phalanx in the Register (morning daily) office, and job hands average three days a week; but better times are looked for.

T. A. WHITE, Pres. No. 27.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—W. H. Kieffer.

6, Galveston, Tex. (Bookbinders)—F. Rudolph. Austin, Tex., has worked at Woodward & Tiernan, St. Louis, Mo., for six years.

12, Galveston, Tex. (Pressmen)—Wm. R. McKenua, has worked at the business about fifteen years in Galveston.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—L. Seammon, J. C. Howe, Lizzie L. Lyons, Victor Branquist, Thos. F. Foley, Mrs. Emily Hughes, W. Ferguson, George W. Hoffman, J. E. Totheroh, S. Hyams, J. C. Nicholson.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—E. J. Goetz, has worked in Albany, N. Y.

27, Mobile, Ala.—E. J. Rolling, has worked throughout Tennessee and Georgia.

28, Galveston, Tex.—Ed Rimmelin (stereotyper) has worked four years in Dallas and Galveston, Texas.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—W. H. Jay, learned trade in Companion office, Faribault, Minn.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—R. Don Ferguson, worked six years at Maxwell, Iowa.

128, South Bend, Ind.—W. H. Hawk, worked at printing business for fifteen years; belonged to union at one time, but engaged in other business and withdrew; worked last in office of Stark County Democrat, at Knox, Ind.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—Fred Dumble, for apprentice membership, aged eighteen years; worked three years at Middleport, Ohio.

158, Springfield, Mo.—R. L. Brockman, has worked in Greenfield, Lockwood and Springfield, Mo., four years at trade.

172, San Antonio, Tex.—C. E. Lee, served an apprenticeship at Fredericktown, Mo.; Roy R. Young, of Grant, Neb., and Santa Fe, N. M.; Jno. D. Goodrich, Seguin, Tex.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Jas. McGuire, aged twenty, served apprenticeship at Ventura, Cal., John A. Blackstock, aged twenty-two, served apprenticeship at Ventura, Cal., eight years at business; Harry R. Taylor, aged twenty-three, four years at business, comes from Huntsville, Ala.

176, Montreal, Quebec—S. P. Severn, has been four months in Montreal. He states that he was never a member of any union, but has been employed as a practical printer for more than ten years in Chicago, where he belongs; he has also worked four years in Cleveland, Ohio, and other places where unions exist. Severn is forty years of age. He has been employed a good deal during the last ten years as advertising agent. Any information concerning the above gentleman, will be gratefully received by M. T. U., No. 176.

186, Fargo, N. D.—Albert J. Walker, learned trade in the Times-Record, Valley City, N. D.

204, Kingston, Ont.—Jos. Laturney, worked at trade five years.

226, Vancouver, B. C.—Ernest Whitworth, for apprentice membership, served four years in World office, Vancouver.

240, Altoona, Pa.—E. L. Defibaugh, worked at business sixteen years in Bedford, Pa.; never worked in a union town.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—M. B. Lester, worked seven years on Syracuse Journal, Syracuse, Kan.; also at Turon and Hutchinson, Kan.

251, Muscatine, Ia.—Harry Scholton, learned his trade in Muscatine seven years ago; has worked in Chicago.

293, Pensacola, Fla.—Robert McLellan, served time in Pensacola, Fla.; J. S. Koloffon, served five years in Spain and two years in America; Almond Payne, apprentice member, served four years in Pensacola, Fla.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

1, Akron, Ohio—(Pressfeeders)—W. J. Vance, suspended for non-payment of dues and assessments.

5, Toronto, Ont.—(Mailers)—A. E. Cachman, S. Malcomson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—R. C. Brussock, John Dollard, Emil Ehrgott, J. C. Jetter, M. Kolrath, J. E. Killian, John Lozo, A. C. Miller, H. H. Miller, Geo. Nettles, Wm. Seery, Ed. Richter, Mark Sharples, J. A. Strong, suspended for non-

payment of assessments. C. M. O'Brien, F. A. Joslin, W. E. Glover, Thos. Neuth, Wm. McMicking, expelled for ratting.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—A. Gamble, F. T. Hamilton, A. C. Sutter, suspended.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—H. J. Richardson, J. B. Wills, suspended for non-payment of dues.

83, Hebrew-American (New York City)—J. Weiss and M. Ginzig, expelled for ratting.

103, Newark, N. J.—Sylvester Ditts, Geo. A. Murray, Jacob Weaver, Jesse Krug, reinstated.

121, Topeka, Kan.—George Higgins, Charles Filkins, expelled for non-payment of dues.

133, London, Ont.—Robert Claypole, Geo. Young, reinstated.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Alfred Morgan, rejected, ex-member or member of the Fraternity; I. H. Leihy, reinstated.

215, Decatur, Ill.—L. Ackerman, expelled for non-payment of dues.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—C. W. Maine, T. K. Tingle, suspended for non-payment of dues.

284, Anderson, Ind.—James E. Burke, withdrawal card, No. 13, issued by Anderson Union, revoked.

310, Lowell, Mass.—Thomas Lamiette, suspended for non-payment of dues.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—J. B. Lombard, Carl Muller, expelled for non-payment of dues.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from September 10 to September 25.

RECEIPTS.

Sept. 10.	Balance on hand	$14,775 06
Sept. 25.	Receipts to date	1,276 80
	Total	$16,051 86

EXPENDITURES.

Sept. 11.	Springfield, No. 117	73 67
11.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
12.	Springfield Pressmen, No. 4	15 00
13.	Cream City, No. 23	171 00
13.	St. Louis, No. 8	122 67
13.	New York Stereotypers, No. 1	100 00
13.	Los Angeles, No. 174, per J. L. Robinette	150 00
15.	Lincoln, No. 209	20 42
15.	Helena, No. 95	43 00
15.	C. E. Hawkes, expenses in Tacoma	11 75
18.	Springfield Pressmen, No. 4	10 00
18.	Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5	7 00
19.	Springfield, No. 117	35 67
19.	St. Louis, No. 8	92 48
21.	W. B. Prescott, exp. to Anderson	5 20
22.	Cream City, No. 23	21 00
22.	C. E. Hawkes, exp. in Tacoma	17 50
24.	Lincoln, No. 209	22 16
25.	Helena, No. 95	15 82
25.	Springfield Pressmen, No. 4	38 00
25.	Waco, No. 188	102 83
	Total	$1,082 17

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 25, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Sept. 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

	September 10. Balance	$36,676 26
1.	INDIANAPOLIS—For August	42 00
2.	PHILADELPHIA—For August	230 00
3.	CINCINNATI—For August	178 50
5.	COLUMBUS—For August	41 75
7.	PITTSBURGH—For August	131 50
8.	ST. LOUIS—For August	162 50
	For supplies	4 80
9.	BUFFALO—For July	37 50
10.	LOUISVILLE—For August	27 50
12.	BALTIMORE—For August	104 50
13.	BOSTON—For August	241 50
	For supplies	6 00
16.	CHICAGO—For August	326 00
	For supplies	12 00
17.	NEW ORLEANS—For August	50 00
18.	DETROIT—For August	58 00
	For supplies	3 00
20.	NASHVILLE—For August	40 50
22.	DUBUQUE—For August	10 50
	For supplies	1 50
23.	CREAM CITY—For August	27 25
	For supplies	12 00
25.	BATON ROUGE—For August	2 50
26.	PETERSBURG—For August	2 50
27.	MOBILE—For August	7 50
30.	ST. PAUL—For August	67 00
31.	SANTA ROSA—For August	3 50
	For supplies	20
32.	NORFOLK—For August	10 00
33.	PROVIDENCE—For August	15 75
34.	COLUMBIA—For August	12 25
35.	EVANSVILLE—For August	20 00
36.	OAKLAND—For September	15 00
39.	GRAND RAPIDS—For August	37 75
40.	ST. JOSEPH—For August	14 75
42.	MINNEAPOLIS—For August	64 50
	For supplies	15
	For Journal subscriptions to Nov., 1894	27 30
43.	CHARLESTON—For August	13 75
45.	LEAVENWORTH—For September	7 25
47.	NEW HAVEN—For August	14 50
48.	ATLANTA—For August	34 50
	For supplies	3 35
49.	DENVER—For August	36 00
50.	VALLEY CITY—For September	13 75
53.	CLEVELAND—For August	32 50
57.	DAYTON—For August	39 00
58.	MULTNOMAH—For August	28 00
	For supplies	75
60.	ROANOKE—For August	7 50
61.	CAMBRIDGE—For August	6 50
63.	TOLEDO—For August	32 00
66.	PORTLAND—For August	20 00
67.	LOCKPORT—For July	5 00
68.	KEOKUK—For July	6 75
74.	GAINESVILLE—For August	2 50
75.	BURLINGTON—For September	12 50
76.	TERRE HAUTE—For August	9 00
79.	WHEELING—For August	21 75
80.	KANSAS CITY—For balance July	32 50
81.	BAY CITY—For August	8 75
	For supplies	4 25
85.	ST. JOHN—For August	$14 25
86.	READING—For August	23 25
87.	HOUSTON—For August	14 50
88.	HANNIBAL—For September	8 00
	For supplies	1 50
89.	CHATTANOOGA—For August	10 25
90.	RICHMOND—For August	15 75
92.	LITTLE ROCK—For August	13 00
94.	HUDSON COUNTY—For August	14 50
95.	HELENA—For September	7 25
100.	NORWICH—For September	7 75
101.	COLUMBIA—For August	326 00
	For supplies	6 00
103.	NEWARK—For September	38 75
106.	DAVENPORT—For September	6 75
	For supplies	20
107.	TWIN CITY—For August	8 50
112.	SCRANTON—For August	30 00
117.	SPRINGFIELD—For August	14 50
118.	DES MOINES—For August	46 75
119.	JEFFERSON CITY—For July	6 50
121.	TOPEKA—For August	34 75
	For supplies	4 00
122.	KALAMAZOO—For August	12 00
123.	WILMINGTON—For August	9 50
124.	BLOOMINGTON—For August	12 25
	For supplies	1 50
125.	DURHAM—For September	3 25
	For supplies	1 50
128.	SOUTH BEND—For September	8 25
133.	LONDON—For August	20 00
134.	RUTLAND—For August	4 25
138.	AUSTIN—For August	14 25
141.	WILLIAMSPORT—For August	17 00
142.	OLYMPIA—For July and August	6 50
145.	JACQUES CARTIER—For August	10 00
147.	ASHLAND—For September	3 25
148.	WICHITA—For August	13 75
150.	ELIZABETH—For August	8 25
151.	OIL CITY—For May	3 25
155.	SHREVEPORT—For August	2 50
158.	SPRINGFIELD—For August	9 50
161.	FALL RIVER—For August	8 00
162.	JACKSONVILLE—For August	19 00
164.	FRANKFORT—For August	5 00
165.	WORCESTER—For August	11 00
	For supplies	65
169.	NEW ALBANY—For August	2 50
172.	SAN ANTONIO—For August	12 50
173.	DALLAS—For September	25 00
	For supplies	3 00
174.	LOS ANGELES—For August	40 25
175.	PUEBLO—For July	8 25
	For supplies	1 50
176.	MONTREAL—For August	27 50
	For supplies	1 50
180.	SIOUX CITY—For August	25 00
	For card in Journal to August, 1895	7 00
181.	MEADVILLE—For August	18 75
183.	SAVANNAH—For August	11 25
	For supplies	35
184.	WYOMING—For August	5 75
185.	BRADFORD—For August	7 00
189.	BLUE GRASS—For August	14 00
190.	OMAHA—For August	59 50
191.	WINNIPEG—For September	27 00
194.	JOLIET—For August	6 00
195.	PATERSON—For September	10 00
197.	COLUMBIA—For balauce August	1 75
200.	YOUNGSTOWN—For September	11 00
	For supplies	2 55
201.	VICTORIA—For September	12 00
202.	SEATTLE—For August	35 25
204.	LIMESTONE CITY—For September	5 50
207.	EUREKA—For August	5 00
211.	OSHKOSH—For August	8 50
215.	DECATUR—For August	12 50
217.	JANESVILLE—For bal. June, July, August	4 50
	For supplies	70
219.	CANTON—For August	7 25
	For supplies	1 50
221.	SAN DIEGO—For August	8 00
226.	VANCOUVER—For September	4 00
228.	WILMINGTON—For August	10 75
229.	CRAWFORDSVILLE—For August	2 50
230.	DANVILLE—For August	5 00
236.	OGDEN—For June	4 00
238.	STEUBENVILLE—For July	3 00
240.	ALTOONA—For August and September	20 00
241.	TEMPLE AND BELTON—For May to August, inclusive	10 00
243.	HUTCHINSON—For August	8 75
245.	WOONSOCKET—For August	5 75
246.	CHESTER—For June, July and August	15 75
247.	SWEDISH (Chicago)—For August	11 00
252.	BRIDGEPORT—For supplies	25
253.	HOLYOKE—For August	10 50
254.	RIVERSIDE—For August	4 75
255.	ANACONDA—For September	10 50
257.	AUGUSTA—For August	3 25
258.	GUTHRIE—For August	8 50
266.	ELKHART—For August	3 50
268.	FULTON COUNTY—For August	4 25
269.	SOUTH OMAHA—For September	2 25
	For supplies	1 50
270.	NEW CASTLE—For September	5 25
271.	BOISE CITY—For August, part September	6 10
272.	NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For September	6 00
273.	BRANTFORD—For August	2 75
276.	NEW BEDFORD—For August	13 25
280.	LARAMIE—For August	2 00
282.	GRASS VALLEY—For August	2 50
283.	OKLAHOMA CITY—For August	4 75
	For supplies	75
284.	ANDERSON—For balance August	5 30
286.	MARION—For September	3 50
287.	FRANKFORT—For September	4 00
288.	GALESBURG—For September	11 00
291.	AURORA—For August and September	9 50
293.	PENSACOLA—For July and August	4 00
294.	ONEIDA—For September	3 50
297.	CONCORD—For August	14 50
	For supplies	1 50
299.	TAMPA—For August and September	5 50
300.	PORT HURON—For September	8 50
301.	RICHMOND—For August	7 50
302.	QUEBEC—For August	15 00
306.	ALTON—For August	3 00
307.	NEW BRUNSWICK—For August	6 00
308.	WATERTOWN—For supplies	1 50
311.	GRAND FORKS—For July and August	12 25
	For supplies	1 75
313.	MADISON—For August	5 00
314.	MERIDEN—For August	5 25
	For supplies	1 75
315.	POUGHKEEPSIE—For June	2 75
	For supplies	25
316.	NORTH ADAMS—For September	5 00
	For supplies	2 20
318.	EAST LIVERPOOL—For July	2 00
	For supplies	2 05
323.	HOBOKEN—For August	6 50

PRESSMEN.

1.	WASHINGTON—For July and August	31 50
	For supplies	1 50
4.	SPRINGFIELD—For August	2 75
7.	NEWARK—For balance August	4 50
12.	GALVESTON—For August	2 25
17.	INDIANAPOLIS—For August	9 50
	For supplies	35
18.	MEMPHIS—For August	4 25
20.	MINNEAPOLIS—For August	5 75
32.	OMAHA—For July, August and part Sept.	$4 60
39.	SEATTLE—For September	2 75

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1.	NEW YORK—For September	70 00
3.	CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For September	19 50
4.	CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For September	17 50
5.	CINCINNATI—For September	6 75
10.	BALTIMORE—For August	3 50
13.	DENVER—For August	2 00
19.	WASHINGTON—Stereotypers—For Sept.	5 25
	For supplies	25
21.	TORONTO—For July	4 00
	For supplies	1 00
23.	NEW HAVEN—For August and Sept.	3 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

9.	ST. PAUL—Pressfeeders—For August	15 00
	For supplies	15
1.	TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For August	5 00
6.	GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For August	5 00
10.	DALLAS—Pressfeeders—For May, June and July	11 25
	For supplies	60
1.	AKRON—Press Feeders—For August	14 75
	For supplies	1 50
	For September	13 50
3.	BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For August	27 50
5.	INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For August	11 75
	For supplies	2 00
GENERAL FUND—		
	Cash returned by C. F. Davis	4 00
SUNDRIES—		
	Individual subscriptions to Journal	18 65
	Capita collected on card of W. T. Walker, 50c.; Lillian Lynn, $2	2 50
	Total	$41,084 51

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,082 17
H. C. MCFARLAND—Salary to September 10	50 00
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing No. 4	207 20
EXPENSES—	
W. B. Prescott, expenses to Louisville	10 40
Geo. Chance, W. J. Sloan, W. W. Williams, auditing books J. J. Dailey	10 00
One trunk	12 50
Clerk hire	33 50
200 envelopes, McFarland	1 25
1,000 1-cent envelopes and priuting	12 50
500 sheets due stamps	4 50
Priuting number on due stamps	65
1,000 2-cent envelopes and printing, Wines	23 50
1,000 2-cent envelopes and printing, Prescott	23 50
Printing and mailing officers' reports	456 75
300 briefs, plaintiff's bank suit	30 00
Clerk hire	33 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	18 51
BURIAL FUND—	
1245. Scrantou, No. 112—On account of the death of W. H. Thompson	50 00
1246. New Orleans, No. 17—D. B. Long	50 00
1247. Albany, No. 4—E. J. Kennedy	50 00
1248. New York (Stereotypers'), No. 1—John Lackey	50 00
1249. Jacques-Cartier, No. 145—Chas. Greffard	50 00
1250. Harrisburg, No. 14—H. L. Hassler	50 00
1251. Philadelphia, No. 2—T. E. Seeley, Jr.	50 00
1252. Philadelphia, No. 2—W. H. Stine	50 00
1253. Buffalo, No. 9—Richard Bretz	50 00
1254. Anderson, No. 284—H. G. Hall	50 00
1255. San Francisco, No. 21—J. E. McCormick	50 00
1256. Hudsou County, No. 94—C. V. Lynch	50 00
Total	$2,622 43

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand September 10, 1894	$36,676 26	
Receipts to September 25, 1894	4,408 25	
		$41,084 51
Expenditures		2,622 43
Balance on hand		$38,462 08

Election of Officers.

ANACONDA, MONT.—President, Geo. H. Miers; vice-president, Geo. Kupfer; corresponding and financial secretary, Edward Ebenhack; recording secretary, T. B. Marquis; treasurer, W. S. Cameron; sergeant-at-arms, Dan Dunn; executive committee, C. B. Shryock, D. C. Scott, F. E. Wheeler, L. A. Love, J. B. Naug; International Typographical Union auditiug committee, C. B. Shryock, D. C. Scott and F. E. Wheeler.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—President, F. A. Hamrick; vice-president, S. H. Bean; secretary, R. C. Frank; treasurer, Ed. W. Whiteside; sergeant-at-arms, Mat. Forstberg.

BUTTE, MONT.—President, B. L. Wilson; vice-president, A. J. Clark; recording secretary, C. F. Scheers; financial secretary, C. R. Wiles; executive committee, H. Goodwin, R. A. Pelkey, F. McCanna; sergeant-at-arms, L. Selig; delegates to labor assembly, B. L. Wilson and J. Goodwin.

CHICAGO, ILL. (German-American)—President, Herman Pudewa; vice-president, Phillip Roth; recordiug secretary, J. C. Van Goens; corresponding secretary, Herman Misch, financial secretary, Joseph Schoenenberger; treasurer, August Lorch; librarian, Wm. Threke; trustees, Leonard Judac, Franz Kranz and H. Hotze.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Pressmen)—President, John C. McBeau; vice-president, Bernard Nolan; secretary-treasurer, Thos. B. Mahon; executive committee, Geo. Smith, D. J. Roche, J. W. Heider; board of directors, John Pruebe, L. Miller, Chas. Kelman, L. Clinch, Al Peno; delegate to Louisville conventiou, Bernard Nolan, alternate, T. B. Mahan.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Norwegian-Danish)—Prosideut, Carl Wald; vice-president, Hans Adriansen; corresponding secretary, Alfred Bjornbeck; financial secretary, Ottesen; treasurer, Fugi Dall.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING.—President, J. J. Daly; vice-president, W. H. Geotz; executive committee, W. H. H. Reid, Geo. Rowsell, H. S. Stuff, D. M. McCrum, W. Shrimplin; recordiug, corresponding and financial secretary, secretary-treasurer, H. W. Moore; auditing committee, W. H. H. Reid, George Rowsell, H. S. Stuff; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Sapp.

CINCINNATI, O.—Stereotypers: President, A. B. Burk; vice-president, Frank Hegnor; treasurer, Chris J. Bauor; financial secretary, Wm. B. Theirling; recording secretary, John Lechuer; sergeant-at-arms, A. Jacobs; trustees, John Bergmann, A. Bernhardt and E. L. Meyer.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, S. T. Lockett; vice-president, O. A. Eylar; financial and correspouding secretary, R. W. Loughery; recording secretary, W. L. Lyles; sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Jones; reading clerk, John F. Fahm; treasurer, G. M. Sanderson; executive committee, O. A. Eylar, chairman, C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson and W. M. Reilly; auditing committee, I. L. Woods, P. W. Alterman and I. A. Fewer; delegates to Trades Council, Will Beard, R. F. Radley and Geo. Beach.

DALLAS, TEX. (Pressfeeders)—President, J. W. McMurray; vice-president, A. J. Boedefield, secretary, Harvey Walker; treasurer, J. W. Ricks; sergeant-at-arms, Gus Colgin.

DAYTON, O.—President, W. E. Landis; vice-president, George Burke; recording secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; corresponding secretary, O. P. Randall; financial secretary, Chas. R. Wheeler; sergeant-at-arms, John Davy; executive committee, John Brelsford, J. P. O'Connell, T. B. O'Connor.

DURANGO, COLO.—President, J. C. Rodgers; vice-president, L. R. Whitmore; secretary-treasurer, Chas. E. Starr; executive committee, J. W. Greenfield, A. Casey, H. S. Stivers; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Hillmau.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—President, U. G. King; vice-president, Louis Orr; secretary-treasurer, Chris McCounell; recording secretary, Clyde McCready; sergeant-at-arms, John Haney; trustees, U. G. King, John Haney, Chas. M. Dix.

ELKHART, IND.—President, E. T. Hughes; vice-president, R. M. Stewart; financial and corresponding secretary, A. G. Wade; treasurer, W. Dunbar; recording secretary, W. Shamory; sergeant-at-arms, A. Ebright.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—President, C. C. Proctor; vice-president, C. G. Crago; treasurer, A. W. Noyes; recording secretary, L. H. Converse; executive committee, O. H. Perry, J. Reddy, H. B. Dickenson; delegate to trades and labor council for eighteen months, A. J. Thode.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—President, F. J. Altswager; vice-president, T. G. Armour; secretary, W. F. Hill; treasurer, E. M. Broughton; sergeant-at-arms, A. L. Wright; executive committee, D. Eccles, B. O. Wible, C. L. Colee,

KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, James M. Rhodes; vice-president, W. J. Winfield; financial and corresponding secretary, H. A. Fratcher; recording secretary, Ed D. Latimer; treasurer, Cyrus A. Slater; sergeant-at-arms, M. P. Smith.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, H. A. Boies; vice-president, J. G. Kestler; recording secretary, J. D. Kane; secretary-treasurer, A. A. Hoffman; sergeant-at-arms, E. G. Grossman.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (Scandia)—President, O. A. Barlien; vice-president, A. Haugen; secretary, H. Peterson; treasurer, O. Sivertsen; sergeant-at-arms, O. Rnnd.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—President, Edward J. Gardiner; vice-president, Howard E. Parker; secretary, J. J. Reilly; treasurer, A. A. Yale; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Shayne.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKL.—President, C. W. Elder; vice-president, A. F. Sears; recording and financial secretary, W. C. Seaman; treasurer, C. T. Barnes; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Blick.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—President, George Chance; vice-president, H. H. Miller; recording secretary, W. J. Sloan; financial secretary, W. J. Bollman; treasurer, James Welsh; doorkeeper, J. H. Clarke; trustees, O. A. Duffie, L. M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.

SOUTH OMAHA, NEB.—President, F. E. Hart; vice-president, E. G. Smith; financial and corresponding secretary, A. E. Blank; recording secretary, Frank Hart; treasurer, E. D. Gideon; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Baker; executive committee, A. Nelson, A. E. Blank and Frank Hart.

SEATTLE, WASH.—President, A. H. Blain; vice-president, E. K. Sargison; secretary-treasurer, Samuel Archer; recorder, Jas. A. Robbins; executive committee, J. E. Hooper, Homer Baker, Gordon A. Rice, Harry Daniells.

TEMPLE-BELTON, TEX.—President, F. W. McLavy; vice-president, James Brookman; secretary-treasurer, F. M. Hieronymus; corresponding secretary, James Jourdan; chairman executive board, C. J. Glover; sergeant-at-arms, J. R. McGee.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Prosideut, J. D. McNiven; vice-president, D. Gorman; secretary, Wm. Cullin; treasurer, Thos. Booz; executive committee, W. E. Ditchburn, D. J. King and J. W. Henley; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Messrs. W. E. Ditchburn and D. J. King; sergeaut-at-arms, R. Holloway; representative to District Union, W. H. Cullin.

WORCESTER, MASS.—President, O. H. Wiggin; vice-president, John J. Madigan; recording secretary, Frank W. Schofield; financial secretary, W. Levi Bonsquet; treasurer, Wm. Worth; sergeant-at-arms, Charles E. Ayres.

ZANESVILLE, O.—President, H. L. Shryock; vice-president, H. W. Cross; financial secretary, Neil M. Beckley; recording secretary, Ed. McCaddon; treasurer, H. G. Poe; trustee, J. Vernon Dilley; guardian, F. E. Bennett; standing committee, H. W. Cross, Wahrton and N. M. Beckley.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—President, Geo. W. M. Denver; vice-president, J. Louis Mace; secretary and treasurer, Geo. R. Tydings; auditing committee, Louis H. Martin, W. W. Bealer and Jos. T. Geraci; trustees, H. B. Taylor and Geo. Hubbard.

GRASS VALLEY, CAL.—President, A. B. Champion; vice-president, O. L. Dibble; secretary, W. M. Campbell; treasurer, Henry Argall; sergeant-at-arms, C. H. Prisk; executive committee, J. V. Snyder, W. F. Prisk, F. H. Carr.

TACOMA, WASH.—President, C. E. Crittenden; vice-president, A. H. Weaver; recording secretary, E. L. Herriff; financial secretary, B. H. Bennett; sergeant-at-arms, S. H. Herrin; executive board, A. H. Weaver (chairman), W. K. Scott, C. C. Stewart, A. B. Kaiser, A. H. Moore; delegates to Trades Council, A. H. Weaver, E. P. Adams, G. K. Luellne

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Typographical Journal

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

VOL. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 1, 1894. No. 6.

DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The convention was called to order by C. N. Jacques of the Reception Committee, who introduced Rev. Dr. Eaton, who invoked the Divine blessing.

The Hon. Henry S. Tyler, Mayor of the city of Louisville, welcomed the delegates and visitors and extended to them the freedom of the city.

Col. R. M. Kelly addressed the convention and extended a welcome on behalf of the city press.

Mr. C. E. Shepard, President of the Louisville Trades and Labor Assemby, and Mr. Henry Boies, President of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, also cordially welcomed the delegates and visitors in the name of their respective organizations.

President Prescott responded to the several addresses, giving a résumé of the growth of the International Union from the time of the fourteenth annual session, held in Louisville in 1864, up to the present time, and briefly alluded to the increase in membership and the material prosperity of the past year.

The secretary-treasurer read the following list of delegates who were entitled to seats in the convention:

1 J. O. Williamson, Chas. J. Gary.
2 Robt. L. Tatem, Wm. C. Williams, Chas. H. Heckert, Theo. Yarnall.
3 Robt. W. Tilney, W. D. Crowley, Alex. Duguid.
4 Thos. F. McHale.
5 Frank C. Karns, Wm. H. Ziebold.
6 Wm. Perkins, P. J. O'Connell, Daniel J. McCarthy, Jas. M. Donohue.
7 C. H. Bird, Wm. A. Klinger, W. L. Fink.
8 John P. Marnell, John W. Menaugh, Frank C. Maginnis.
9 Hugh Wallace, Ed. F. Latham.
10 Wm. M. Higgins, John W. Owen.
11 Wm. H. Johnson.
12 Wm. T. Curran, Thos. J. Kilduff.
13 Aug. McCraith, Wm. J. Thomas.
16 John W. Hastie, Harry G. Martin, T. J. O'Brien, Thos. J. Graham.
17 W. V. Hebard, Fred Alexander.
18 Wm. L. Bessler.
20 Theo. Perry, J. L. Denham.
21 Daniel T. Riordan.
23 Jos. P. Carney.
28 John H. Barnes.
29 Ralph W. Lowe.
30 Chas. H. Prindle, E. J. Souther.
32 Wm. H. Wells.
35 Phil Moore.
39 Louis C. Shepard.
42 E. E. Stevens.
48 Henry Saloshin.
49 John W. Bramwood, W. H. Montgomery.
52 Edward Kavanagh.
53 H. J. Clary, Jas. H. Sterling.
54 J. H. Alford.
55 Jas. M. Lynch.
57 John P. O'Connell, Chas. R. Wheeler.
64 H. O. Kramer.
71 Stephen C. Cook.
72 O. L. McKinley.
79 Ned Sims.
80 Chas. T. Bradbury, Dave L. Guyette.
82 Thos. McCaffery.
91 Edward J. How, James H. Gilmour.
101 Thos. M. Lawler, Ed. T. Toner, John S. Leech, Wm. E. Greenfield.
103 Thos. F. Heafey, John H. Daley.
111 James A. Lane.
112 C. S. Benedict, J. J. Kernan.
117 E. E. Calhoon.
118 E. P. Cotter, O. H. P. Grove.
119 H. A. Bosse.
120 R. W. Gove.
121 A. E. Thorson.
128 E. W. Cutting.
129 David Hastings.
132 Sam T. Woodrow.
146 W. E. Forsyth.
154 Converse G. Cook.
162 John A. Britton.
165 John B. N. Soulliere.
169 M. Bert Thurman.
173 A. M. Butler.
177 Harlan R. Grubb.
[illegible] ry Michelstetter.
[illegible] Moore.
189 J. A. Hall.
190 C. E. Clark, Lew W. Raber.
199 H. L. Shyrock.
213 H. A. Bronson.
215 O. D. Hill.
229 Sam. D. Symmes.
260 Alfred C. Crouse
288 O. W. Walkup.
290 Jos. P. Runshe.
291 C. W. Klamser.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

2 Adolph Varrelmann.
7 Hugo Miller, Harry K. Stephan.
9 Henry Hotze.

PRESSMEN.

1 M. D Flanagan.
3 Bernard Nolau.
10 W. H. Hamilton,
14 Frank J. Boyle.
15 J. Von Buettner.
16 John T. McGovern
17 Chas. Koster.
20 Thos H. Girling.
30 James K. Brewer.
46 Henry Dorsey.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1 Clarence S. Roberts, H. A. Moreland.
2 Geo. W. Williams
3 Mark T. Stanton.
4 Chas. B. Lahan.
5 Thos. Mangan.
8 W. J. McDonald.
19 J. S. Smith.

WEB PRESSMEN.

3 James M. Meehan.

PRESS-FEEDERS

1 W. P. Hilton.

The credentials of Harry S. Holcomb, Minneapolis, and Chas. L. Drummond, of Fort Wayne, were, upon motion, referred to Committee on Credentials.

The president made the following appointments: Reading Clerk—Mr. Wm. P. Heck, of Philadelphia; Messenger—Mr. A. A. Hoffman, of Louisville; Sergeant-at-Arms—Mr. C. E. Shepard, of Louisville.

Mr. Perkins (New York), moved that an assistant secretary be appointed. The motion was adopted, and the President named Mr. Frank A. Kidd, of Chicago.

The President announced the following Committee on Credentials: Messrs. Duguid (Cincinnati), McHale (Albany), Carney (Milwaukee), Stephan, German-American (New York), and Roberts (New York), stereotypers.

On motion of Mr. Leech (Washington), all ex-officers of the International Typographical Union were invited to seats on the platform.

The President then announced the following committees:

Committee on Laws: Messrs. McCraith (Boston), Lynch (Syracuse), Riordan (San Francisco), Lawler (Washington), Von Buettner (New Orleans), pressmen's.

Committee on Appeals: Messrs. Perkins (New York), Marnell (St. Louis), Ziebold (Columbus, O.), Alford (Raleigh), Dorsey (Dallas), pressmen's.

Committee on Returns and Finances: Messrs. Hastie (Chicago), Woodrow (Camden), Bramwood (Denver), Daley (Newark), Boyle (St. Paul), pressmen's.

Committee on Childs-Drexel Home: Messrs. Shepard (Grand Rapids), Perry (Nashville), McCaffery (Colorado Springs), Stevens (Minneapolis), Flanagan (Washington), pressmen's.

Committee on Subordinate Unions: Messrs. Klinger (Pittsburg), Tatem (Philadelphia), Calhoon (Springfield, O.), Curran (Baltimore), Hamilton (Akron), pressmen's.

Committee on Miscellaneous Business: Messrs. Greenfield (Washington), Kramer (Lafayette), Hall (Lexington), Mangan (Cincinnati), stereotypers; Brewer (Springfield, Ill.), pressmen's.

The officers' reports were presented and Mr. von Buettner (New Orleans), moved that the reading thereof be dispensed with.

Mr. Prindle (St. Paul), moved that the reports be referred to a special committee on officers' reports, when Mr. Leech (Washington), moved to amend that the report of the Committee on Governmental Control of the Telegraph be referred to a special committee, which was approved and the motion as amended adopted.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Scarcely had the gavel fallen on the last official act of the forty-first annual session than we were plunged into a period of depression almost unparalleled for its severity and wide-spread influence. In the universal contraction it was not to be expected that labor organizations would escape, and with extreme regret it is admitted that many have suffered both in numbers and finances. Notwithstanding this, and the added havoc produced by the introduction of machinery, it is my pleasing duty to again congratulate the craft on a substantial increment of actual paying members—about 1,000, exclusive of 1,000 German-speaking printers, who affiliated in accordance with the agreement approved by a plebiscit—over that of last year. Though more than ordinary latitude has been allowed individuals and unions in localities where the currency stringency reached its acutest stage, our financial business has been conducted with wonderful promptitude and accuracy. This is due in a great measure to the intelligent application of business methods which has been such a noticeable feature of our polity during the past six or seven years. Had we pursued the haphazard system of transacting business which prevailed less than a decade ago, undoubtedly our organization would by this time have been seriously shaken by the shock. In support of this conclusion you are referred to the manner in which the ranks of the loosely-constructed unions have been decimated during the past fourteen months, and the further fact that in the first year after the panic of 1873 our own organization suffered a loss in membership of about 5 per cent. The paramount lesson to be drawn from this is that we should continue adding attractive, cohesive and strengthening features to our organization, conducting them in accordance with the most approved business principles. We must learn that it is disastrous to become sentimental over matters involving dollars and cents.

While we may with pardonable pride gratulate ourselves on the splendid demonstration of stability and virility made by our organization, it would be an ineffectual and cowardly evasion of a manifest duty on our part to assume that under existing circumstances this will continue. We should be directing our best thought to devising ways and means of meeting the changed conditions resultant from machinery. There is at present no loud demand for a reconstruction, but grumbling is heard, and, deplore it as we may, the time is not far distant when heed will have to be paid to the sentiment desiring a measure of autonomy for each sub-division of labor in the newspaper and book-making industries. The most ardent advocate of the solidarity of labor must admit that our fellow-craftsmen are not prepared for it yet. It will be the part of wisdom to recognize this feeling and shape our course accordingly. In the larger cities now—and it will be true of the smaller ones in a short time—newspapers are entirely machine-composed. As a consequence the affinity between newspaper men and book and job printers will be greatly lessened by reason of the almost total dissimilarity of working methods. If this is not apparent to all now it will be when there arises a class of operators—as there inevitably will—that know nothing whatever of the handicraft of type-setting. Despite this, it is essential and of the utmost importance that these elements should not assume an attitude of hostility toward each other, as incalculable injury will result if such an unhappy event should occur. Warring labor organizations inflict hardships on the workers only. Charged as we are with the duty of maintaining the dignity and integrity of our craft and leaving to those who come after us the best possible conditions, it behooves us to consider how this reconstruction can be brought about. It should be unequivocally and emphatically understood tha any attempt at secession will be fought with all the energy and vigor of which the organization is possessed. The interests involved are many, and it would be suicidal to permit any one element or class to obtain a strategetical position which would make it the dictator. It is palpable that a semblance of a helpful organization can only be maintained by harmonious action after calm and dispassionate deliberation on the situation. While, as before stated, there is no crying necessity for an immediate change, we can profitably discuss the future of our craft and organization. To my mind the best interests of all will be subserved by the creation of divisions, one branch comprehending all those employed on newspapers and the other composing trades that enter into the manufacture of books and are required in the production of job work, all to be embraced in one general organization whose chief function it will be to disburse benefits and give effect to necessary regulations for offensive and defensive purposes. While this will to a great extent be a matter of evolution, I submit that we have here a difficult problem, and in endeavoring to reach a satisfactory solution the best thought and brightest minds within our ranks will have to be impressed into service.

It has always seemed to me that the collection of reliable statistical information was of vital importance to a well regulated trade union, and in this respect we are wofully deficient. The officials of subordinate unions are averse to exercising the necessary care in collecting data. There is no cause for wonderment in this, as, with few exceptions, those who do not give voluntary service are underpaid. It is hoped our local organizations will take steps to lessen the cause for complaint in this respect, for the International Typographical Union should be regarded even by government officials and employers as the repository for correct information concerning the trade in all its ramifications throughout our jurisdiction. It was my desire to lay before you statements showing the displacement caused by machines and the changes in wage scales during the year, but the obvious unreliability of replies caused me to forego their preparation. If returns to the questions submitted had been compiled with care by the secretary of every union it is a certainty that we would have convinced the most skeptical of the efficacious service rendered by our organization. Of the seventy-five demands for reductions reported to headquarters twenty-five were successfully resisted, twenty were acceded to temporarily, and thirty allowed for an indefinite period, though in fully 90 per cent. of these cases there was a compromise as to the amount, eventuating in a considerable gain to the workers.

It would be well-nigh impossible for me to present for review a precis of even a tithe of the questions that engaged my attention during the year, but among the subjects of importance the following are noted. In descanting upon them I have religiously eschewed speculative theories, endeavoring to place the situation before you as it is rather than seek the realms of romance in order to draw a pleasing picture.

ORGANIZATION.

There was no diminution of effort in this work during the past year, though results were not encouraging, conditions being such as to preclude the possibility of successfully establishing unions in many places that under ordinary circumstances would be promising fields. Possibly more literature was distributed than ever before in the history of the craft, but the responses were so few that it deterred and discouraged officials charged with this work. It became apparent that printers throughout the country were despondent, and the general uncertainty prevalent as to the stability of their situations caused them to look askance at those who agitated organization, but it is hoped that the seed sown will bear fruit when trade revives. When the extent and scope of the commercial disaster became manifest the organizers were advised to devote particular attention to the conservation of existing unions. And to this policy is attributed in a great degree the very satisfactory showing made by the international this year. The loss of a union means loss of prestige, and an augmentation of well-meaning but discouraged unionists, who having failed once or twice are loth to make other attempts at organization, and a recital of their experiences is calculated to dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic neophyte. In view of this your president felt it better to save two unions than charter three new ones, and lent his energies in that direction by writing those in arrears, making suggestions as to the method of providing ways and means for squaring accounts and advising as to the proper treatment of delinquent members, there being a disposition on the part of many members to enforce the law in this respect with the usual rigidity. That men who will not pay their dues should be disciplined there is no gainsaying, but

there is neither charity nor good business prescience in causing those who cannot do so to feel the law's heavy hand.

I am more than ever convinced that our organization would be well repaid by placing a traveling organizer in the field, subject to the direction of the executive council or president. Not only would it be the duty of this official to organize unions where none now exist, especially among the allied crafts, but he could be of great service in strengthening weak organizations by creating enthusiasm and instructing officials in the proper method of transacting business. This last is by no means an insignificant feature, for not a few unions have lapsed on account of indifferent or unskillful officers, and many existing ones fail to control affairs in their jurisdiction for the same reason. To satisfactorily discharge the duties pertaining to such a position will require a man of excellent parts, but undoubtedly the craft can furnish the right man. A system could very readily be formulated whereby he would make daily reports to headquarters, and be required to communicate to the Typographical Journal any matters of interest, which would give the craft much valuable information. I cannot adjure you too strongly to exercise the greatest care in selecting organizers. Men of good judgment, energy and force of character are required. The man who does not possess the strength to ignore the taunts of the disappointed and disgruntled, meet honest and legitimate criticism calmly and dispassionately, and treat with contempt the jeers of the uninformed and unthinking, even though they be numerous, is an unsafe selection. These weaknesses are liable to lead him into tendering injudicious advice, causing financial loss to the organization and misery to the families of members who accept it.

Last year your officers were authorized to expend a considerable sum in making an effort to extirpate a nefarious gang of pariahs, led by as degraded and malignant a set of spirits as ever disgraced the human race, and something was done in the direction indicated. But the utter obsequiousness and servility of these people, together with the overpowering commercial stagnation, soon convinced your officers and the unions most directly interested that a further expenditure would be a waste of both energy and money, and the attempt was abandoned.

Since my last report and up to August 31 the following charters have been issued:

No.		No. of Members.
83.	Hebrew American (New York)	16
143.	Snohomish and Everett, Wash	26
159.	Grand Junction, Colo	8
160.	McKeesport, Pa	24
197.	Columbia, Mo	25
217.	Janesville, Wis	17
227.	Cripple Creek, Colo	23
239.	Moberly, Mo	9
242.	Waltham, Mass	9
247.	Chicago (Swedish)	48
261.	Huntington, W. Va	15
268.	Fulton County (Gloversville, N. Y.)	29
275.	Santa Cruz, Cal	15
381.	Alameda, Cal	14
282.	Grass Valley, Cal	15
283.	Oklahoma City, Okla	15
285.	Red Bluff, Cal	17
289.	Taunton, Mass	13
290.	Hamilton, O	30
294.	Oneida, N. Y	18
298.	Brunswick, Ga	14
298.	Freeport, Ill	22
200.	Port Huron, Mich	28
303.	Omaha (Scandinavian)	11
304.	Albuquerque, N. M	20
309.	New York-Brooklyn (Scandinavian)	12
322.	Norwich, N. Y	22
323.	Hoboken, N. J	22
324.	Racine, Wis	16
1.	Philadelphia, Pa. (German-American)	87
2.	Cincinnati, O. (German-American)	90
3.	St. Louis, Mo. (German-American)	94
5.	Rochester, N. Y. (German-American)	21
6.	Cleveland, O. (German-American)	46
7.	New York, N. Y. (German-American)	266
8.	Newark, N. J. (German-American)	50
9.	Chicago, Ill. (German-American)	186
10.	Milwaukee, Wis. (German-American)	83
11.	Baltimore, Md. (German-American)	52
12.	Louisville, Ky. (German-American)	22
13.	St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. (German-American)	26
14.	Indianapolis, Ind. (German-American)	20
15.	Evansville, Ind. (German-American)	25
16.	Pittsburg, Pa. (German-American)	42
18.	Belleville, Ill. (German-American)	17
19.	Columbus, O. (German-American)	21
20.	Omaha, Neb. (German-American)	19
21.	Detroit, Mich. (German-American)	40
2.	Detroit, Mich. (pressmen)	8
10.	Akron, O; (pressmen)	28
20.	Minneapolis (pressmen)	23
1.	Toronto Ont. (web pressmen)	19
2.	New York, N. Y. (web pressmen)	60
3.	Boston, Mass. (web pressmen)	110
22.	Cleveland, O. (stereotypers)	18
23.	New Haven, Conn. (pressmen and stereotypers)	8
7.	Newark, N. J. (pressmen and stereotypers)	20
3.	Albany, N. Y. (newspaper writers)	18
5.	Toronto, Ont. (mailers)	21
1.	Minneapolis, Minn. (bindery girls)	35
1.	Akron, O. (press feeders)	53
		2,182

The following charters were surrendered.

No.		No. of Members.
143.	Vinton, Iowa	7
197.	Comanche, Tex	7
217.	Winona, Minn	9
227.	Deadwood, S. D.	15
239.	Denison, Tex	17
242.	Santa Anna, Cal	7
247.	Nashua, N. H	10
268.	Greensburg, Pa	10
274.	German-American (New York)	258
281.	Defiance, O	8
282.	Oklahoma City, Okla	27
285.	Kokomo, Ind	5
289.	St. Cloud, Minn	3
298.	Brunswick, Ga	14
303.	Cleburn, Tex	8
304.	Champaign, Ill	12
309.	Moscow, Idaho	7
317.	Hebrew (New York)	27
322.	Arkansas City, Kan	10
2.	Richmond, Va. (pressmen)	8
45.	Quincy, Ill. (pressmen)	6
48.	Spokane, Wash. (pressmen)	6
53.	Chattanooga, Tenn. (pressmen)	10
1.	Springfield, O. (press feeders)	16
8.	Indianapolis, Ind. (press feeders)	16
1.	New York-Brooklyn (stereotypers' helpers)	23
1.	St. Paul, Minn. (book-binders)	36
		582

Notwithstanding the liberal policy adopted I was compelled to suspend the following charters for non-compliance with our revenue laws:

No.		No. of Members.
108.	Centralia and Chehalis, Wash	10
159.	Grand Junction, Col	8
235.	New Westminster, B. C	12
239.	Moberly, Mo	9
261.	Rouses Point, N. Y	15
264.	Astoria, Ore	9
279.	Peterboro, Ont	16
5.	Des Moines, Ia. (pressmen)	19
2.	Denver, Colo. (newspaper writers)	28
3.	Albany, N. Y. (newspaper writers)	15
4.	New York, N. Y. (German newspaper writers)	7
3.	Louisville, Ky (book binders)	16
2.	Chicago, Ill. (mailers)	12
		176

POLITICAL ACTION.

On reference to the report of our delegates to the American Federation of Labor, it will be seen that that body recommended "to the favorable consideration of members of affiliated bodies a comprehensive political platform," they to instruct their delegates to the next Federation convention on this important subject. I am informed that some national and international organizations have disposed of the matter at their delegate conventions. I sincerely hope you, gentlemen, will not adopt such a method, but rather make it a duty of your officers to submit these propositions immediately after adjournment. Our members should be afforded an opportunity of voting on each of the ten planks separately, for much opposition will probably develop against the most far-reaching and portentious one, which calls for "the collective ownership by the people of all the means of production and distribution." It has long been a mooted question with adherents of the Federation whether that body should adopt a political platform—a creed which could be regarded as expressing the political aspirations of organized labor. By some it was held that the trade unionists of this country were not prepared to take such a forward step, while others contended that an opportunity to strike at the ballot box on behalf of class reform and measures calculated to make more tolerable the grinding and oft-times imbruting conditions that surround wage-earners was what the mass was yearning for, but were held in check or prevented giving voice to their sentiments by their officials. This affords an opportunity of settling this point, as well as the far more important one of whether organized labor is prepared at this time to become a factor in urging national political reforms upon the people's attention. The adoption of this platform will not, in my estimation, pledge organized labor to any particular political party, though laborites will be under a moral obligation to advocate and vote for the principles involved on every possible occasion.

While a firm believer in the use of the ballot, the most effective instrument by which to obtain an amelioration of conditions, I cannot refrain from admitting that the introduction of politics into trade unions, constituted as ours is, will be provocative of evil if the members are not tolerant enough to permit of a free and fair discussion without resorting to intrigues having for their object the compelling of obedience to the dictates of any particular party or school of thought. Where this danger does not exist we can indulge in a calm and edifying investigation of the causes which produce the misery which many feel and all see around us every day. In this, to my mind, commendable desire on the part of many of our members "to go into politics" we must remember that many affiliated with us on the assumption that the International Typographical Union was a trade organization purely. In this they were correct, and we must be careful not to encroach on their rights as members or citizens. An attempt to dictate on political matters will cause a great disturbance and possibly disruption.

THE BANK FAILURE.

On July 25, 1893, your officers and the citizens of Indianapolis were surprised to learn that the Indianapolis National Bank had suspended payment. At first it was not thought by the commercial world and general public that any loss would accrue to the depositors, as the institution carried on a very lucrative business and was conducted by an experienced man, whose probity was undoubted and who was regarded as the financial Nestor of the city and surrounding country. The statements presented to the public and controller of the currency indicated a prosperous concern, but a searching investigation showed that almost inconceivable rascality had been indulged in, and as a result the assets had been impaired to a very great extent. It is unnecessary to recount here the criminal prosecutions and discharge of incompetent government inspectors that were culpably negligent in the performance of their duty. The affairs of the defunct institution were placed in the hands of a receiver, who has declared two dividends amounting to 35 per cent. on the total claim and expects to realize 20 or 25 per cent. more. This will make a net loss of about $12,000. With the idea of again reducing this amount your president and secretary-treasurer had a suit instituted against the directors as individuals to recover the balance from them on the ground that we were induced to do business with the bank on the strength of what were ultimately shown to be misleading sworn statements as to the condition of its affairs. It seems to be the general impression among the legal fraternity that we have an excellent case, and several others have since been entered on the same theory. The cost of the suit will be comparatively small, as the lawyer having the case in hand accepts it on the following terms:

I will prosecute the claim of International Typographical Union, of which you are respectively President and Secretary-Treasurer, on these terms:

Retainer $100, paid at start.

On compromise before trial an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the difference between face value of claim and the total amount of dividend declared by receiver.

On collection by process of court after judgment an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the difference between face value of claim and the total amount of dividend declared by the receiver, provided, however, that in no event shall my contingent fee exceed $7,500.

From this it will be seen that we are called upon to risk little in comparison with the possible return. An explanation as to why so much money should be kept in one depository is due the craft, though I am not sensible that any one cognizant of the standing of the Indianapolis National Bank will question the business discretion of those who relied upon its stability and the fidelity of the management. Its stock was 35 to 45 per cent. above par, and up to the day of suspension eagerly sought after by financial investors, and among its depositors were such astute business institutions as the New York Equitable Life Insurance Company, the Standard Oil Company, several large railroad corporations, many prominent and successful merchants and Masonic and Odd Fellow trusts. Our failure to distribute the funds among the banks was, and is, due to the fact that the law requires that interest shall be procured where possible. The account is necessarily an open one—subject to check—and under the Indianapolis clearing-house rules interest is not allowed on this class of deposits. We succeeded in securing interest, however, on condition that all our business was done with one concern.

The last convention by resolution authorized the investment of any amount on deposit in excess of $20,000 in bonds, and your officers immediately sought expert advice as to the proper time to invest. Just then the financial stringency was most severely felt, there being a steady decrement in the market price of the most desirable bonds, and we were in no great haste to purchase. The day before the bank closed its doors it was thought the minimum price had been reached, and instructions sent eastern bankers to purchase $15,000 worth of bonds on our account. This order was countermanded the next morning. Had the institution continued a few days longer or your officers been less anxious to make a gilt-edged financial investment, the loss would have been but a moiety of what it is.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW.

About July 1, last year, the United States Department of Labor undertook the collection of information concerning the effect of this law on the printing trade. The department's special agents (members of our organization) were but a short time pursuing the investigation when they reached the conclusion that their labors were premature. In this decision Commissioner Wright acquiesced, and to which your president at first dissented, but after investigation was forced to admit that there was much evidence of an indubitable character to support the department's contention. At all events, Commissioner Wright was not disposed to prosecute the work further, holding that an expenditure of public money for such a purpose at this time was not justifiable, as the returns would not be at all commensurate with the outlay. In answer to a request for a statement of results so far as the investigation had gone, I was favored with the following self-explanatory letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1894.

MR. WILLIAM B. PRESCOTT,

President of the International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.

MY DEAR SIR: I am now able to send the results of our inquiry relative to the workings of the international copyright act, so-called. We have information kindly furnished us by twenty-two leading publishing houses of the United States. Of these five are located in Chicago, seven in New York, five in Boston, and five in Philadelphia. Three of these houses report that the price of foreign books has been increased under the influence of the act, while one house reports a reduction of ten per cent. in the price of foreign works coming out under the provisions of the act. Several houses report that there has been no change, while most of the houses publish no foreign works.

When it comes to other works than foreign, nearly all the houses make answer, sixteen of them reporting that there has been no change in the selling price of such works, while two report that the selling price has been reduced, and four have no knowledge of any influence whatever.

Five out of the twenty-two houses report that the act has been of no benefit to authors, while fourteen bear testimony that the act has benefited authors, in one case the publisher stating from 10 to 20 per cent. Three have no information to give on this subject.

In eleven cases the houses reported that the act had been of no benefit to them, that is, to publishers and firms manufacturing books; nine report that the act has been a benefit to them, one house reporting that it has been benefited from ten to twenty per cent., while two houses do not report upon this particular point.

With relation to the benefit of the act upon employes, ten report no benefit; nine report that the act has been of some benefit, one house reporting that that benefit equals five per cent. advance, and three think there has been no influence whatever.

As to the purchasing public, thirteen of the publishing houses giving us information say that the public has received no benefit whatever under the act, six think that the public has received some benefit, while three are not able to give any answer at all.

From these statements you will conclude, I think, that so far the influence of the international copyright act has not been sufficiently marked to enable either publishers or their employes or the public to appreciate any beneficial changes, at least not to a sufficient extent to warrant a conclusion in the matter.

So many report that authors have been benefited that it is safe to conclude that such is the case. The fact is that authors are able to get a little better copyright royalties than they were able to secure before, but these are only the very best.

It has been intimated very strongly to me, by some publishing houses of reputation and character that in all probability labor has been injured to a certain extent through the prevention of the publication of pirated works. This is only an inference, but a strong one. I am,

Very respectfully,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,
Commissioner.

The houses referred to were selected with the idea of getting data from publishers handling all classes of work and covering a wide range. The information at hand is meagre and by no means as instructive as we expected, there being hardly sufficient to justify the formation of a conclusive opinion on the point at issue. The standing order (section 5) under which your officers three years ago requested the department of labor to interest itself in this investigation authorizes them to "ascertain the number of compositors employed, hours of work, price of composition and other data in publishing houses" in the principal cities. In order to do this thoroughly—and it must be done thoroughly to be of value—at least three or four men will have to be put in the field, for the data desired is not so easily ascertained as would at first appear. It is suggested that the incoming officers be instructed to ask the department to continue the inquiry after the lapse of a year or so. There are rumors of an attempt to secure the repeal of what is known as the "type-setting clause." The committee appointed for the purpose of preserving the integrity of this provision will acquaint the craft with the facts in the case so soon as tangible evidence of opposition or hostility is manifest.

THE FUNDS—THEIR CONDITION.

Judged by a comparison of outlay with receipts our funds are in a healthy condition, and every indication points to our being able to meet all obligations with ease without resorting to increased taxation or re-adjusting the apportionment of per capita tax allotted to the several funds. The general fund, from which is defrayed what may be termed the running expenses of the organization, continues to accumulate, the excess in the past six months being about $2,500. I still maintain, as in previous years, that to have this money drawing a low rate of interest is not the most remunerative use to which it could be put, and reiterate that if applied to keeping an organizer in the field and advertising our label, the return would be greater security against raids of non-union hordes, more situations for our members and greater stability once they are obtained.

The defense fund makes a good showing, though the number of lock-outs and strikes possibly exceeded that of any previous year, there being twenty-two of the former and twenty-five of the latter, involving altogether 660 men, [illegible] received benefits for a total of 346 weeks [illegible] an expenditure of $31,350.18. In [illegible]

...s of organizers dispatched to effect ...ments, and about $300 expended as per in...tions of last convention, as a charge against ... fund, bringing the executive council's total expenditures up to $33,834.69 as against receipts of $34,101.50. When the character of the industrial situation for the sixteen months through which we have just passed is taken into consideration, this showing gives us reasonable assurance that we are fully equipped to meet future onslaughts of an ordinary character, provided our members and officials continue to take counsel with and make large drafts on their good common sense before precipitating serious trouble.

The burial fund exhibits a balance of $7,447 in fourteen months, benefits being paid on account of 507 deaths in that period. I am not unmindful of the fact that as time goes on we may expect greater demands upon this fund, and believe some provision should be made for this almost inevitable emergency. But I cannot perceive the utility of our hoarding money at the rate of about $8,000 per year for such a purpose, especially when the donation is so limited, and therefore suggest that it be increased to $30. Based on the death rate of last year this would leave a residue of about $2,500, which is perhaps a trifle more than is requisite to meet future requirements, but an additional $5 brings us to the danger line, leaving, according to a calculation on this basis, a slight deficiency. It would be most imprudent to my mind to increase benefits beyond the point suggested without an increase in per capita tax, and such a proposition would not meet with the favor we might reasonably expect, owing to other pressing reforms which require the expenditure of money. To augment the benefit without providing adequate funds would be to court failure. The international has of late years met every financial obligation, and let no mistake in legislation on your part be the cause of its loss of fair name in this respect.

While with other funds we can approximate with a certain degree of safety future expenditures, as the liabilities and receipts maintain a certain co-relation—increased demands upon them are generally accompanied by increases in membership, which means a greater income—it is not so when estimating as to possible expenditure in connection with the home. Legislation by you, gentlemen, may open the portals of that institution to all comers, or thrust upon the Board of Trustees inmates afflicted with complaints which will necessitate the maintenance of a hospital staff. Apart altogether from this consideration, the cause which is likely to occasion a decrement in membership will in all probability make the demands on the home more burdensome. As will be seen on reference to the Board of Trustees' report, with the occupants averaging thirty-two and one-half, the revenue has been nearly sufficient, the decrease in cash on hand this year as compared with last being due largely to alterations and improvements on the building. It is not thought that such an extraordinary expenditure will be necessary for some years to come. The ordinary outlay exceeded our assured income $2,000, but as there still remains $12,000 to the credit of the fund, there is no need for alarm for the next two years. Should there for any reason be an unexpected influx of inmates and the inability of our resources to meet possible demands become apparent, resort can be had to submitting a proposition either increasing the per capita tax or levying a special temporary assessment. Should both of these expedients fail, the board will have to curtail its expenses to that point which will bring them within its income, which will probably involve the rejection of applicants.

MACHINES AND THEIR EFFECT.

Coincident with, and perhaps in a measure attributable to, the depression through which the world has been passing, machines were introduced in large numbers throughout the country. Based on the most reliable information obtainable, it is a conservative statement to say that these devices—of which there are about 1450 in operation, according to the various manufacturers—have deprived 3500 of our members of employment. True to the history and ethics of trade unionism we have not antagonized their introduction, but have, with some reluctance, it may be, readily formulated scales and entered into agreements suitable to the changed conditions. Many new questions have and will arise to harass and aggravate us, and in dealing with them it will benefit us and the future of the craft ... be deliberate, accepting the inevitable and ...uring the very best terms possible. It ...uld be a foolish evasion of irrefutable facts to ...y or close our eyes to the unwelcome truth ... machines for a time are placing us at a de...ed disadvantage in dealing with employers. ..., too, can only be minified by the application of the basic principle of unionism—hearty ...iescence in the majority's will. It has been ...cated in some quarters that the international union secure control of patents of existing ... offer inducements for the invention ...es, renting them to publishers and ... This may be dismissed as chimerical. The manufacturers of one of the most successful machines now on the market, expended about $1,000,000 before any financial return was forthcoming, and it is thought that this concern is even now preventing, to it, disastrous competition only on account of its immense capital and consequent ability to take advantage of legal technicalities or defend its supposed rights under our patent laws. Owing to the acute inventive genius of the age, the life of any machine is problematical, and it would take an accumulation of capital far beyond our powers to successfully undertake the manufacture of one and maintain its supremacy.

Amid the darkness and gloom that surrounds the introduction of machines it is pleasing to know that in the majority of instances employers have shown a disposition to engage their old employes as operators, thus effecting the least possible disturbance in the personnel of the affected unions. While unable to condone any local union regulation which sought to deprive international card-holders of their legal rights, what influence your officers have had has been exercised in urging employers to forego the importation of staffs, and advising unions to impress this upon members, even going to the extent of urging the adoption of particularly liberal students' scales in order to attain this end. In some instances these suggestions were not favorably considered, with obvious results. It is hoped that similar mistakes will not be made in the future, and it is thought a strong recommendation emanating from this convention will tend to their avoidance.

At the Philadelphia session the executive council was instructed to enter into negotiations with the National Machinists' Union "with a view of bringing about co-operation between machinists and printers in offices where machines are operated by union men." The council of 1892-3 undertook to give effect to this instruction, but referred the matter to the forty-first convention as the machinists' union desired us to pledge ourselves to "insist that none but union men be employed in the manufacture of linotype machines." The convention's action was a reiteration of the mandate, coupled with a suggestion that the constitution be amended so as to permit of the issuance of charters "to machinists having care of type-setting machines." The constitution was not amended, and when the present council took the matter up it did not feel inclined to comply with the machinists' wishes, even though they ultimately eliminated the objectionable stipulation, but inserted others almost as undesirable. This question is most perplexing when we undertake to legislate upon it; so much so, that I now entertain doubts as to whether it is a proper subject for legislation at this time and by this body. It is estimated that of the 125,000 machinists in the country not more than 25,000 are under the banner of organized labor, even these being divided into three organizations. The most popular one is the International Association of Machinists with a membership of 20,000, which is not connected with the American Federation of Labor on account of a constitutional barrier against colored men. The National Machinists Union (with which your officers were instructed to negotiate) has about 1,000 members. The balance are local unaffiliated organizations and the Knights of Labor. It will be seen from this that if an agreement were entered into it would perforce have been with the less potent of the two organizations, ignoring the one whose members we would most likely come in contact with. The wisdom displayed in entering into any agreement under such circumstances is questionable, to say the least, especially when it is remembered that we jeopardize an average of ten situations to the other contracting party's one. Another inevitable feature of such a treaty would be that only members of the contracting machinists' union should be employed. Experience has shown us that men who never served an apprenticeship at the machinist's trade, but through some fortuitous circumstance became acquainted with the mechanism of type-setting machines, have made excellent managers of machine plants. These men are not machinists, but mere machine tenders, and their success warns us that as the mechanism of these devices becomes simplified, it will not take expert mechanics to fill such positions. In fact we may expect to see the day when operators will be required to take charge of their machines much as pressmen do of their presses, the machinist only being called in to repair some serious mishap. Under existing circumstances there are many of our own members with an aptitude for mechanics, who could, with some preparation, fully equip themselves for such positions. We may well hesitate before taking any step that would put any of our members at such a disadvantage, for any arrangement that would obviate this condition must necessarily carry with it a reciprocal provision to the effect that we would accept the cards of such machinists as might be deemed competent operators by proper authority. It is my firm conviction that the interests of all would be best subserved by requiring that machinists, or machine tenders, should affiliate with the International Typographical Union, but by so doing we would be compelled to violate or ignore the safe union doctrine of trade autonomy, and naturally embroil us in disputes with the machinists' organization, and, possibly, the federation. It will be seen that the problem is not easy of solution, and it is evident that time will be a great factor in showing us a way out of the dilemma. It is suggested that the incoming officers be instructed to continue negotiations as opportunity may offer; also, that section 143, general laws, be repealed, which will not only relieve our own members of irksome, though self-imposed, conditions, but give the officers greater latitude and freedom with which to carry on negotiations and protect your interests. It does not seem to be good judgment to have our representatives enter a conference with their hands tied.

In attempting to offset the effect of machines and secure employment some members have, during the past year, formed companies which leased for a consideration a portion of an office and undertook to furnish corrected matter on galleys for the scale price of composition. In every case brought to my notice the "company" expressed its readiness to pay the scale when help was necessary. But the pith of the question is that these companies' objective point is to furnish matter at the mere cost of composition, though they do not enjoy immunity from the landlord, rental of material, or the expense incident to proof reading, and as a consequence, must be expending more energy for a given amount of remuneration than the scale contemplates. Neither can fair employers compete with them. Those familiar with the productiveness of machines are agreed that hand work cannot begin to compete with them, and it is therefore futile to attempt to stay the tide of their introduction by reductions in the scale unless we are prepared to suffer level decreases amounting to 40 or 50 per cent., and at that figure a better living could be secured at almost any unskilled avocation. A serious reduction in the rate of hand composition is sure to affect the machine scale also. It is easily discernible what will follow if such a practice is permitted to obtain a foothold, and while its prohibition may savor of an unjust invasion of individual rights and being repressive of enterprise, it must be apparent that a continuance of the evil will work a great injury to the many, while but few will be benefited, and that only temporarily. The question is a very delicate one, and from its very nature should be left largely to the discretion of subordinate unions, but the dire disaster that might result if persisted in and the bitterness which an attempt locally to suppress it always engenders is sufficient justification for interference on your part, consequently the convention will be requested to deprecate the formation of such concerns, making it a duty of subordinate unions to protect fair employers, and through them the great bulk of our members, from such unfair competition.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT.

In addressing last year's convention I urged the adoption of a sick benefit law, but it was not concurred in, the delegates—or at least a controlling element among them—contending that a more radical change should be inaugurated, and submitted an excellent and comprehensive reorganization scheme to the membership, which was, as I feared it would be, rejected. This demonstrates that we should not attempt to accomplish too much at one effort. I am no less fervent in my belief that a sick benefit would be a source of strength to our organization than last year, but changed conditions move me to the belief that our first duty is to put forth an effort to relieve the unemployed. As a selfish business proposition this should commend itself to the craft. It is axiomatic that the integrity of the scale is dependent upon the unemployed rather than those who are enjoying the benefit of its provisions. During the trying year through which we have just passed several of the larger unions found it necessary to levy assessments for the purpose of providing for the unemployed, and this largely by reason of the influx of members from other and smaller cities. When the introduction of machinery or other cause permanently deprive men of employment in their own habitat they naturally gravitate toward the nearest larger city. If unsuccessful in their quest for work they in time become a charge upon the union, if that body has patriotism enough to prevent its members being thrown upon the cold charity of the world. (It is with feelings of pride I have to record that during the severe stress of last winter I heard of but few worthy members being reduced to such a plight, and even then so soon as their condition became known they were taken under the protecting wing of the local union.) Notwithstanding the proverbial prodigality of the great mass of our members in assisting their fellows it is not to be expected that those in the great centers of industry will continue to bear the brunt of this burden which should fall as equally as possible upon the shoulders of all. There is an element of injustice in it that will assuredly create a reaction and the result of which may be a lasting disgrace—if not positive material injury—to the craft. But apart from all considerations of sordid business policy, there are powerful reasons, from a humanitarian standpoint, why we should make some such provision.

Those who suffer most on account of the displacement by machines are our older members. Not only are they practically debarred from manipulating machines, but they have to meet in an unequal contest with younger men for positions where hand composition prevails. As employers are conducting their business for dollars and cents, it is easy to divine the result. The ruthless march of progress has deprived them of their means of livelihood at an age when their receptive faculties are deteriorating, and to whom should they look for assistance and succor in their hour of trial if not to their fellow craftsmen. Some generous employers do not forget their duty toward their employes under similar circumstances, and there does not seem to be any good reason why a labor organization should not be as mindful. Unless we lay ourselves open to the charge of criminal neglect the unemployed will have to be cared for, and it is largely a question of whether we shall do so in a systematic, businesslike manner, under which the beneficiary will receive his benefit as a right, or will it be granted in the shape of a degrading and unmanning charitable dole. I am aware it is not to be expected the union can permanently support members so situated. The way out of the predicament must be found by the individual, but the organization can consistently and with propriety render assistance.

It cannot be denied but that this is a most unpropitious time for the inauguration of such a measure, but we will have to overcome this unfavorable circumstance as much as possible by the adoption of protective and restrictive regulations. It being practically impossible to secure reliable data as to the number of men unemployed, we can only have recourse to the experience of other organizations somewhat similarly situated in determining what the additional tax should be to meet the added obligation. The Cigarmakers' International Union adopted this feature four years ago and provided a benefit of $3 per week—no beneficiary to receive in excess of $72 in any one year—at an average cost of $1.32 per capita per annum. Under their system when a member draws benefits for six weeks, he is debarred from further benefit for seven weeks. The following statement shows the payments and cost per member since the institution of this benefit by the cigarmakers:

Year.	*Membership.*	*Amt. pd. out.*	*Cost per member per year.*
1890	24,624	$22,760 50	$0 92
1891	24,221	21,223 50	0 87
1892	26,678	17,460 75	0 65
1893	26,788	89,402 75	3 34

It is but proper to say that the years 1890-2 were considered exceptionally good ones in the cigar-making industry, while that craft has suffered severely during the present stagnation, the natural effects of which were accentuated by reason of the dubiety concerning the fate of the tariff on tobacco, which caused a complete suspension of work in many instances. As we may reasonably anticipate having large numbers of men unemployed for some years to come, it would not be safe to embark on this project with an additional tax of less than 25 cents per month. It will be noted that this is less than the cigar makers paid last year, but it is believed to be amply sufficient to meet our requirements, as even with machines there has not been the proportionate idleness in our ranks that there has been among cigarmakers. And our trade conditions are more favorable to a man receiving work for a day or two per week than in any other trade. An amendment to our laws giving effect to such a measure will be presented, and I bespeak for it earnest and careful consideration. It is a matter that has a personal application to every member, for in the revolution being wrought by machines there are but few who can speak with certainty as to the retention of situations, and as wages are always at the subsistence line even the meager assistance this fund affords will be of great benefit. The undertaking is a great one, but no greater than the emergency, and we should—and must—be prepared to meet it manfully and thoroughly.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES' COUNCILS.

In response to repeated urgings from headquarters councils were formed in twenty-one cities since my last report. This has had a beneficial effect, and no greater evidence of it can be advanced than that publishers and employers generally are very vigorous and outspoken in their opposition, in several places positively refusing to recognize such a body, some employers even going so far as to deny the right of organization to mailers, stereotypers and others on the ground that a very high degree of skill was not necessary to master the trades in question. Of course such a process of reasoning is puerile and reactionary, and cannot possibly ultimately prevail. It is chiefly noticeable as indicative of what the future may have in store for us. In a short time we will be told that it does not take "a very high degree of skill" to operate machines. This should convince the most indif-

ferent that in the perfection of organizations among the allied trades lies hidden a well-nigh invincible power. Just in proportion as our adversaries fear a compact and cohesive organization of all the printing trades should we urge and uphold it, for there is no element of justice or right in the main causes of their opposition. Their success means comfort and increased luxuries for the few, while ours will bring more of the necessaries of life to the many. But there are other and, possibly, more serious obstacles to the progress of the allied trades movement than any that can be erected by employers, and the removal of them lies largely with ourselves. Our relationship to some of the trades is as unsatisfactory as the slight hold the principles of unionism have on those craftsmen. This is particularly noticeable in the case of trades having close connection with book and job printers. Many of our members are working for firms who have pressrooms and binderies filled with non-union help, bookbinders and bindery girls, who are relied upon in case of trouble to remain at work and produce wealth to defeat compositors engaged in a righteous struggle, and vice versa. This should not be, and it is a travesty on unionism that such conditions exist. Our high dues preclude the perfect organization of such meagrely-paid vocations as feeders or bindery girls, and provision should be made to meet their needs. We could with profit advance the interests of organization among lithographers, etc., as many printing firms are adding this feature to their business.

Our relations with the bookbinders are not such as are conducive to concerted action with that trade. For years organization was prosecuted in an altogether desultory manner, some attaching themselves to isolated local unions, while others became affiliated with the Knights of Labor. At the thirty-fifth session (1887), in compliance with the request of some bookbinders, our constitution was amended, permitting the issuance of charters to bookbinders. In the seven years which have elapsed but eight charters have been issued, and of these four unions have gone out of existence. Early in 1892 a call was issued asking these heterogeneous organizations to send delegates to Philadelphia for the purpose of forming a central body. At this meeting we were represented and an invitation extended to the delegates to throw in their lot with us, but craft pride and calumnies circulated by our enemies, together with the desire to have a pliable organization in order to harmonize conflicting interests represented, contributed to the rejection of our proposals. A low-due organization was instituted, which I am informed allowed affiliated bodies to retain their allegiance to any central body with which it was at that time connected. On two occasions since have your officers endeavored to open negotiations with the Bookbinders' Brotherhood, and their efforts were rendered fruitless by circumstances over which they had no control. The brotherhood's president visited the Philadelphia session, but being taken suddenly ill was compelled to return home before an interview could be arranged. An effort to draw attention to the present dangerous situation at their last convention was frustrated owing to misinformation as to the address of Miss Kenny, organizer of the Federation of Labor, who had kindly consented to take the matter in charge. I am by no means satisfied but that perhaps we made a mistake in attempting to control this craft at the time we did. Be that as it may, it would be positively wrong for us to continue the existing state of affairs, if it can be honorably avoided, and it is advised that the incoming officers be required to take such steps as may be necessary to come to an understanding, so that we may in the near future remove the danger that is a necessary concomitant of dual authority in one trade.

SHORTER HOURS.

As the necessity of securing shorter hours of labor becomes more urgent it may be safely presumed that the question will be presented for your consideration. It will be remembered that last year there was submitted to the membership a proposition declaring that on and after November 1, 1893, nine hours should constitute a day's work, and levying an assessment of six cents per week for a period of fifteen or twenty weeks. As this would undoubtedly have precipitated a strike a three-fourths vote was required to adopt, and this the proposition did not receive, the vote being 7,927 for as against 6,464, a total of 15,056, something less than one-half of our membership. While this was discouraging to the advocates of reform, the vote should not be taken as meaning, as is urged in some quarters, that our membership are not in favor of shorter hours of labor, but the complexion of the vote can be attributed to several reasons, the main one being the unpropitious condition of trade, while many thought the amount of money that could possibly be accumulated under the assessment feature too small to justify our entering on what would undoubtedly be a fierce and perhaps protracted struggle. As it has ever been the policy of our organization to reach a settlement of such questions by means of conference, your president took advantage of the United Typothetæ's annual convention last September and appointed a committee of members of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 to confer with that body. In reply to a communication the Typothetæ informed us that no committee would be appointed to consider the hours of labor. The previous year this subject was not only referred to a committee but exhaustive debate was entered into. This evidences that the causes which go to make shorter hours such a necessity at this time also serve to impart hope to the opposition, and should warn us that adequate preparation is more necessary than ever. In a business where the profits are not usually inordinate, and in which the cost of material and rent are such potent factors in the cost of production, it is futile to suppose employers will make a change so long as there is a seeming opportunity for successful resistance. Therefore it will be your duty to formulate some plan for submission to the membership which contains, as a pre-requisite to the adoption of a shorter workday, a means for accumulating a large fund for the purpose of prosecuting the fight. The most cursory observer of recent events in the labor world must be convinced that to overlook this most essential feature will but be a prelude to a worse state than the existing one. Though the industrial outlook is not encouraging just now, I submit that this is the proper time to make preparation, for the history of trade unions has ever been that after periods of depression there is a reaction in their favor, and such trades as are fully prepared to take advantage of the tide of industrial activity at its flood never fail to receive a measure of those improved conditions for which we are incessantly battling. Now is the time to buckle on our armor and prepare for the fray.

THE LABEL.

This continues to be a helpful feature, having been instrumental in averting reductions in more than one instance. Last year's legislation affecting cities where more than one craft was organized has proven to be beneficial to localities where our members are alive to the importance of this potent agency. It is beyond my comprehension that presumably intelligent union printers who are fully cognizant of the limited and crude weapons which are vouchsafed organized labor for self-preservation, should be indifferent—not to say opposed—to the necessity of impressing the merits of our organization upon the public by this means. But such there are among our members. It must be patent to the most obtuse that they are not inoculated with the spirit of aggressive unionism—and that is the only quality which accomplishes our ends. An enhanced demand for the label means increased opportunities for union labor. If the demand does not exist it should be created. In order to do this we must adopt the same methods as the merchant desirous of disposing of his goods—for that is exactly our position. We have an article which we wish the public to ask for, consequently we must take the best available means of doing so. No mistake would be made if an assessment equal to $1 per head was levied for this purpose, but at present we are not in a position to do so, and I would advise instructing the incoming officers to spend a sum not exceeding $5,000 in the preparation and distribution of advertising matter of a general character. This would serve a dual purpose, viz: awaken inquiry for the label and stimulate our members to activity in its behalf. If this was supplemented—as it certainly would be in many instances—by a moderate expenditure on the part of local unions, much good would result. Twenty-one allied printing trade councils and 202 subordinate unions have ordered labels through headquarters. It was suggested at the American Federation of Labor convention that label organizations enter into a pact for label advertising and agitation, the campaign to be managed by the federation officers. Representatives of organizations aggregating a membership of 100,000 met and formulated a plan which could have been made effective at a cost of six cents per member per year. For various reasons but two of these bodies responded to a call for funds, and the idea was reluctantly abandoned. When the present law governing labels was drafted it was never thought any union or allied trades council would be so short-sighted as to sell electros to employers, but such has been done, and an amendment will be offered intended to prevent a repetition of this error. The interested unions should also be required by your honorable body to recover those sold, so that the right of ownership be clearly vested in the union, and the cuts be recovered by replevin proceedings when desired.

THE PRESSMEN EMBROGLIO.

The unfortunate schism among the pressmen which has lasted the past five years has been so fully exploited in craft journals of late that we are relieved of the necessity of exhaustively reviewing the situation, though it is proper that the salient features of the controversy should not be lost sight of. It is agreed by all reputable trade union authorities that when less than one-third of our pressmen members decided to secede from this organization they committed an offence against the canons of unionism, and in the estimation of many well-qualified judges inflicted material injury on themselves and their craft. Notwithstanding the entirely untenable position they assumed the International Typographical Union sought to harmonize the differences by dispatching committees charged with propositions to two conventions. These envoys failing in their mission, I took advantage of a secession movement in Chicago to make another proposition on my own responsibility, which was rejected under circumstances calculated to make me not only doubt the desire for a peaceful settlement among the leading spirits of the seceders, but also the veracity of others. Previous to this your officers' policy had been in keeping with that of the conventions, and efforts to displace seceders were discouraged as much as possible in the hope that common sense and reason would assert itself in their ranks. While firmly believing that in leaving our fold these pressmen were not only guilty of gross breach of faith with us but injuring themselves, I also realized that with two organizations claiming supremacy over that branch, history would in a short time be repeating itself, and as an ultimate there would be an era of wage-reductions arising from the fight for supremacy. It has always been thus in other trades when men were environed as the pressmen are, and I know of no alchemy which would justify us in believing we would enjoy exemption from the evil. It is a fact that in a war between labor organizations the workers only are victims.

In order to effect a peace in this instance it was imperative a conference be held so that an arrangement as to future action could be come to, and the rights of pressmen who remained loyal to our organization protected at all hazards. If we took action of our volition—as was suggested by some—and deprived all pressmen of membership in the International Typographical Union, we would not only be doing an unjust and illegal act, but be guilty of cowardice in betraying men to the mercy of those who had threatened vengeance on them on account of their adhesion to the obligation taken in common with the rest of us. I could not bring myself to the belief that our grand old organization would besmirch its escutcheon by such base treachery. Having ample evidence that under a passive policy there was little hope of a settlement, and believing that the seceders' indifference was due largely to the belief that we either could not, or would not, protect and advance the interests of our pressmen members, your officers determined upon the inauguration of a vigorous organization campaign, and to fully protect our pressmen in all their rights. Several small, and of themselves unimportant, happenings about this time indicated that individual members of the other organization had decided if possible to obtain control of newspaper stereotyping rooms, in violation of our laws and invading the rights of our members. At this juncture what is known as the Akron affair occurred. Though my course in this matter has generated much adverse criticism, based on false premises and misrepresentations, I have no apologies to tender. My action is amply justified by a desire to maintain union principles and union laws, and can seemingly be regarded as a most politic procedure. Twice had the seceders informed us officially "that it was not advisable to bind pressmen or pressmen's unions to any obligations or compact" with our organization. The craft is to be congratulated on their having assumed a more reasonable attitude. That it was a disagreeable duty, none will deny, but the interests of the Akron printers as well as considerations of public policy demanded that it be done.

The seceders' convention being held at Toronto last June, I arranged to have the proposed basis of settlement adopted at Chicago, and which was rejected by them at their previous convention presented again. The outcome of this was the appointment of conference committees which met at St. Louis, August 22, and agreed on a basis of settlement, which is embodied in the Second Vice-President's report.

In urging your approval of this agreement and sending the necessary amendments to the referendum, I do not do so on the ground that it is desirable, but rather on the theory that it is the lesser of the two evils that confront us. The compositors and other branches have questions pressing with great insistence for solution, and with an internecine quarrel waging they will, in all likelihood, be settled in a manner unsatisfactory to us, even though justice and logic be on our side. So far as it refers to lock-outs and strikes the proposition provides for much greater unity of action than has prevailed heretofore, and it is thought the executive methods are workable. Time will, of course, develop imperfections, but with officials possessed of a determination to be equitable and advance the interests of all and exercising ordinary prudence, these defects can be overcome and requisite changes made. I will not attempt to conceal the fact that from my standpoint our pressmen are making a sacrifice (though it is averred that a majority of them now favor the secession movement), but their patriotism and unionism will, I am sure, prompt a hearty acquiescence in the will of the majority, whatever that may be. If either organization rejects the treaty now under considerat[illegible] orous fight lies before us, for we cannot affo[illegible] cover ourselves with shame by deserting ev[illegible] small number if they are being persecuted or ha[illegible] rassed by an enemy. If we should be so unfortunate as to become involved in such a fratricidal strife the quasi-traitorous members who have not yet learned the initial principle of unionism will have to be taught it, by suasion if possible, but by more stringent methods if necessary.

THE CHILDS' MEMORIAL FUND.

Since the last convention we have been called upon to mourn the death of two friends and benefactors, Mr. Anthony J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs. It is superfluous in addressing union printers to refer to the many excellencies of our departed friends. They occupied a position that was unique in their relations to organized labor. Though the printers of Philadelphia previously had manifestations of their good will, the unconditional donation of $10,000 to the International Typographical Union eight years ago ensured a warm place in the hearts of trades unionists in general and our fraternity in particular. And deservedly so, for they were among the first—if not the first—of their class on this continent to give material recognition to the trade union movement. Under these circumstances it is appropriate and seemly that our craft should demonstrate its appreciation of their worth. Philadelphia Typographical Union has undertaken the task of erecting a suitable memorial to Mr. Childs, and while believing it would be better to have the memorial embrace the name of Mr. Drexel also, it is hoped that this convention will co-operate in this worthy project by donating a suitable sum, so that this tribute to their memory may be commensurate with our respect, and a credit to the craft.

MINOR MATTERS.

According to Section 1, Article III, Constitution, meetings hereafter will be held bi-ennially, though the next article provides for the election of delegates and international officers for but one year. The conflict here is obvious and can only be remedied by legislation of a retroactive character, in order to comply with the main feature of the provisions quoted—bi-ennial sessions. In doing so we resort to a most obnoxious theory in law-making, but it is permissible in this instance as it applies only to a subsidiary question, and its effect is in keeping with craft sentiment as expressed when it approved the idea of bi-ennial sessions.

Under the terms of what may be called the treaty—indorsed as it was by a handsome majority of both organizations—of amalgamation between our union and the German-American Typographia, the members of that body are entitled to elect a vice-president, for which no provision is as yet made in our constitution, and amendments covering this and other essential points will be presented in the hope that they will be approved both by yourselves and the membership at large, for failure to do so will be regarded by our German colleagues as a breach of faith—and rightly so. Notwithstanding the legal defect just noted, charters were issued to German unions as soon after July 1 as possible, your officers being of the opinion that as the agreement was adopted by the constitution-making authority and was in the nature of a compact with another organization, we were in honor bound to fulfil our part, even though through our own oversight some weak technical exceptions might be taken. Especially did we feel free to proceed when we remembered that by accepting a charter German printers assumed every important responsibility imposed upon ordinary members.

One of the presumably inadvertent changes adopted last year was the amendment of Section 6, Article II, which formerly required secretaries to return credentials of delegates-elect to the secretary-treasurer within fifteen days after election, and which was changed to read "on or before the fifteenth day of April." This was so thoroughly at variance with other and more important portions of the constitution setting the time of meeting in October, that your president did not see his way clear to set them aside and run counter to the amply expressed wish of our members on account of a provision that regulated a mere clerical operation. An amendment aiming at the rectification of this error will be submitted.

"Subordinate unions cannot exercise jurisdiction over members in editorial positions," reads decision 47, which, in my estimation should be expunged, as the International Union now issues charters to newspaper writers' unions and members accepting such positions should be required to retain their connection with the organization. If reporters, etc., were active proselyted and invited to connect themselves temporarily with typographical unions throughout the country, we would soon have the nucle[illegible] of many flourishing newspaper writers' unio[illegible]

The advent of machines will undoubtedly cause many hitherto good members to seek livelihood at other callings, and in [illegible] them the international should adopt a [illegible] drawal card—an instrument which will s[illegible] its face exemption from all dues, that the

at the time of its issuance was a member in good standing and can be admitted to active membership in any subordinate body on presentation thereof accompanied by a statement affirming that he has not been guilty of any anti-union conduct since its receipt. This should not preclude a rigid investigation as to the card-holder's career if there should appear to be reason therefor. Concurrence in this suggestion will secure uniformity in the matter of withdrawal cards, which is much to be desired. At present, being wholly within the scope of subordinate unions, and unknown to international law, they are necessarily issued under various conditions, and are only acceptable by the issuing union, which oft-times inflicts great hardship upon the holder. In one or two instances acceptance of one of these documents is equivalent to forfeiture of membership, and in order to secure reinstatement the holder has to apply as a new member. This is wrong, as it seems to me a great indignity to compel a man to subscribe the second time to an obligation which he has never violated in the slightest degree. In another instance I was informed that a small union granted no withdrawals, but simply dropped from the rolls all those who became proprietors or retired from the business. Men should not be expelled or deprived of connection with the union except for good cause, as such treatment naturally creates a spirit of indifference or arouses antagonism in the breasts of those who would otherwise be friendly.

Our stock of charters is about exhausted, and a new supply will be required. The present design is hardly in keeping with the latest ideas of typographic art, and it is suggested that you empower the proper officers to offer prizes of sufficient value to insure many entries in a competition of suitable designs. Lithography should be eschewed, and our charter stand as an example of the finest and most modern production of the art. The duty of awarding the prizes could be safely left to a committee of experts.

It becomes your duty to elect two trustees as successors to those retiring this year, as well as a similar number to succeed those retiring next year. It is also suggested that one or two others be named, thus in case of death or resignation placing the Board of Trustees in a position to fill the vacancy. It must not be forgotten that in order to comply with the laws of Colorado, action by the board is necessary before one can be legally installed as a trustee. But under the provisions of their charter the trustees must select those recommended by a convention. The new trustees will be elected for a term of three years.

DECISIONS.

The number of questions submitted to me for adjudication during the year have been more numerous than heretofore, but the practice of publishing in the Journal a résumé of those having only a local bearing was discontinued. The following are submitted in the hope that they will be approved, as they will, in my estimation, increase the organization's efficiency:

In the absence of a recognized union of a foreign tongue an English typographical union is justified in claiming control of all printing offices under its jurisdiction.

International certificates of membership must not be issued to probationary (or two-third) members.

A stereotyper, pressman or allied craftsman who is a member of a typographical union is entitled to all rights and privileges, and assumes all the responsibilities of any other member.

The practice of phalanxed regulars working for case holders, while subs are seeking employment, should be prohibited by either union or chapel regulations.

Allied trades councils are required to recognize all duly chartered unions.

A probationary member on applying for full membership should be reballoted for.

It is within the province of subordinate unions to adopt regulations fining members for purchasing non-union made goods.

All active members are subject to dues and assessments imposed by subordinate unions irrespective of their vocations.

Members working in unorganized towns are not required to adhere to the scale of the unions with which they may be affiliated.

Subordinate unions have absolute control of all printing offices within their jurisdiction whether they are non-profitable concerns or not.

CONCLUSION.

In closing I wish to express thanks to the members of the executive council and the organizers, also many of their deputies, for assistance rendered and the prompt manner in which they transacted business. To yourselves, Messieurs delegates, my hearty congratulations are extended at having been selected for the responsible position you now occupy. It is one fraught with great responsibility at this time, as the craft is entering on what can, without exaggeration, be termed a revolutionary era, and we may well be apprehensive as to the future of the "mother of American unions." You are called upon to frame legislation to meet the exigencies. Machinery, it is true, has bedeviled other callings as wage-earning agencies, but we need not follow in their wake. Only by drawing copiously from the experience of ourselves and others, keeping cool heads and firm hands can we hope to weather the storm that is lowering over us, thereby converting those circumstances which our enemies—and they are legion—fondly hope will encompass our complete discomfiture, to the advantage of ourselves and those yet to follow us.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
President.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: On the fifth day of the forty-first annual session of the International Typographical Union, Chicago, June, 1893, the following proceedings were had (see page 157):

Resolved, By the pressmen delegates to the forty-first session of the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, that the convention is requested to authorize its president to appoint a suitable committee, of which the second vice-president shall be a member, to repair to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the next week, and wait upon the convention of the so-called International Printing Pressmen's Union, and to endeavor to effect a reconciliation and an amalgamation of the bodies of pressmen dissenting as an auxiliary or ally to this International Typographical Union, and to devise ways and means to effect such consolidation, and with power to conclude a treaty of peace and consolidation, based upon such alliance, by and with the advice and consent of the executive council of this International Union.

Mr. Miller (New York) moved to strike out the word "so-called" before the words "International Printing Pressmen's Union." The motion prevailed and the resolution was adopted.

In harmony with the above on the sixth day of said session the following proceedings were had (see page 191, proceedings 1893):

The chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to visit the International Printing Pressmen in convention assembled at Cincinnati: McFarland (Washington), Duniway (Portland), Ives (Topeka), Leander (Chicago), and Bailey (Cincinnati).

The committee thus appointed immediately proceeded to the city of Cincinnati and its proceedings are very fully detailed in the following report:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, June 21, 1893.

To the President and the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union:

The undersigned committee of five appointed by the president of the International Typographical Union on the 16th of June, 1893, in pursuance of the following resolution: "Resolved, By the pressmen delegates to the forty-first session of the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, that the convention is requested to authorize its president to appoint a suitable committee, of which the second vice-president shall be a member, to repair to the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, during the next week, and wait upon the convention of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and to endeavor to effect a reconciliation and an amalgamation of the bodies of pressmen dissenting as an auxiliary or ally to this International Typographical Union, and to devise ways and means to effect such consolidation, and with power to conclude a treaty of peace and consolidation, based upon such alliance, by and with the consent of the Executive Council of this International Union," respectfully report that they met at 259 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 21, 1893, at 2 o'clock p. m., and after consultation adjourned until 10 o'clock, June 22.

On June 22, at 10 a. m., your committee met at the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, and called upon the International Printing Pressmen's Union and requested a hearing, in the following words:

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the International Typographical Union at its convention in Chicago last week to wait upon your body with a view to the amalgamation of the pressmen of your union and those of the International Typographical Union as an autonomous branch of the International Typographical Union, desire the privilege of the floor before your body for the purpose of presenting the views of the International Typographical Union relative to the issues involved.

Respectfully,
H. C. MCFARLAND,
H. M. IVES,
JOHN S. LEANDER,
W. S. DUNIWAY,
OSCAR BAILEY.

The request was granted and your committee admitted to the floor of the convention. The committee orally presented its proposition for amalgamation of the International Printing Pressmen's Union with the International Typographical Union, and Second Vice-President McFarland personally stated his readiness and purpose to resign his official position in case of amalgamation and permit the election of any gentleman whom the pressmen might select. The committee was thanked by the president of the International Printing Pressmen, and were requested to submit their proposition in writing, which they did at 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day in the following words to-wit:

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1893.

To the Officers and Members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union:

GENTLEMEN: The committee of the International Typographical Union herewith present a memorandum of basis of agreement for amalgamation of International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union. It is understood that we will consider modifications of this memorandum or a counter proposition involving new issues.

Reply should be addressed to W. S. Duniway, secretary of the committee, at the Palace Hotel, Cincinnati, O.

H. C. MCFARLAND,
H. M. IVES,
JOHN S. LEANDER,
W. S. DUNIWAY,
OSCAR BAILEY,

MEMORANDUM OF PROPOSED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN'S UNION.

CINCINNATI, June 22, 1893.

First. An autonomous branch of the International Union shall be formed, composed of the International Printing Pressmen's Union and pressmen of the International Typographical Union. It is conceded to the pressmen,

(1) That in making its scale of prices, trade regulations, and declaring strikes, the pressmen's branch shall have final jurisdiction.

(2) The pressmen shall assemble by delegates at same time and place of meeting as International Typographical Union, and shall elect their own officers, and enact such laws as pertain to their craft, and legislate as an independent de facto body.

(3) They shall elect a second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, who shall be their recognized head and organizer, and an advisory board of pressmen, to whom appeals may be taken in matters pertaining solely to the pressmen and their laws, with right of final appeal to the pressmen delegates in convention assembled.

(4) The pressmen shall have the right to vote in the election of president, secretary-treasurer and delegates to the American Federation of Labor, and on all questions involving taxation or expenditure of money.

(5) Per capita taxes and assessments shall be the same on all the allied crafts.

(6) The pressmen shall receive the full benefit of all benevolent features and the defense fund of the International Typographical Union on equal terms with other members of the International Typographical Union.

(7) Pressmen's delegation shall have one member of the Committee on Laws.

(8) Pressmen may become members of typographical unions where there are not a sufficient number of pressmen to form a local union. Five or more pressmen may form a subordinate union, but in any city or town affording employment to seven or more pressmen they shall form a union. Where pressmen's unions do not exist, pressmen shall deposit their cards in typographical unions. Separate charters may issue to seven or more web pressmen.

(9) The union label of the International Typographical Union shall only be granted to offices that are union throughout.

Second. The agreement to be drawn up in conformity with this memorandum shall be perpetual, and shall be ratified by the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union in such manner as each body shall select. Changes shall be made in the agreement only by mutual consent of the International Typographical Union and the pressmen's branch.

Third. The officers of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union shall hold their respective positions and all cards shall be interchangeable until the meeting of the International Typographical Union in convention at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1894, at which time and place this agreement of amalgamation shall be in full force and effect.

On June 23, at 6:35 p. m., after the International Printing Pressmen's Union had adjourned sine die, your committee received a communication from the hands of the secretary of the said International Printing Pressmen's Union, as follows:

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1893.

To the Committee of International Typographical Union, Messrs. H. C. McFarland, John S. Leander, H. M. Ives and Oscar Bailey:

GENTLEMEN: Your proposition was placed before the convention and after a thorough debate it was decided that it was not advisable to bind pressmen or pressmen's unions to any obligatious or compact with the body you represent.

The convention declares itself anxious and willing to welcome all pressmen and pressmen's unions to its ranks, where it feels they can secure a better protection than is possible under any other organization. Signed,

THEO. GALOSKOWSKY,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
JAMES GELSON,
C. P. OVEREND,
FRANK K. READY,
Committee.

In assembly convened Cincinnati, Ohio, June 23, 1893.

CINCINNATI, June 23, 1893.

This reply indicates that the International Printing Pressmen's Union does not wish to enter into any obligation or compact with the International Typographical Union for the purpose of bringing about a harmonious organization comprising the pressmen of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

It will be seen that in our communication to the International Printing Pressmen's Union we laid down the lines on which, in the judgment of the committee, a union of the pressmen in both organizations should be brought about; and at the same time we declared our willingness to consider any proposition that they might make having the same end in view. Furthermore, Mr. McFarland verbally stated on the floor of the convention that he was willing, at any time, to surrender his official position in the interest of harmony. If this body, then, had a real desire to bring about a union of the pressmen, but believed that a union on the lines laid down by us would involve the loss of their identity as a pressmen's union, they should have submitted a proposition constructed on lines more agreeable to their views, but which the interest of every man in both organizations demand, namely, that but one organization of pressmen should exist.

But a few years ago the pressman in the International Printing Pressmen's Union working under the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, which declares that in it alone is vested the power to form pressmen's unions, without any presentation of grievances, without asking to be relieved of their obligations under this constitution, and with only a third of their own craft indorsing their movements, went into rebellion and commenced hostilities. The loyalty of the pressmen still united with the International Typographical Union and their fidelity to their obligation is in marked contrast with the infidelity and hostility of the seceding pressmen. Therefore, there seems to be but one course open to the International Typographical Union (a course dictated both by honor and a sense of fair dealing), and it is that the International Typographical Union and all its subordinate branches should by all means in their power help and assist our International Typographical Union pressmen in organizing and building up their branch of the craft, and preparatory to this work a full statement of the facts herein should be printed in The Typographical Journal.

H. C. MCFARLAND, JOHN S. LEANDER,
H. M. IVES, W. S. DUNIWAY,
OSCAR BAILEY.

Although this report was published in full in the Typographical Journal, it did not arouse the local unions from their lethargy and seeming indifference in the matter as seriously affecting the solidarity and integrity of the International Union, while the seceders recognizing this fact and that your Executive Council was using every legitimate effort to create such a sentiment as would render their further efforts at disintegration fruitless, immediately put forth extraordinary efforts in the dissemination of their doctrine of complete autonomy, and succeeded in alienating several of our local pressmen's unions from the parent body, and creating discord and dissension in many others; as a result of a state of affairs where dual authority attempts to control in craft regulations neither can control its own membership; its trade laws and regulations are disregarded, its officials are openly defied to execute its edicts, and anarchy in its ranks prevails. Such is the distressing picture of the pressmen's affairs from the inauguration of the secession movement, in 1889, up to the present time.

Notwithstanding the fact that the seceding organization has since its inception waged a relentless warfare of disintegration upon the International Union, the International Union has confined itself, almost wholly, to a defensive line of operations, and a strenuous endeavor to conciliate the recalcitrants, and counteract the arguments and invidious doctrines spread in our ranks by them. In fact the International Union has been for the past four years in a practical state of siege; assailed by a vigorous, unrelenting minority from without, aided and abetted by sympathizers within. A "Howling Dervish" at Washington City, who is reputed to control the columns of a union (?) paper at New York City—which is said to be owned by Mr. Whitelaw Reid—has been the first and foremost leader in the attacks upon the executive council by the sympathizers within the lines; and, wielding a lusty pen, and proclaiming to the seceders that his sympathies are "with them," and "wishes them God speed," has obtained some following among the allied printing crafts who were not fully informed on the merits of the case, or who had neglected to take a course in UNIONISM as it exists at the present day. As a result of the machinations of this person to continue the press-room of the government printing office under dual control, that press-room now presents the spectacle to organized labor of an "open" press-room—pressmen working there without cards, paying political dues only, and subject to the jurisdiction of politicians, wholly ignoring and setting at defiance all the laws and principles of trades unionism.

Out of the state of affairs here described grew what is written and spoken of as "The Akron Affair." The solidarity of unionism was receiving a severe blow, and the International Typographical Union was placed in the position of taking the offensive and dealing summarily with the seceders, thus asserting her power and right to protect her "vested" rights as proclaimed in section 1, article 1 of the constitution, or calmly settling down to the conclusion that she has no "vested" rights in her constitution or laws that even her own subjects are bound to respect. Thus it was determined to assume the aggressive and the opportunity to strike effectively presented itself at Akron, O., in April, 1894, and the story is repeated, as briefly as possible in the following circular:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION
OFFICE OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.
AKRON, O., May 1, 1894.

To the Members of the I. T. U.:

GENTLEMEN: Having been criticised by the Pittsburgh Pressmen's Union for my action in attempting to establish a union under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union in this city, I desire to place before you the following facts:

April 16th I received from President Prescott a telegram, of which the following is an excerpt: "We will probably have an opportunity to fill Akron office. What do you think? Answer quickly." I immediately wired my answer to the effect that we should take advantage of any opportunity to do so. Afterward I received from the president a telegram, from which the following is quoted: "You can handle Akron matter."

I arrived at Akron April 18th and remained until the 20th, when I returned to Washington. I fully investigated, by inquiries among the pressmen, printers and employes of the Werner Co., and also disinterested citizens, and found the following state of facts to exist, viz:

Previous to two years ago the Werner Co. had been employing pressmen and feeders without previously consulting its employes. About that time a pressman was employed who did not have a card, and who came from a non-union town—Canton, Ohio—and had never held a card. These people went to him and requested that he make application. He informed them that he would consider the matter. They proceeded to the office of the manager and informed him that if the man did not make application for membership in their body by 3 o'clock, they would walk out at 3 o'clock; which they did, this man going out with them. They then proceeded to their hall and elected and received the non-unionist to membership. They remained out about two weeks, and, notwithstanding the fact that they struck against the employment of this man, they returned to work permitting three pressmen and several feeders to work without being members of their organization, and who had seceded from said organization, and have worked continuously with them since, until the present strike.

Mr. Arthur Schofield, a foreman of the Werner Co., and Richard Birmingham (the secretary of the local union), also an employe of the same, refused to go out, and were summarily expelled. They appealed from the decision of the local union, and said decision is supposed to be still pending. Notwithstanding this fact, however, they were both received back into the union some three days before the present strike. So much for International Printing Pressmen's Union union principle. At that time Mr. Werner stated that he would prefer to deal with the International Typographical Union, and had solicited and received a copy of the International Typographical Union Constitution, and, I have been informed, corresponded, either directly or indirectly, with Messrs. Prescott and McClevey relative to the matter.

September 25, 1893, owing to the general depression in the printing business, Mr. Werner called into his office the foremen of the several departments and informed them that owing to the financial stringency he was compelled to make a reduction of ten per cent. throughout the works. The foremen decided to submit the matter to their respective unions, resulting as follows:

The local typographical union suspended their scale for an indefinite period; the book-binders' union for three months, afterwards amending it to six months; the local pressmen's organization, together with the feeders', accepted the reduction for six months; at the expiration of six months they made a demand upon the superintendent for a restoration of the ten per cent. The superintendent requested them to delay their demand until Mr. Werner, the arbiter in the case, returned, which would be within a couple of weeks, as he was in California on a business trip; instead of complying with his request, they peremptorily demanded an answer by 3 p. m. The superintendent, being informed that that meant an entire cessation of work in the building, closed the doors at 12 o'clock noon, thereby throwing out of employment some seven hundred people not in any way interested in the pressmen's demands.

The following day the book-binders, printers, pressmen, and feeders held a consultation, at which the binders and printers requested the pressmen to recede from their demands until the return of Mr. Werner. Their answer was an emphatic "No! we have commenced this fight and will keep it on all summer." Thereupon the book-binders and printers, after a few minutes, retired. The binders, next morning, by committee, requested the superintendent to open the works and give employment to them. The same day the printers held a special meeting at the Arlington Hotel when a committee was appointed to call upon the superintendent with the same request that had been made by the binders, and the request was readily complied with.

After a full and unbiased investigation I returned to Washington, not having fully determined upon what course I should pursue in the matter, and not having seen the president of the company, Mr. Werner, but was informed by Mr. Berry, the company's treasurer, that he did not believe the company would ever again recognize the local so-called International Printing Pressmen's Union; that they would prefer to deal with the International Typographical Union, and have the works under its domination, as being the more conservative and responsible, and with its strike and lock-out, arbitration and allied trades laws less trouble and misunderstanding was to be feared than at the hands of an organization that had treated the company as they have and were responsible to none but themselves.

April 23d, p. m., I received, at Washington, a telegram from "The Werner" saying: "Engage for us ten or fifteen pressmen at sixteen dollars per week, also twenty-five feeders at nine dollars." I answered that I could not, I believed, get pressmen for sixteen dollars. The next day, 24th, I received a telegram as follows: "Seventeen is satisfactory for first-class men. Can you be here Wednesday? Will pay expenses." I answered that I would go to Akron and see Mr. Werner, the president, and left Washington that morning, arriving at Akron 25th ult.

Mr. Werner plainly and bluntly informed me that they would never again employ the members of the local so-called union as such and that if the organization I represented wanted the press room we could have it; that he preferred to have the press and composing rooms under the same general organization as tending to promote harmony and discipline. These resolutions and statements were borne out by Mr. Berry and also by the company's attorney, Mr. Sieber, with the further ultimatum that in case we refused, the composing room would be closed down immediately, and when the works opened up again it would strictly be as an open shop; or, to be plain, a "rat" shop.

The local typographical union, No. 182, contains about forty-six members, about one-half or more being in the employ of this company. The pressmen, being in the numerical ascendancy, have been oppressive and obnoxiously demonstrative toward the printers in the office, where their duties are such as to bring them into constant contact. They have used an extended vocabulary of invective and abuse toward the printers here and the International Typographical Union in general, and it is a fact that success to them here means that a goodly part of the printers will be compelled to change residence.

This so-called "International Printing Pressmen's Union" is an organization of disgruntled seceders from the International Typographical Union. It is not recognized as a legitimate labor organization by the American Federation, the standard authority on trades-union matters, or any national labor body in the world. It has been founded upon treason and perpetuated by ratting, lying, chicanery and deceit. It has no standing whatever in the labor world, respected by none, damned by many; and, by reason of the peculiar talents of a larger portion of its membership, is feared by all.

They have ratted International Typographical Union pressmen, without stint, in New York City, Omaha, Chicago, and many other places. They have undertaken to declare the Werner plant unfair, but they are to-day, and have been for more than a week, working Werner plates on the presses of the "Beacon" book and job office, this city, and in offices in Cleveland, Chicago and elsewhere, knowing them to be such. Their history, brief though it is, is replete with acts of unfairness and a bitter enmity toward the International Typographical Union, amounting to open and aggressive warfare, which we have not heretofore resented or resisted.

Forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and after a thorough review of the facts in the present case I determined to act, by virtue of my authority conveyed in Section 3, Article VI.:

"The second vice-president, in addition to his other duties, shall decide all questions that may arise between pressmen and their union, subject to the approval of the Executive Council, calling into consultation such pressmen as may be selected by the local union involved, making him a member of the council for the time being. He shall have charge of the organization of pressmen's unions, personally organizing the same, or, in case where distance would not warrant the expense of his personal attendance, appoint some practical pressman to represent him. He shall devote all the time necessary to the duties of his office."

And, under the power and authority conveyed in Sec. 1, Art. I, of the constitution, as follows:

"This body shall be known as the International Typographical Union of North America. In it alone is vested power to establish subordinate unions of printers, pressmen, stereotypers, or electrotypers, bindery girls, book-binders, type-founders, editors (other than managing editors) and reporters and kindred trades, who have served four years at their respective trades, and its mandates must be obeyed at all times and under all circumstances."

And establish a pressmen's union under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, at Akron, and prevent the entire destruction of unionism in that city. The press-rooms of the Werner Co. are the largest in the world. A part of the presses are now being run, and men who bring International Typographical Union cards are running them at a scale of $1 per week above the scale paid the late International Printing Pressmen's body. The cards are, for the present, deposited in the local typographical union, and an international typographical pressmen's union and an allied printing trades council will be established as soon as practicable, or this will be an "unfair" town as far as the International Typographical Union is concerned.

At a special meeting of Akron Typographical Union, held Sunday, April 29, the following resolutions were unanimously indorsed and ordered published in the three local papers, two Cleveland papers, and the Pittsburgh Times:

"The so-called printing pressmen's organization have been circulating rumors to the effect that Akron Typographical Union have shown sympathy towards them, and as nothing can be further from the truth, we wish to place ourselves on record, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That Akron Typographical Union, No. 182, while it sympathizes with all bona fide labor organizations, as they are all trying to better their conditions, we distinctly assert that we have not, now or never, had any official dealings with a body calling themselves the Printing Pressmen's Union; that we never as a body, gave them any sympathy in their late difficulty with the Werner Co.; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That as the so-called Printing Pressmen's Union is not recognized by the American Federation of Labor or by the Knights of Labor, which are the authority on trades-unionism in this country, it has no standing in the labor circle; and be it also

"*Resolved*, That Akron Typographical Union, No. 182, does hereby indorse the action of Mr. H. C. McFarland, second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, in his endeavor to organize a bona fide printing pressmen's union in this city, and that it will assist him in every way within its power."

The above is a brief, truthful and concise statement of the facts in the Akron case. Good union pressmen will be furnished steady employment at $17 per week. Living cheap.

Fraternally,

H. C. McFARLAND.

While it was broadly proclaimed by the seceders that we could not start the Werner plant within a year, we had every press running within thirty days. The men employed, judging by the standard of work turned out, are no worse than their predecessors, and probably no better, while the quantity of the output has been increased forty per cent.

I remained at Akron until August 15th, when being satisfied that my official services were not further required there, and the report being assiduously circulated that I had "gone there to feather my nest" (on a salary of $1,800 per annum), I resigned and became a member of the great and growing army of unemployed.

When I went to Akron I found Typographical Union, No. 182, fighting the battle for existence single handed and barely able to say she was alive; a suspended scale and a general air of depression.

When I left Akron I left three good unions there, with an allied printing trades council and the union label; all under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

That my action at Akron was strictly in line with and justified by the principles upon which trades unionism are based—the unity of those engaged in the production of a common output, or product, into one common fraternity for the amelioration of their condition as toilers, and with a maximum wage consistent with the cost of the product, to reduce the number of hours of labor to the minimum, thus securing a more equal distribution of work among the workmen in any given trade; resistance to the common employment of unionists and non-unionists, and using our best endeavors to exclude non-unionists altogether, I refer you to the following letters from labor leaders of high repute in their several bodies allied to the American Federation of Labor, believing you will have due regard for the opinion of those so able to speak upon matters of such import:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5, 1894.

To Whom it may Concern:

This is to certify that after having heard Second Vice-President McFarland's explanation of his action at Akron, whereby that town was saved to the International Typographical Union, the Executive Council unqualifiedly indorses his course.

W. B. PRESCOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1894.

Bro. Emig, Secretary Union No. 84:

I am in receipt of a letter from the president of Typographical Union, No. 182, Akron, O.. In it he complains that Carpenters' Union, No. 84, and the C. L. U., of Akron, have taken a stand against the International Typographical Union and against Union No. 182, on account of the pressmen's troubles at the Werner Co.'s establishment. After a thorough and careful perusal of all the evidence in this case, I wish to urge on Carpenters' Union, No. 84, the propriety of holding aloof from taking sides against the International Typographical Union and against Union 182. The questions involved are matters of craft authority and union discipline, and the International Typographical Union is a body well able and qualified to pass on such subjects to the best interests of the typographical craft. It is an old established trades-union of over forty years' standing, and has jurisdiction over the majority of the union pressmen and pressmen's unions of America. They have made every effort to appease and satisfy a seceding element of pressmen, but without avail. These seceding pressmen cannot and should not have the assistance and indorsement of our order, nor should Union No. 84 side with them. To do so is to encourage and abet secession and disorganization. This, as union men, we cannot do, and, as consistent union men, your union should stand by the International Typographical Union. It is a sister trade organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and under the laws of the Federation each trades-union has the acknowledged right to its own trade autonomy. This means in matters pertaining to the typographical art. The International Typograhpical Union has sole jurisdiction over all parts of that trade, including the pressmen. Their decisions and actions as to pressmen should not be interfered with by the carpenters or any other trade, any more than printers should have the right to interfere in matters pertaining to the carpenter craft. Hence, I most heartily urge Union No. 84 to take heed of this letter and to act accordingly.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Gen. Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA, BALTIMORE, MD., June 25, '94.

Jos. P. Keating, President Typographical Union, No. 182, Akron, Ohio:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Attention has been paid to your communication in reference to the action of Union No. 239, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and our Union has been instructed to support the International Typographical Union, and to in no manner recognize or support the seceding pressmen. We congratulate the printers on having unionized the Werner Printing Co., and displacing the renegades from the International Typographical Union. Very fraternally in union,

J. T. ELLIOTT,
General Secretary.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, NEW YORK, June 2.

President Local Union, No. 182, International Typographical Union:

Your favor at hand. In it you state that a conflict has arisen between the local union of the International Typographical Union and the local union of the Printing Pressmen's Union, and you ask my advice in the matter.

Let me say then, in brief, as true trades-unionists we have but one course to pursue and that is the straightforward one. We all acknowledge, or ought to acknowledge, the absolute jurisdiction of a national or international union over all of its trade branches. The International Typographical Union claims jurisdiction of the printing pressmen and as long as that claim is made it becomes the duty of every trades-unionist to stand by them and to help them succeed in their effort to bring all wage-workers employed at the printing trade under their jurisdiction. As a matter of fact we see the employing and corporate classes concentrating their efforts more and more for their common protection, and this policy, if not pursued by the wage workers, will surely result in disaster to our organizations. This applies equally to the printing trade as to all others.

This Akron matter I am much interested in, but the only way I can take cognizance of any such request is that it must come through the officers of the International Typographical Union. My suggestion is that you lay the matter before the President of the International Typographical Union, and if I can be of any service to aid the International Typographical Union, it would only afford me pleasure to do so.

With kind wishes and trusting this explanation will be satisfactory, I am fraternally yours,

SAM'L GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, June 2, 1894.

President Akron Typographical Union, No. 182:

Replying to yours of the 26th ult., in reference to the actions of our delegates to the Central Labor Union of your city and the trouble now pending there between the International Typographical Union and the pressmen, let me say that I have communicated the substance of your complaint to Secretary Berg and instructed him to support only legitimate, bona fide, recognized trades-unions. Yours fraternally,

G. W. PERKINS,
International President.

HEADQUARTERS JOURNEYMAN TAILORS' UNION, New York, May 24, 1894.

President Akron Typographical Union, No. 182:

Your letter at hand and I have this day written to our union in Akron to give support and co-operation to your union of the International Typographical Union and not to, in any way, support the seceding pressmen's union. Wishing your union success, I am yours fraternally,

JOHN B. LENNON,
General Secretary.

Upon the reception of a communication from Mr. Perkins, international president of the cigarmakers' union, to Mr. Geo. Berg, secretary of local union No. 96, that body withdrew its delegates from the Akron Central Labor Union.

Not only do the letters above quoted tend to fortify me in the belief in the moral and judicial position I have taken in this matter, but the numerous personal letters from members of the crafts, and resolutions passed by local unions and forwarded to your international headquarters causes me to believe that a good healthy trade union sentiment has been created in the printing trades.

Our action at Akron coupled with the fact that we split the seceders' ranks and placed a pressmen's charter in Detroit, and recruited a numerous membership upon the ruins of the charter at Chicago, seems to have cleared the atmosphere and paved the way for what follows.

In June last the International Printing Pressmen's Union held its annual session at the city of Toronto, Ont., when it was determined that although all our previous efforts to conciliate that body—at Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago had failed, we would make yet another effort. With this object in view, President Prescott commissioned Organizer Dower, of Toronto, together with a committee from Typographical Union No. 91 to wait upon the International Printing Pressmen's Union and endeavor to secure from it a consideration of the propositions previously placed before it at Cincinnati, and herein before quoted: Mr. Dower and his committee carried out their instructions and succeeded in having appointed a committee of three members of that organization to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the president of the International Typographical Union, and endeavor to agree upon a basis for the amalgamation of the two pressmen's bodies under one head, and an amicable adjustment of the differences now existing between the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

In conformity with the above, the International Printing Pressmen's Union appointed as its conferees Theo. F. Galoskowsky of St. Louis, Mo. Jesse Johnson of Nashville, Tenn. and Wm. H. Casey of Chicago, Ill. President Prescott, on behalf of the International Typographical Union, appointed H. C. McFarland of Indianapolis, Charles F. Davis of Washington, D. C. and H. M. Ives of Topcka, Kan.

The above committees met, by agreement, at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d day of August, 1894, and on the day succeeding agreed upon the following basis of settlement of the future relations of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

A conference of committees representing the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union, assembled at St. Louis, Mo., August 22, 1894, agreed upon the following as a fair statement of the present relations between the two bodies and a basis of settlement for their future relations; the same to be in force from the date of its ratification by both international unions, in manner provided by the laws of each.

Whereas, in the International Typographical Union of North America is alone vested power to establish subordinate unions of printers and pressmen and to it is reserved the right to fix, regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in the several allied crafts in North America and their power and rights recognized and acknowledged by the national and international trades unions of North America and the American Federation of Labor;

Whereas, the International Printing Pressmen's Union, composed largely of pressmen unions that have seceded from the International

graphical Union, contests the claim of the International Typographical Union to the exclusive jurisdiction of the printing pressmen's craft, thereby causing a division in the ranks of the pressmen which has resulted in troubles which imperatively demand settlement by the unification of the pressmen's branch of the printing trade; and

Whereas, the unification of the pressmen to be best brought about and their welfare best conserved under the organization of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

It is agreed by and between the parties hereto:

First. That the International Typographical Union recognizes the sole right of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to charter, regulate and control all branches of the printing trade pertaining to press-rooms, and the International Printing Pressmen's Union recognizes the right of the International Typographical Union to charter, control and legislate for all compositorial branches of the printing trade.

Second. Both parties to this agreement hereby finally and forever abandon all right or pretense to organize, aid or abet, morally or financially, in whole or in part a union, individuals or clique of individuals, employed at any branch of the business under the control of the other party to this agreement.

Third. Local unions of the International Printing Pressmen's Union shall receive and admit to membership upon presentation of an International Typographical Union certificate of membership, without prejudice or fee, all pressmen, pressmen's helpers, web pressmen and feeders who are, at the date of taking effect of this agreement, members of unions chartered by the International Typographical Union. Pressmen's unions chartered by the International Typographical Union in cities where no union of the International Printing Pressmen's Union now exists shall have issued to them a charter by the International Printing Pressmen's Union without charge or fee.

Fourth. In jurisdictions where charters of both bodies exist the unions shall create a joint standing committee, to be known as the Allied Printing Trades' Council, to consist of three members from each union, which shall meet at least once a month and report to the headquarters of their respective organizations, the condition of trade in said city; and, where possible, the several trades shall refer to this committee the adjustment of all difficulties with employers. Upon failure to effect an amicable settlement of any dispute in which members of contracting parties to this agreement are involved or likely to become involved, it shall be duty of the officers of the respective unions, together with the chief executive of the Allied Printing Trades' Council, to notify the presidents of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, in writing of the dispute communications, who shall either in person or by proxy proceed to the place of the dispute and shall jointly endeavor to effect a peaceable settlement; failing in which they shall join in a report to the Executive Council of their respective international unions, which shall at all times be composed of an equal number of members, and, if, on a vote being taken, it is shown that a majority of the two bodies, acting conjointly, are of the opinion that the inauguration of the strike is absolutely necessary, the president, in person or by proxy, or one of them, as may be agreed upon by the executive councils, shall again attempt to effect a settlement, and, if unsuccessful, shall through the officers of the various unions, order a general strike of all members of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, working in the office or offices affected, and any member disregarding this order shall be promptly expelled for ratting by his subordinate union.

Fifth. For the purpose of expediting business, it shall be permissible for the executive councils to select one of their members, who shall be known as chairman, and to whom all communications shall be addressed, and whose duty it shall be to poll the votes of the joint councils as promptly as possible, notifying the unions interested of the result and subsequently preparing a copy of all answers received and forward to the members of the councils.

Sixth. Strikes may be declared off by a majority vote of the boards.

Seventh. In case of a disagreement by the parties to this agreement, a disinterested board of arbitration consisting of three members shall be selected. The executive councils of each party to this agreement shall select one member of said board of arbitration, and these two shall select a third member, to whom the matter in dispute shall be referred.

Eighth. The joint Allied Printing Trades Council shall have control of the printing trades label, which shall be granted to all offices complying with the regulations of the subordinate unions under the jurisdiction of the international bodies parties to this agreement.

Ninth. It is the duty of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union to use all honorable endeavors to induce all non-union pressmen within their jurisdiction to affiliate with the nearest union of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. In case of strike or lock-out such members shall be governed by the terms of this agreement.

Tenth. In case of a lock-out for the reduction of the standard scale of wages or an invasion of recognized union custom, it shall be obligatory on the part of the parties to this agreement to handle no work done by men employed to accomplish the purpose of said lock-out.

Eleventh. When a joint strike shall have been inaugurated by the parties to this agreement the initiating union shall pay those involved as follows: The sum of seven dollars per week to married men or the heads of families and five dollars per week to single men or women for the period of eight weeks; after that time beneficiaries shall apply to their respective unions for further relief.

Twelfth. This agreement shall be perpetual, and shall be accepted or rejected as a whole; provided amendments may be proposed hereafter by either party, and on ratification by the other party in such manner as its laws provide, shall become a part of this agreement.

The above statement and agreement is submitted to the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union by the conferees with an earnest recommendation that it shall be ratified as soon as possible by both organizations, being strongly of the opinion that it will forever remove and prevent any cause of strike or disagreement in the pressmen's craft and will confer substantial benefits on compositors, pressmen and other allied crafts, and place them in a position to more successfully resist encroachments of unfair employers on any branch of the printing business.

SIGNED:

H. C. McFARLAND,
CHAS. F. DAVIS,
H. M. IVES,
Conferees of the I. T. U.

JESSE JOHNSON,
WM. H. CASEY,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Conferees for I. P. P. U.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 23, 1894.

In view of the fact that properly appointed committees of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union have this day come to an agreement which, in our opinion, is broad enough to permit of a peaceful settlement of the long standing dispute between the pressmen of this continent, we earnestly urge the members of our organizations to cease any further hostilities or aggressive measures until such time as the matter can be settled by the proper authorities of our respective unions.

THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Prest. I. P. P. U.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
Prest. I. T. U.

In connection with the above and tending to show the status of the two organizations in their present trade relations with each other, and for the general information of the crafts, I insert the following excerpt from the verbatim report of action of the St. Louis conference.

Mr. Galoskowsky: There is one thing to be mentioned before we present this proposition. I would ask if, in the meanwhile, while this matter is pending and until a settlement is arrived at, you would agree to a truce. It is to be presumed that you would have to bring this agreement to the international body for ratification. While such negotiations are going on it is customary in all modern warfare that the flag of truce should be flying and all hostilities cease. I would ask if this is the understanding that we can get from you that, while this is pending and while we come to agree to disagree or to agree, that there will be no interference with our members, and we guarantee the same to you. There is no use of people sitting in conference and flying the flag of truce, while the forts are being bombarded by the enemy, as we may call each other for the sake of comparison. While we are satisfied and know that, as far as our side is concerned, that there is no bombarding going on, and that our flag of truce is flying, we think there are some on the other side and we would ask that it would cease, until this committee agrees to agree or disagree. If we can get that assurance I will present the first proposition.

Mr. McFarland: Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask Mr. Galoskowsky to specify in what manner he means that the hostilities should cease—to be specific.

Mr. Galoskowsky: In the first place, if an I. P. P. U. man goes out on a strike, that no I. T. U. man should take his place and vice versa. That no individual shall interfere with the rights where we are located

Mr. McFarland: Is this proposition to be considered to be retroactive, or is it to begin from now on? Is it to apply to anything passed or is it to date from this agreement on?

Mr. Galoskowsky: From the date of the agreement; on nothing passed.

Mr. McFarland: Then, gentlemen, we accept the proposition.

Mr. Johnson: We understand it then fully; that from this time, while this matter is going on, while the flag of truce is flying, and until this proposition is either accepted or rejected by the International Typographical Union and officially proclaimed, a general amnesty is to be declared—a general amnesty to both parties. It is also declared that nothing before this shall in any way, shape or manner be included.

Mr. Casey: As I understand the matter, I take it that this will not be declared off, as far as the International body is concerned. It is readily proven, and the president will bear me out, they will go to work and use the allied printing trades, which they are doing all around, and, if you apply to the local union or to the International office for assistance in the matter, "that is the allied printing trade, we have nothing to do with that." I understand you can not fix that up, Mr. Prescott, in Chicago.

Mr. Johnson: I understand that is the meaning of my question.

Mr. Casey: Mr. Prescott will you cease hostilities of the allied printing trades in Chicago?

Mr. Prescott: In Chicago—

Mr. Johnson: And all over the country?

Mr. Prescott: So far as the laws permit, I will. All the aggressive action in Chicago which was due to us, and within my discretion, will cease.

Mr. Johnson: Will that of the allied printing trade cease?

Mr. Prescott: Now, so far as the label is concerned, it is not in my power to say to a local union you must give it to an office where the I. T. U. are out. I can not do it, but I tell you what I will do. I will discourage the bringing up of these technical questions during the truce so far as it lies in my power, and will try to smooth matters over.

Mr. Johnson: I would like to ask, Mr. Prescott, if he has the same meaning and understanding of the word "general amnesty" as I used it, viz: that all warfare in all parts and all cases shall stop entirely.

Mr. McFarland: Entirely.

Mr. Prescott: My understanding of the matter is, as it stands now, that all aggressive action on our part in the various cities shall cease, and affairs remain in statu quo.

I recommend the ratification of the above agreement by the International Typographical Union, but in doing so must say that it is with regret that I am compelled to surrender the highly esteemed honor and prestige of a membership of twenty-five years in so ancient and honorable an institution as the International Typographical Union. My heart is with it. The new organization—the International Printing Pressmen's Union—is yet in its infancy. It has not a large membership, and will not have even with the amalgamation. It has no defense fund, and cannot have under its present laws. Under the provisions of section eleven of the above agreement it is unable to inaugurate a strike of any magnitude for the simple reason that it could not maintain the benefits. That it has fighting qualities has been sufficiently demonstrated.

I am of the opinion that sections 4 and 5 are cumbersome and impracticable, in so far as the adjustment of difficulties are concerned. I was, and am yet, in favor of a joint defense fund, created by setting apart for that purpose a portion of the per capita tax of each organization and creating a common fund. The contention of the pressmen upon this point—that the printers have twenty strikes or lock-outs to the pressmen's one—does not hold good, from the fact that the printers are about, numerically, twenty to one pressmen; however, I presume the twelfth article of the agreement may afford a panacea for many of the ills of this nature that may arise.

In closing this report, I must say that I feel very much as I did at the close of the civil war; parting from old comrades—friends in the cause—true and tried; heroes of many battles, many won, some lost; all fought for the rights of man; the right to remain on earth and earn a decent living.

To the many friends I have found during my official career I tender my warmest thanks for their many kind acts and friendly assistance. To President Prescott and Secretary-Treasurer Wines I am under the most profound obligations. Without their help I had long ago been swallowed up in the maelstrom of treason. As executive officers of so great and intelligent a body as the International Typographical Union, they stand to-day without peers in any labor organization on this continent.

To the International Typographical Union, fully believing that the above agreement will be ratified, I can only say, in the fullness of my heart, "Good bye, Old Pard!"

Fraternally,

H. C. McFARLAND.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF THE THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The duties of my office and those of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union, being allied so closely the necessity for more than a brief report from me will be obvious, the reports of your president and secretary-treasurer to a great extent covering the work of this office for the term just drawing to a close.

It is with feelings of pleasure, however, that I am able to say that the past year has been an exceedingly peaceful, albeit an unprosperous year for those engaged in the stereotypers' and electrotypers' crafts.

There have been no strikes or lockouts in the crafts referred to, during my incumbency. It is true that the stereotypers and electrotypers have in several instances ceased work, but in these cases they were actuated by a desire to assist other branches of the trade in their efforts to assert their rights, sympathetic strikes having occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Newark, N. J.

While there have been no strikes among the stereotypers and electrotypers because of infringements of their laws, there have been several instances in which trouble of the character indicated has been narrowly averted and the difficulties adjusted without a resort to the remedy of the strike.

The widespread industrial and commercial depression of the past year has quite naturally affected the prosperity and growth of the unions composing the electrotypers and stereotypers, one of the results of the continued stagnation of business being found in the large cities of the countries, where at least 15 per cent. of the membership of the crafts under discussion have been without steady employment.

Of matters pertaining to the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Trade District coming under my personal attention, I have little to report, except to direct your attention to several cases of appeals referred to this office by President Prescott, in conformity with Section 4, Article 6 of the general laws, the titles and disposition of the same I will enumerate.

1. James B. McGarvey vs. Stereotypers' Union No. 1, of New York city. The action of the union was sustained and the appeal dismissed.

2. James B. McGarvey vs. J. P. Dunn. The action of the union was sustained.

3. William Farrand vs. Stereotypers' Union No. 2, of Boston, Mass. The appeal of Mr. Farrand was sustained.

During my term of office one Stereotypers', and one Stereotypers and Pressmens' Union has been formed, charters having been issued to Stereotypers' Union No. 22, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Stereotypers and Pressmen's Union No. 23, of New Haven, Connecticut.

One union has surrendered its charter, that of Stereotypers' Helpers' Union No. 1, of New York city, the members thereof connecting themselves with Stereotypers' Union No. 1, of the same city, pursuant to an understanding arrived at by the Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Trade District convention of 1893, whereby provision was made for the admission of stereotypers' helpers into stereotypers' unions, as probationary members, thus amicably disposing of a difficulty of many years' standing, and one which has been the cause of much friction and consequent dissatisfaction.

The Stereotypers and Electrotypers' District system has given the utmost satisfaction to the crafts composing it. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a success and confidently predict that it will be the means of promoting and solidifying the unions of stereotypers and electrotypers as nothing else has done. The convention of this Trade's District has adopted a constitution and by-laws, and the reports to this office of the successful work of the Trade District are as gratifying as could be expected.

In closing, I desire to return thanks to the members of the Executive Council, district organizers, and the officers of subordinate unions who have assisted me in the discharge of the duties of my position.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. LEWIS.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the financial transactions of the International Union for the fourteen months ending June 30, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

May, '93.	
1. Balance on hand	$25,564 32
June, '94.	
30. Per capita tax to date	109,826 25
" Special five-cent assessment	479 20
" Cash returned by Memphis No. 11	50 00
" Cash returned by Richmond	13 65
" Cash returned by Providence	55 00
" Cash returned by Los Angeles	156 40
" Cash returned by Pittsburg Pressmen No. 13	41 95
" Cash returned by W. M. Jones	1 70
" Cash returned by Postal Telegraph Co.	1 50
" *Drafts returned by Lima	50 00
June, '94.	
" *Drafts returned by Savannah	32 82
" *Drafts returned by Montreal	51 35
" *Drafts returned by Shreveport	52 60
" *Drafts returned by Richmond	42 00
" *Drafts returned by Toledo No. 63	25 00
" *Drafts returned by Pittsburg Pressmen No. 13	100 00
" *Drafts returned by Minneapolis Pressfeeders No. 11	14 00
" *Drafts returned by C. E. Hawkes	114 72
" *Drafts returned by J. L. Robinette	7 09
" *Drafts returned by P. A. White	28 19
" *Drafts returned by V. B. Williams	77 58
" Printers' Home Fund—cash sale of merchandise, per W. C. Schuman	91 32
" †Printers' Home Fund—cash from deceased inmates	46 40
" Interest	435 98
" Supplies and charter fees	3,012 77
" The Typographical Journal—ads and subs.	1,662 28
" Provisional membership fees	27 00
" A. F. of L.—capita returned	551 57
" New York No. 6—loan	1,000 00
" St. Louis No. 8—loan	1,000 00
Total	$144,615 65

EXPENDITURES.

Strike and lockout benefits itemized in the report of the Executive Council	$88,834 69
Burial benefits	25,500 00
The Typographical Journal	5,700 76
Salaries	4,651 35
Per capita to American Federation of Labor	1,657 29
Convention expenses	1,812 48
Printing and mailing officers' reports	418 54
Printing Proceedings and Constitutions	2,236 20
Postage, telegram and expressage	1,110 29
Stationery, rent, gas, clerk hire and miscellaneous printing	4,152 45
Supplies	1,094 77
Expenses of delegates to American Federation of Labor	388 00

* These drafts were issued by the Indianapolis National Bank and were outstanding on July 25, 1893, when that institution failed. They were returned protested, the amount of the draft and fees thereon being credited to the funds to which they had been charged and added to the last report of the Typographical Union claim against the Indianapolis National Bank.

† This item includes $1.45 from J. W. Hooper, $9.80 from W. W. Cockell, $2.00 from Henry Lee, $4.00 from F. D. Seeling, $3.00 from G. W. Lutes, $15.65 from Chas. Kelly, 35 cents from Jas Browell, $1.60 from Patrick Murphy, $5.75 from Frank Sherman, and $2.80 from E. H. Crossman.

EXPENDITURES.—*Continued.*

Expenses of committee to I. P. P. U. convention at Cincinnati, O.	161 50
Expenses of committee at funeral of G. W. Childs and floral offering	58 00
Expenses of C. L. Drummond as delegate to Philadelphia labor conference	39 50
Montreal, No. 176, order convention 1893	512 14
San Antonio, No. 172, order convention 1892	250 00
‡Toledo, No. 63, order convention 1893,	50 00
Moline, Ill., charter fee returned	10 00
Macon, Mo., charter fee returned	5 00
Cal Wyatt	25 00
Mrs. Harry E. Gamble, order convention	120 00
‖Funeral expenses of Harry E. Gamble, order convention	511 18
Engrossing memorials of W. B. Hammond and Harry E. Gamble, and testimonial to W. S. McClevey	92 00
Insurance on office furuiture	12 60
Moving safe and office furniture, new linoleum and chairs	146 45
One Remington type-writer	105 00
Attorneys' fees and cost bond in suit against the Indianapolis National Bank	160 00
Printers' Home fund—cash transferred to James J. Dailey, treasurer	20,923 96
St. Louis, No. 8, loan returned	1,000 00
New York, No. 6, loan returned	1,000 00
Organizing expenses of—	
Aberle, J. J.	2 00
Curtin, G. J.	48 28
Dennett, H. W.	100 45
Dower, G. W.	71 22
Eylar, O. A.	2 15
Hawkes, C. E.	65 45
Johnson, H. B.	183 05
Keyes, E. A.	41 23
Klunk, J. F	20 80
Lewis, W. B	17 29
Ogg, R. Y.	14 65
O'Bleness, W. E	92 26
Patterson, J. W	3 00
Pinneo, F. M	13 40
Prescott, W. B.	18 30
Robinette, J. L	119 20
Thomson, A. W	38 80
Wallace, M. C.	5 95
White, M. T.	59 21
White, P. A.	46 95
Whitehead, F. N	16 10
Williams V. B.	74 93
Total	$108,960 92

RECAPITULATION.

May 1, '93. Balance on hand	$ 25,564 32
June 30, '94. Receipts to date	119,051 33
	$144,615 65
June 30, '94. Expenditures to date	108,960 92
Cash balance	$ 35,654 73

CONDITION OF FUNDS JUNE 30, 1894. CR.

Burial Fund	$ 9,462 86
Executive Council	15,805 03
General Fund	9,074 57
Home Fund	1,312 27
Total	$ 35,654 73

ASSETS. DR.

Indianapolis National Bank claim	$ 19,922 05
Fletcher's Bank deposit	15,364 58
Cash on hand	361 10
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00
Total	$ 35,654 73

Report of Executive Council from May 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

May, '93.	
1. Balance to credit of fund	$ 15,538 22
June, '94.	
30. Per capita credited to fund to date	32,947 85
" Special 5-cent assessment	479 20
" Cash returned by Los Angeles, No. 174	156 40
" Cash returned by Richmond, No. 90	13 65
" Cash returned by Providence, No. 33	55 00
" Cash returned by Pittsburg Pressmen, No. 13	41 95
" Cash returned by W. M. Jones	1 70
" Draft returned by Savannah, No. 183	31 50
" Draft returned by Richmond, No. 90	42 00
" Draft returned by Pittsburg Pressmen, No. 13	100 00
" Draft returned by Minneapolis Pressfeeders, No. 11	14 00
" Draft returned by C. E. Hawkes	110 25
" Draft returned by J. L. Robinette	6 00
" Draft returned by P. A. White	27 00
" Drafts returned by V. B. Williams	75 00
Total	$ 49,639 72

EXPENDITURES.

Philadelphia, No. 2	$ 526 14
Albany, No. 4	1,403 47
New York, No. 6	154 50
St. Louis, No. 8	290 68
Louisville, No. 10	31 00
Boston, No. 13	480 24
Chicago, No. 16	753 93
Elmira, No. 19	120 33
Nashville, No. 20	218 13
Norfolk, No. 32	46 66
Providence, No. 33	663 81
Grand Rapids, No. 39	226 29
Minneapolis, No. 42	123 15

‡The amount ordered paid No. 63 by the convention was $25, but the first draft sent in payment of this order was among those outstanding when the Indianapolis National Bank failed, consequently, was returned, as shown by the credit given in the list of receipts, and another draft was sent.

‖This amount includes the bill of expenses rendered by the committee which accompanied the remains to New York and the charges of the funeral directors who prepared the remains for shipment from Chicago.

EXPENDITURES.—*Continued.*

New Haven, No. 47	$ 814 00
Multnomah. No. 58	200 00
Richmond, No. 90	3,424 15
Brooklyn, No. 98	5,574 48
Newark, No. 103	491 96
Twin City, No. 107	191 63
Williamsport, No. 141	2,274 74
Shreveport, No. 155	40 67
Aspen, No. 156	187 65
Fall River, No. 161	28 01
Superior, No. 163	1,577 25
Tacoma, No. 170	1,124 51
Los Angeles, No. 174	670 35
Scandia, No. 178	288 12
Savaunah, No. 183	866 62
Fort Worth, No. 198	8 05
Lincoln, No. 209	100 00
San Jose, No. 231	332 64
Binghampton, No. 232	71 14
Hutchinson, No. 243	50 00
Seven Hills City, No. 248	231 00
Holyoke, No. 253	843 14
Americus, No. 267	64 00
Richmond, No. 301	25 00
Albuquerque, No. 304	17 00
Madison No. 313	58 00
Hebrew, (N. Y.) No. 317	102 50
East Liverpool, No. 318	264 99
Arkansas City, No. 322	32 50
Newark Pressmen and Stereotypers, No. 7	29 18
Pittsburg Pressmen, No. 13	3,050 00
Memphis Pressmen, No. 18	52 00
Tacoma Pressmen, No. 44	355 00
Fort Worth Pressmen, No. 47	18 67
Duluth and Superior Pressmen, No. 51	360 50
Minneapolis Pressfeeders, No. 11	76 00
Boston Mailers, No. 1	7 00
H. Preston, attorney, fees in injunctiou suit against Pressmen, No. 3	20 00
Expenses of—	
Bennett, J. J	342 00
Cuddy W. J	24 10
Curtain, G. J	19 07
Daniel, W. W	47 10
Davis, E. J	83 78
Dempsey, W. J	4 60
Dennett, H. W	267 21
Dillon, James	33 91
Dougherty, W. E	108 00
Dower, G. W	26 15
Eylar, O. A	19 80
Glenn, M. M	105 65
Hannigan, J. P	18 35
Hastie, J. W	5 00
Hawkes, C. E	824 35
Hendricks, A. W	24 40
Johnson, H. B.	7 15
Keyes, E. A	191 92
Lantz, W. A	4 25
McCracken, W. R	25 05
McFarland, H. C	111 65
Morgan, G. W	72 34
Mullen, E. J	12 50
Nolan, Bernard	30 00
Ogg, R. Y.	19 23
Pichel. Julius	11 00
Pinueo, F. M	21 50
Prescott, W. B	477 74
Prindle, F. B	3 00
Purcell, J. W	80 40
Robinette, J. L	105 75
Roberts, C. S	50 00
Saults, G. H	14 80
Stoll, George	37 00
Sullivan, J. J	18 50
Thomson, A. W	111 90
Thornton, W. E	193 05
White, M. T	124 50
White, P. A	183 00
White, S. M	47 54
Whitehead, F. N	111 40
Williams, V. B.	754 86
Woodward, H. S.	64 25
Wyatt, Cal	36 16
Total	$33,834 69

RECAPITULATION.

May 1, 1893. Balance to credit of fund.	$15,538 22
Jnne 30, 1894. Receipts to date	34,101 50
Total	$49,639 72
June 30, 1894. Expenditures to date	33,834 69
June 30, 1894. Balance to credit of fund.	$15,805 03

The financial transactions of the International Union during the past fourteen months, just closed, continue to exhibit an increase over all previous years, while the demands made upon its resources have also shown an increase. The total receipts for 1893 were $127,764.14 and for 1894 $119,051.33, a decrease of $8,712.81. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the fact that in 1893 the receipts from special ten-cent and five-cent assessments were $29,217.45. This amount deducted from the total receipts of 1893 would leave a balance of $107,259.50, which shows an actual increase over 1893 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, of $11,791.82. The expenditures for 1893 were $120,984.95; for 1894 they were $108,960.92, a decrease of $12,024.03.

It is to be remarked with pleasure that the business transactions of the subordinate unions with this office have been uniformly prompt and accurate, enabling the secretary-treasurer the better to facilitate the duties devolving upon him in conducting the financial affairs of the organization.

The supply department established at headquarters still continues to demonstrate its efficiency in assisting subordinate officers in the performance of their duties, and indelibly stamps the necessity of its requirements. To its effectiveness may be added the promptness and accuracy of detail so necessary to a proper conduct of the affairs of the office.

It is with a source of regret that I have to refer to the unfortunate transaction found in the failure of the Indianapolis National Bank. I certainly do not feel myself culpable for any loss that may be thereto attached. The secretary-treasurer is required by the constitution to "deposit all funds in some responsible bank" in the city (Indianapolis) where the headqnarters are located. In depositing the funds in the Indianapolis National Bank the secretary-treasurer was complying fully with the requirements of said law. It has been the depository of the funds of the International Union from the establishment of headquarters in Indianapolis in 1888; was a thoroughly reputable bank; its president and directors were esteemed, reliable and trusty; it had among its depositors many of the leading business firms and corporations of the city aud state, and not a breath of suspicion was heard as to its stability or good character until it closed its doors on the morning of July 25, 1893. Our total claim against that institution at the hour it closed business was $30,649.30. We have recovered of this amount, at the hands of the receiver, 35 per cent., in dividends, amounting to $10,727.25, leaving a balance of $19,922.05. There is reason to believe that still another dividend of 20 or 25 per cent. may be added to this amount in the near future. Suit has also been entered in the United States District Court in the name of Prescott and Wines against Theodore P. Haughey, as president, and the directors of the defuuct Indianapolis National Bank, for an amount equal to the difference between the original sum deposited and the amount already received and which may yet be recovered from the receiver as dividends.

While there has been an evident decrease of membership in many of the leading labor organizations of the country during the money stringency of the past year, it is a matter of hearty congratulation to the craft that we can note not only a holding of our own, but a gradual and steady increase in the membership of the International Union for the period just closed. The average membership for the year 1893 was 30,454, while for 1894 it has been 31,379, an increase of 925. The greatest decrease in number of unions has occurred in the west, north-west and south-west, where the stringency in fiuancial affairs was most severely felt and where subordinate organizations, yielding to the pressure, were forced to succumb and relinquish entirely their local organizations. Your officers have, in many cases, extended what leniency was possible, under the circumstances, and it is to be hoped with good results.

The following table shows the age, canse of death and the number of deaths at given ages:

AGE.	Nervous Diseases.	Genito Urinary Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Miscellaneous Diseases.	Accidents.	Total.
20			1	2		3
21			7			7
22	3	1	3	6		13
23	2		8	5	4	19
24	3		16	4	1	24
25			12	1	2	15
26	1		9	2	5	17
27	2		5	2		9
28	1		10	4	1	16
29			7	3	4	14
30	1		13	6		20
31	1		11	1		13
32	1	1	5		1	8
33	1	1	12	7	3	24
34			11	3	2	16
35			4	1	5	10
36			8	1	5	14
37	4	1	11	3		19
38	5	1	8			14
39	1	1	5	5		12
40	3		5	4	1	13
41	1		3	1		5
42	4	1	5	5		15
43	2	1	6		1	10
44	2		4	1	1	8
45	3		5	2	1	11
46	2		2	2		6
47	2		6	1		9
48	2		4	1	1	8
49	3		4	3		10
50			5	3		8
51	1		3	2		6
52	2		2	3		7
53			2	1	1	4
54	2	3	3	2		10
55		1		1	2	4
56	3	1	3	2		9
57	1		3	2	1	7
58			1		1	2
59	3		1	3		7
60	3	3	2	2	1	11
61		1				1
62			1	2		3
63	1					1
64	1			2		3
65	3		1	3	1	8
66			1		1	2
67	1		1	1		3
68	4		1	2		7
69			2			2
70				2	1	3
71	1			1		2
72			2	1		3
73			1			1
78	1			1		2
80				1		1
81				1		1
83				1		1
Unknown			3	2	1	6
TOTAL	77	17	248	117	48	507

Nervous diseases comprise apoplexy, epilepsy, paralysis, nervous prostration, cerebral meningitis, alcholism, softening hemorrhage and inflammation of the brain; genito urinary diseases include Bright's diseases, diabetes and cystitis; respiratory diseases includes asthma, bronchitis, pulmonary phthisis, pneumonia; miscellaneous diseases comprise typhoid fever, heart disease, la grippe, cancer, dropsy, peritonitis, dysentery, gastritis, rheumatism, general debility, jaundice, small pox and blood poisoning.

While the burial fund is charged with $25,500, or 510 deaths, the foregoing table of deaths shows but 507, a discrepancy of three, which is accounted for by the fact that repayment was made on three benefits for which drafts were outstanding at the time the Indianapolis National Bank failed.

Of the total number of deaths, 507, the greatest number occurred at the ages of 24 and 33 years, there being 24 in each case recorded. The average age at death was 41¼ years. There were 248 deaths from consumption and kindred diseases.

Respectfully submitted,

A. G. WINES,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR FIRST DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report as organizer of the First District for the past year:

Considerable trouble has been experienced in this district and a number of times have I been called to adjust differences between employers and unions, and, with one exception, they were settled satisfactorily to the different unions involved.

The first difficulty to contend with was on the Boston Telegram, the men being locked out for demanding their salaries (some $800 being due them) and non-union women put in their place. Boston Typographical Union immediately started warfare against the paper, and it may be to the credit of that union, that the Boston Telegram, after three days of fighting, was a thing of the past, leaving quite a number to look for payment of notes that were due.

The Boston Herald press room, mailing room and stereotyping room have given members of their respective branches considerable trouble. In the past few years, the Herald Company refused to recognize any union except No. 13, and that office was next attended to, and after many meetings and conferences between the allied trades the matter was finally settled by unionizing the press room and stereotype room and advancing the mailers' salary.

On July 5th I was called to Holyoke, Mass., where the union was trying to enforce a scale of prices; all but one firm in the city consenting to sign it, although that firm (the Transcript Publishing Company) was paying it. Everything was apparently settled to the satisfaction of the union until the union scale committee, being employed in the Transcript office, were discharged, and the excuse given was for remaining away from the office one forenoon. But, on the management (a Mr. Dwight) being asked by myself if it was not for beiug on the scale committee the men were discharged he bluntly answered: "Yes, and I make no bones about saying it. We are going to have a strike and I am ready for it, and I will hereafter have an open office." And after every means to effect a settlement and have the men reinstated were exhausted, we had the strike according to Mr. Dwight's wishes, and it occurs to me that he is now sorry he spoke.

The men have started a weekly paper which bids fair to succeed, and they hope to defeat the rat sheet before they stop, as they are still out and fighting.

May 23d I was called to Lyun by No. 120, who were posting a new scale, but as it asked for an increase, which was refused by the proprietors, it was thought the best plan to sign the old scale for another year, which was doue.

Last August it was found necessary for me to be in New Haven, Conn., proprietor Alexander Troup being at his old tricks again—locked out his men who were running Thorne machines and put females in their places. Mr. Troup would have nothing to do with the union, the organizer, or anybody else who had any idea that there was trouble in the office; so accordingly the office was ratted. The Daily Union is printed in the afternoon and the Palladium in the morning, and as they used much of the same matter the Palladium men were called out. Mr. Troup has been expelled from the International Typographical Union for doing the same act some years ago, but the union fought him so hard at that time he again unionized his office. The two papers are now non-union, and it looks as though they will remain so until enough pressure is brought to bear on them from the working people of Connecticut.

Pawtucket, R. I., experienced a little trouble on several occasions. The first beiug caused by a move on the part of the union to make the Tribune a union paper, and an agreement was

[illegible] by the proprietor to the effect that he will comply with union rules on September 1, 1894. The next trouble in the same city was the desire of the Evening Post to make a reduction in the pay-roll, and after hearing the arguments put forth as to the financial standing of the paper, a reduction of about 10 per cent. was agreed upon for a term of three months. At this writing there is more trouble of the same nature on the same paper.

Springfield, Mass., was the scene of a little skirmmage iu printer circles. A reduction on ball scores was posted on machines from double to price and a half, and the men kicked, four of them walking out without calling a chapel meeting or complying with union rules in any respect, and non-union men were put iu their places, and the following Saturday night the men who walked out got a note in their envelope discharging them. Two more men quit on sympathy, and the union sustained them and called it a lockout, but upon looking back upon the way the matter was done, having not complied with the constitution, the men were ordered back, and all were taken back who desired, except one, and the rats discharged, and ball scores hereafter will be double price.

The stereotypers on the Boston Record struck one day for an increase to the union scale—$4.00 per day--and after being out but a short time their demands were complied with.

Fall River, Mass., was next journeyed to, where it was found that the L'Independant was seeking a fifteen per cent. reduction in the price of composition, and the matter was referred to a board of arbitration, who reported a ten per cent. reduction for three months, which was accepted.

ORGANIZATION.—The past has been a hard year to organize unions, notwithstanding the fact that strenuous efforts have been made in quite a number of places in the district, and in a number of places it was found that our union did not offer inducements compared with other unions in the [illegible]e localities, some people looking to be paid [illegible]ing, and forgetting altogether about the [illegible]ty of organization at the present day. [illegible] connection I might state that, in my [illegible]n, the districts are too large, and should be [illegible]bout one-half the present size, and I am [illegible] if that was done more beneficial results [illegible]uld be obtained.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Deputy Organizer J. W. McMurphy tried to revive the union in Nashua, but to no avail. He has corresponded with parties in Keene, Dover, Laconia, Rochester and Portsmouth. Two organizations are expected in this State before long.

VERMONT.—Deputy Herrick is looking after St. Albans, and we will, no doubt, hear from him ere long.

CONNECTICUT.—Deputy Prindle has organized one union in this State the past year—Stereotypers and Pressmeu's Union, No. 23.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Four charters have been granted in this State during the past year: Taunton, No. 289; North Adams, No. 316; (both through the State Union); Waltham, No. 242, and web Pressmen, No. 2. Many places have been visited and communicated with, and good results will be obtained.

RHODE ISLAND.—Deputy Eddy reports one newspaper added to the ranks and a satisfactory agreement entered into with another, while quite a number of city printers have found work in the country, displacing a considerable number of females.

MAINE.—Deputy Organizer Hatch has organized a nnion in Biddeford, and other places are expected to follow.

Typesetting machines have been introduced in the greater part of the district during the year. Boston has but two papers now that are hand-set; subbing is a thing of the past. No. 13 has a scale of seven hours with fifty-five cents an hour which they have reason to be proud of. It is found to work satisfactory to both office and men, and there is no reason to believe that an eight-hour scale is necessary.

Provisional membership has not been worked up much in this district, as attempts have been confined principally to orgauizing the smaller cities—two or three in some cases into one union.

I desire to return thanks to the deputy organizers for their work the past year, and also to President Prescott and Secretary Wines for the way in which matters emanating from this office were handled. Fraternally,

P. A. WHITE,
Organizer, First District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR SECOND DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The year just rounding out in the territory allotted to me has been one fraught with menace and conflict, yet not without a measure of success and cheerfulness. The division of the districts which occurred November 1st was an excellent provision, as the territory covered by an organizer under the old system was far too large to admit of thorough work. It was my good fortune to secure as a deputy organizer Mr. P. A. White, of Boston, who assumed the new First District at the time of the change, and the matters under consideration at the time were taken up by him without unnecessary explanation.

The rapid introduction of typesetting machines, together with the general business depression, has thrown many of our members out of employment, and proved a constant menace to the stability of our organizations. Employers of printers are not unlike employers of labor in many other industries—seeking to reduce wages on the slightest provocation. It is with pleasure that I say that the sturdy show of strength, and the firm determination to stand by the union's scale has prevented many employers from engaging in open warfare. The constant increase to the ranks of the unemployed, however, through the inroads made by the introduction of machines, in both newspapers and book offices, and their inability to enter other branches of industry on account of trade stagnation, brings us face to face with a new condition. These men, especially those with families dependent upon them, will be driven to desperation unless relief comes in some form or another. The five-day law owes its defeat, I believe, to the fact that it applied only to newspaper offices. Could it not include book offices and become law, thus affording relief, temporary if nothing else, until business revives or the printing trade becomes readjusted? It should not be lost sight of that the unemployed are to-day, by their manliness and adherence to unionism, preserving intact the scales of many subordinate unions.

The work of the year began with a call from Providence, R. I., in July. The management of the Evening News locked out its entire force of union compositors. Calling the men together on Saturday night the manager stated that on Monday morning a force of non-union men would take their places. The men were dumbfounded, as the relations between them and the firm had always been friendly, and there was not the slightest inkling of such a move on the part of the management. To the question as to his reason for such action, the manager replied that he was compelled to reduce expenses, and knew if he made such a demand to the men he would have trouble, so he had made arrangements to employ non-union compositors.

When asked if he did not consider that an unfair way of dealing with the men, he said that it was simply a business transaction. I could not help remarking that he would not have called it by such a name had the men left him in the lurch. He was urged to reconsider his action that the men were willing to arbitrate, and that perhaps some satisfactory arrangemeut might be arrived at. I was informed that it was too late, but that some of the men would be taken back if they came as individuals. Great pressure was brought to bear from other trade organizations and from outside influence, but in vain. The notorious Harry Gatrell went in as foreman, and there is no doubt but that he was at the bottom of the whole transaction. The men received the International Typographical Union sanction.

In respouse to a telegram from Lynn, Mass., stating that trouble was on, Deputy Organizer White was notified and urged to investigate and settle, if possible. The facts in the matter and the agreement arrived at are best explained by his report of the matter.

BOSTON, MASS., August 9, 1893.

E. A. Keyes, Organizer:

DEAR SIR: I weut to Lynn as directed. Hastings Bros., proprietors of the "Lynn Item," signed an agreement last May to pay thirty-five cents per thousand ems, an increase of five cents, with the understanding that it would not make a larger average wage on the "Item" than it did on the "Press," a competing paper. After they sigued it they never paid it. Lynn union appointed a committee to try and settle it, but failed. On comparing figures I found that thirty-five cents would give the "Item" compositors a decided advantage over those of the "Press." I asked the proprietors for a proposition, and they gave an increase of one cent, which meant thirty-one cents. The nnion refused this offer. I went to the management again and finally got them to grant thirty-two and a half cents, which would give the average made on the "Press"—about $20.00 per week. This the nnion agreed to. It was a gain of two and a half cents for the men. Fraternally,

P. A. WHITE.

The allied trades of Boston asked that the management of the Herald make its plant strictly union. The trouble was in the refusal of the firm to recognize the pressmen's, stereotypers' and mailers' unions in the employment of workmen, or committees from them in case of dispute. Neither would it receive committees from the allied trades council. The demands of the men are best set forth in the following documents.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 3, 1893.

At a meeting of Boston Printing Pressmen's Union No. 8, International Typographical Union, at Typo Hall, on December 21, 1892, it was voted to submit the following articles, which constitute the union schedule to the Boston Herald Publishing Company.

First.—That none but union help shall be employed in the press-room.

Second.—That there shall be four men to each single press.

Third.—That there shall be five men to each double press, consisting of one pressman, one brakeman and three men to attend the packers.

Fourth.—That there shall be six men to each quadruple press, when running ten or twelve page papers, consisting of one pressman, one brakeman, one oiler and three men to attend the packers. On Saturday evening when running a twelve page paper there shall be an extra man on the packer.

Fifth.—That there shall be ten men to each quadruple press, when running sixteen page papers, consisting of two pressmen one brakeman, one oiler and three men to attend each packer.

Sixth.—That the rate of wages shall be as follows:

For pressmen.....$3.75 per day.
For brakemen..... 3.25 per day.
And for all other journeymen.. 2.75 per day.

Seventh.—That the hours of labor shall be as follows:

For day men from 9 a. m, to 5 p. m. For night men from 1 a. m. to 7 a. m. With a reasonable allowance of time for meals, getting out the editions, either morning or evening, to be considered a full day's work, and all work performed outside the above mentioned hours to be paid for as over-time.

Eighth.—The number of apprentices employed to be limited to one for every ten journeymen.

Ninth.—Apprentices, after serving four years, shall receive journeymen's wages, which shall not be less than $2.75 per day.

Tenth.—In any controversy in regard to union matters, the chairman of the chapel to be recognized as the legal representative of the Union.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made this.....day of.....by and between The Boston Herald Company and the Newspaper Mailers' Union No. 1.

The Boston Herald Company agrees that from the date hereof until the first day of.....they will employ in the delivery room of The Boston Herald, no one but members in good standing in the Newspaper Mailers' Union No. 1.

That in event of any disputes arising between men employed in said delivery room and the said company, the Boston Herald Company will recognize the chairman of the chapel as the representative of the men employed in said room.

In consideration thereof the Newspaper Mailers' Union No. 1 agrees to supply the Boston Herald Company with competent workmen; and if said Union is unable to supply the necessary men the said company may employ men who are not members of said union.

It is further agreed that the Boston Herald Company will satisfactorily increase the pay of the men employed in said delivery room.

It is also agreed that there be not more than three (3) apprentices employed in said room.

Articles of agreement made this.....day of.....by and between the Boston Herald Company and Boston Stereotypers' Union No. 2.

The Boston Herald Company agree that from the date hereof until the first day of..... they will employ in the stereotype room of the Boston Herald, no one but members in good standing in the Stereotypers' Union No. 2.

That in the event of any dispute arising between men employed in said stereotype room and the Boston Herald Company will recognize the Executive Committee of said union as representatives of the men employed in said room

I waited upon the manager of the Herald, who told me that he had no objection to the above-named departments being nnionized, provided those already employed there would not be disturbed; that he was unwilling, however, to receive committees from other than the typographical union; that the only reason they did that was because it was an old-established custom in vogue long before he was connected with the paper, etc.; he was always willing to hear complaints and adjust the difficulty, if possible, when made by individual members of the oth[illegible] departments, but under no consideration [illegible]d he receive their committees.

Those interested decided to hold off for the time being—or until about the time Typographical Union No. 13 submitted its scale. This threw the matter into the hands of the First District organizer. I have not heard how it was settled.

In August Albany Typographical Union No. 4 submitted its revised scale to the proprietors, one of the provisions being a change from ten to nine hours as a day's work in book offices. All except this provision took effect September 1; the nine-hour day going into effect November 1. This course was taken so as to give employers as much leeway as possible on any contracts they might have. The portion of the scale taking effect on September 1, and which made several important changes, especially on newspapers, was agreed to without a murmur. A provision in the constitution of Albany Union states that amendment or alteration of the scale must lie on the table one month. Although the proprietors had said nothing, a few of No. 4's members thought it inexpedient to push the nine-hour demand, and at one of the largest meetings ever held by the organization, late in October, tried to lay the nine-hour clause on the table. The motion was lost by an overwhelming vote, and it was decided that the scale having already been adopted to take effect November 1, and copies of the same having been served upon the employers two months before that date, that the nine-hour provision must stand, and that those offices which refused to grant it were to be declared closed to union men. A day or two before it took effect the employers began to hold meetings and finally unanimously determined that they would not grant the demand. On November 1 the men in all the book offices refused to work longer than nine hours—to have done so would have been to violate the provisions of the scale. The organization fought well and had gained the nine-hour day in half the offices involved, including the two largest. The nnion spent its own funds freely and expected relief from the International Typographical Uniou on the ground that the employers having refused to pay the scale they were virtually locked out. But the International Typographical Union did not; two of the members of its Executive Council even voting "that a subordinate union had no right to demand the nine-hour day because the International Typographical Union in convention had postponed the general demand!" The diverse decisiou of the Executive Council becoming known the men lost heart and finally returned to work under the ten-hour rule.

The Glens Falls Times was made a uniou office, and shortly after the proprietor thought the chapel rules too severe and arbitrary, while the men threatened to strike if they were violated. A short talk with both men and manager brought the threatened difficulty to an amicable settlement.

Stereotypers' Union, of New York, had trouble with one McGarvey, an ex-president of the uuion, who was deemed guilty of conduct unbecoming a union man, for his pernicious activity in the K. of L. Assembly of which he was the head, and he was finally expelled from the union. He appealed to the International Typographical Union. Pending the decision he accepted the position of foreman of the stereotyping department of the New York Tribune, and laid off a man or two of the Stereotypers' Union and replaced them with members of the assembly. As the matter was in the hands of the Executive Council, I refused to act in the matter further than to furnish headquarters with this additional evidence. The action of the local union was sustained by the council.

Yonkers Union sent for the organizer and Deputy Dillon was instructed to go there and ascertain the cause of the trouble. The facts were: The members of the Herald chapel agreed to submit to a reduction from 35 cents to 28 cents per thousand, for a period of several months, as the paper was not over prosperous. A change in the management occurred shortly after, by the admission of two new stock-holders, one of whom was the secretary of Yonkers Union. The chapel, four in all, then demanded the restoration of the old scale (35 cents). The men were asked to get the paper out that evening and they would receive 35 cents per thousand. They agreed to this, but demanded the old scale in the future. They were asked to work until Saturday, when the matter would be arranged. The men refused and walked out of the office. The manager reduced the force to two men, to whom he pays the old scale, and refused to re-employ those who walked out. The chapel had no authority from the union to submit to a reduction in the first place. Had the men worked until Saturday the matter might have been settled satisfactorily; but by walking out and the management reducing the force and complying with the scale of Yonkers Union left no ground upon which to fight.

The management of the Buffalo Enquirer thought to reduce expenses by locking out its force of union men, and supplanting it with a force of unfair printers. The trouble lasted half a day, when the old force was sent for and matters in the Enquirer office again pursued the even tenor of their way.

The Riggs Printing Company, of Albany, placed a type-setting machiue in their establishment, which, they iuformed the uniou, they were going to operate as many hours as they saw fit, despite the fact that the machine scale of No. 4 called but for eight hours' work. They supplemented this proclamatiou by employing a non-union foreman in the book room. The meu refused to work under such couditious and were ordered out by the union, about twenty-five in all. The firm has since reduced its force to about eight or ten, and has removed the type-setting machine. The next move I hope they will make will be to again run a union office, which I believe will be brought about before long. The men were sustained by the Executive Council.

The managers of three Brooklyn papers—Times, Standard-Union and Citizen—asked for a reduction of ten per cent. A committee from the union waited upon them and were to submit same to a vote of the organizatiou a few days later. Before the time arrived the employers again sent for the officers of the union and informed them that they also wanted most of the "phat" matter statiug that business was so bad that they could not pay the scale. They were informed that the union could uot grant their demand. In company with the president and secretary of No. 98 the employers were met and after a lengthy discussiou a proposition was agreed to by them, in effect: ten per cent reduction for a period of several months, and the men

to work under their present scale. At a largely attended meeting of the union this proposition was refused, the members stating that they would strike rather than submit, and as the firms refused to yield, the men quit. The Standard-Union gave in, but the other two papers have as yet remained out, although strenuous efforts have been made to reclaim them. About one hundred men are still out. The Executive Council sustained.

The proprietor of the Newark Times asked the union to be allowed the privilege of using plate matter—contrary to Newark's scale of prices—and was refused permission by the union. The management insisted and the union ordered a strike, which was sustained. Unsuccessful efforts have been made to straighten the office.

Charters have been granted to:

Newspaper Writers, Albany, N. Y.

Stereotypers and Pressmen, Jersey City, N. J.

Scandinavian Printers, New York.

Norwich, N. Y.

Fulton County, New York (Johnstown and Gloversville).

Hoboken, N. J.

Before my term expires I hope to place charters in several other towns.

During the year a number of provisional cards have been issued to printers in this district.

In conclusion, I wish to thank those gentlemen who have acted as deputy organizers for the faithful performance of the work allotted to them. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD A. KEYES,
Organizer Second District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR THIRD DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The following report of matters pertaining to the Third District is respectfully submitted:

Two lockouts in this district represent the sum total of trouble between employer and employed—one being over the adjustment of scale, the other owing to scale and hours on Thorne type-setter. The first difficulty occurred at Williamsport, Pa., where the printers were requested to give up almost everything but their lives for the privilege of continuing friendly relations with the publishers. This was politely refused, and before further negotiations could be had looking to a satisfactory adjustment, the union printers were locked out and non-union labor imported to take their situations. Forty-eight men were involved in this trouble and after their forced retirement they put up a strong fight against the Williamsport publishers. A co-operative daily paper was started by the lock-out men and proved a successful venture. I endeavored to settle this matter with honor to the union, and under advice of the officers made concessions that would have satisfied almost any fair-minded employer, but the combine of Williamsport publishers refused to entertain the proposition. It was their evident determination to consort with rat labor, even at a loss of advertising patronage and subscribers.

The trouble at Springfield, O., was almost a repetition of the tactics indulged in by the Williamsport publishers, with the exception that but one paper was affected in the former city. Springfield Union and the Publishers's Association could not agree upon a scale for the Thorne type-setter, and, after several conferences, the publishers finally decided to put their first scale in operation at a few hours' notice. This forced out men employed in the Republic-Times. I arrived in Springfield the day the men were locked out and tried to settle the difficulty, succeeding in getting from the publishers a compromise between their former and the union scale. This was not satisfactory to the union, they deciding that their last scale submitted was final. They agreed to arbitrate the question and the publishers assured me this was satisfactory, promising to reinstate the locked out men the following morning. For some unexplainable reason arbitration failed to come off on schedule time, and the men were called out. A spirited fight was started against the paper and it was so effective that the manager got out an injunction against members of Springfield Typographical Union and the organizer, restraining them from interfering with the business of the paper. I do not believe this trouble will be of long duration and have hopes of seeing it settled before this report reaches you.

We have been successful in averting trouble at Philadelphia, Pa.; Erie, Pa., and Sandusky, O. Akron, O., and Piqua, O., have been visited and their respective unions strengthened. Seed has been sown that will bring forth new unions before another year has passed, and altogether the future looks encouraging.

The Ohio Allied Printing Crafts Union was organized at Columbus, O., in April and gives promise of great benefit to the Buckeye printer. Their intention of gathering in the country printer and urging for him a uniform scale, together with a determination to advertise the union label as widely as possible, will doubtless bring about grand results.

Despite the "hard times" cry and almost general introduction of type setting devices our membership has suffered no material reduction while, with but few exceptions, the scales of wages in effect previous to the forty-first session are still maintained by local unions. This is a matter for congratulation when we take into consideration the large number of machines adopted by publishers in this district, supplanting hand composition and necessarily throwing out of employment great numbers of our members, and a striking example of the benefit of solid organization. Printers outside the union fold have had a hard hand-to-hand struggle in eking out an existence. Employers have taken advantage of the depressed condition of trade and helplessness of non-union printers to reduce wages to the starvation line. One case will suffice: The Cleveland Leader and the Evening News, the hot-bed of Protective Ishmaels, reduced the price of composition 5 cents per 1,000 ems, while the local union has had no trouble in maintaining the scale of prices in vogue for the past five years.

The formation of allied trades councils in this district, and the enterprising manner in which the label has been pushed to the front, has been of incalculable value to our organization. Through its instrumentality considerable number of our members have found employment. Thus far the field has been crudely tilled; the future will demonstrate its efficacy, and prove the benefits of allied trades councils, in gaining for us offices in which our members are now denied work.

An extensive correspondence with country printers has been kept up, but the results do not seem to have justified the expenditure of time and money. Deductions from this correspondence show the country printer an underpaid quantity, owing to his disregard of organization and lack of interest in craft affairs. The trite saying of a western member, "The only way to get the country printer in the union is to get the union printer in the country," expresses a great deal in few words, and would seem to be a practical method of enlisting them in the cause of unionism.

The following charters were granted in the Third District during the past year:

Stereotypers—Cleveland, Ohio, No. 22.

Pressmen—Akron, Ohio, No. 10.

Press Feeders—Akron, Ohio, No. 1.

German American—Philadelphia, No. 1.

German American—Cincinnati, No. 2.

German American—Cleveland, No. 6.

German American—Baltimore, No. 11.

German American—Pittsburgh, No. 15.

German American—Columbus, Ohio, No. 19.

In closing this report, I believe that enactment of provisions covering the following, would aid in the work of organization and strengthen membership in unions already organized:

1. The Executive Council should be empowered to have engraved an enlarged copy of the union label, suitable for framing, the same to be furnished to subordinate unions and hung in public places.

2. Unions should file with organizer copies of scales of prices and agreements with publishers so that in case of trouble and a basis of adjusting scale is proposed reference can be had without delay.

3. Organizers should be required to visit weak unions and use all efforts to strengthen same.

To President Prescott and Secretary-Treasurer Wines I return thanks for valuable assistance; also to deputy-organizers and officials of unions who have aided in the work in the Third District. Fraternally,

A. W. THOMSON,
Organizer Third District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR FOURTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit the following report upon matters pertaining to the affairs in the Fourth District.

Previous to assuming the office of organizer in November last, as deputy of Mr. V. B. Williams, I acted jointly with him in settling the trouble then existing between the N. P. A. and No. 90, which settlement has almost caused the complete disorganization of No. 90. From a membership of over 200 the rolls have dwindled down to less than 100.

I have carried on quite an extensive correspondence with various places in this district with a view of organizing unions or influencing printers to become provisional members, but have been unsuccessful, probably on account of the dull state of trade.

There was some trouble in Raleigh, N. C., on account of the use of plate matter, which, I am happy to say, was adjusted without my presence. Raleigh Union also adopted a nine-hour work day, which was agreed to by the employers without trouble.

Union No. 261 has been organized at Huntington, W. Va.

The compositors of this district are ripe for organization, and, I trust, with the return of "good times," to be able to accomplish good results.

I would recommend that the International Typographical Union take some action regarding machine operators who are not practical printers—type-writers, for instance—becoming members of local unions.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE STOLL,
Organizer Fourth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR FIFTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The work of organizing this district has been attended with very unsatisfactory results, yet it may prove advantageous in the end, that while the printers who have been approached on the subject of connecting themselves with us are slow to understand the advantages or appreciate the benefits to be derived from membership in the International Typographical Union, they may yet learn the true significance of unionism, and seed that has seemingly been sown on barren soil may bring forth fruit.

During my term as organizer I have written many letters to printers in the district, and distributed all the union literature sent me by the International authorities, with the result of getting promises from correspondents that they would soon connect themselves with subordinate unions, or apply for provisional membership. I advised pursuance of the latter course for the reason that the greater number of men of our craft are located in small towns, and the number employed would not admit of organizing them in a body.

This district has been remarkably free from disturbances during the past year, trouble being reported from only one point.

No new unions have been established as yet; in fact, as far as my judgment goes, there are but few towns in this district without a union where possible to maintain one, and I am at present endeavoring to bring about the formation of unions in two of these, a task which I hope to accomplish before the assembling of the convention in October.

The Daily Citizen, of Jacksonville, Fla., has made its appearance during the past year, and as composition on it is done by hand, improvement to that extent may be noted, while on the other hand the introduction of machines in Atlanta, Jacksonville, Columbia, and, soon to be, in Savannah, and reduction of the scale in Charleston, can be said to have counteracted the advantage thus gained. On the whole, a better condition of business cannot be claimed.

Respectfully submitted,

M. C. WALLACE,
Organizer, Fifth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR SIXTH DISTRICT.

DETROIT, MICH., Sept. 5, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The stereotyped complaint—business depression and the introduction of machines—has had its effect in Michigan and Wisconsin during the year that has passed, and in consequence there is nothing particularly startling to report either in the matter of victories won or progress of organization. However, the following unions have been brought into being and are healthy and prosperous:

Port Huron, Mich. (Typographical).

Janesville, Wis. (Typographical).

Racine, Wis. (Typographical).

La Crosse, Wis. (Typographical).

Detroit, Mich. (Pressmen).

Detroit, Mich. (Allied Trades Council).

Milwaukee, Wis. (Allied Trades Council).

Visits were made to Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee and Detroit at the request of local unions to adjust difficulties with employers.

At Saginaw the trouble grew out of the failure on the part of the proprietors of a job-printing firm to pay the men their wages each week. After investigation it was learned that the firm was financially responsible, but temporarily inconvenienced. With little difficulty the matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of the men involved as well as the local union.

At Grand Rapids a lock-out in one of the job offices occurred. This action was brought about by the fact that the employing printers had entered into a compact to ignore the rules of the union or its existence. They refused to recognize representatives of the International Typographical Union and posted notices in all the offices bearing the inscription: "This is an open office." In short, it was a fight for supremacy between the men's organization and that of the bosses. The union adopted a new scale of prices, with slight changes from the scale of 1893. This was submitted to the association, and while the majority of the members were agreeable, others were not; and on this rock the bosses split. After a four weeks' contest the union came out victorious and the locked-out men were restored to their situations.

At Milwaukee late in August an attempt was made by the newspaper publishers to bring about a reduction in the scale of prices. While matters looked very dark on the surface, the men stood firm and the scheme was nipped in the bud. So the old scale remains, and the Cream City union will congratulate themselves on having escaped what looked like a serious affair, thanks to cause of trade unionism.

At Detroit trouble arose between the two pressmen's organizations over the discharge of an International Typographical Union pressman by a foreman belonging to the other organization. Only one man was affected by the unpleasantness, and, as President Prescott suggested that no radical moves be made until after the Louisville convention, the matter remains in *statu quo*.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Since the period when one man acted as organizer for the entire International union, step by step the plan for enlarging our membership has been improved upon. The districts now are large enough, yet should the present plan be continued it might be wise to make each state a separate district. On the other hand the organizers are handicapped in so far as real work in the direction of organization is concerned. Little or no good will result from correspondence, and it seems like lost time to be trying to get towns into line through a system of letter writing. One must get right out and among the people to accomplish anything. What is true of Michigan and Wisconsin will probably hold good in almost all of the states. Small towns abound not only by scores, but seemingly by hundreds, and personal visits to many of these places would result in the formation of unions, which could not be brought about by the correspondence of a decade. It would not be necessary to adopt hours of work or a scale of prices, but simply have a beneficial and social organization, which would be the means of holding the members together and by a study of the labor movement by means of teaching them their duty when trouble occurs in the cities. We must be more progressive and follow in the wake of other international organizations which have been born long after the International Typographical Union saw the light of day. We have a defense fund, and no better way of spending the money for the real benefit of the union printers of the country could be done than furthering the work of organization. Organization is defense. Give to the fund if necessary a larger percentage of the money sent to headquarters. Give the Executive Council power to place in the field men of ability and worth who could pursue the vocation of active organizers; lecture from city to city; visit points where disputes might arise between employer and journeymen; in short, to act under the direction of the council in anything pertaining to the interests of the International. Much missionary work could be done in many of the cities under our jurisdiction by holding mass-meetings and inviting all craftsmen, union and non-union, to be present. Take Wisconsin, for instance. My deputy writes me that in Milwaukee, Madison and West Superior, three of Wisconsin's principal cities, the "fraternity" people flourish and grow fat. Go right in among them and open up a series of "revival" meetings, and I predict that good would result. In fact, it would be wise to declare a general amnesty for a period of three months and open our doors, barring of course any who may be particularly obnoxious. In short, we must trim our sails to catch every wind. We must be wise and profit by the experience of others and do everything to place the International Typographical Union foremost in the sisterhood of unions. Therefore I beg leave to submit for the consideration of the delegates:

1.—The increasing of the defense fund for the purpose of pushing the work of organization.

2.—Placing in the field competent organizers or lecturers.

3.—Declaring a general amnesty for a period of three months.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT Y. OGG,
Organizer Sixth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR SEVENTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my duty, in conformity with the law enacted at the session of 1893, to make report of the business transacted in this district during the past fifteen months.

The plan adopted at the last convention for sub-dividing the eight districts into sixteen, on being submitted to the referendum, was carried and the fourth district, at that time embracing Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Delaware, North Carolina and the District of Columbia, was divided among several districts and my jurisdiction over that territory ceased on the 1st

November, 1893, and from that date this district came in number the seventh, embracing the States of Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

Scarcely had the convention of 1893 ceased its labors when a general depression, embracing all lines of commercial and financial business, swept over the country and the publishing business, while possibly not as severely affected as some other branches, has felt the stagnation. Especially is this true of the book and job trade.

Under conditions of this kind it has been remarkable and worthy of record how well the printers of this district, while not advancing as could be wished, have been able to hold their own, and it gives me pleasure to state quite a number of new unions have been granted charters and the old ones have increased their membership.

In the newspaper branch of the business the more general introduction of type-setting machines of various kinds has had the effect of displacing quite a number of compositors in the cities of Louisville, Indianapolis, New Albany, Chicago and Peoria. While there is only one paper in Chicago now using machines this fact has been the means of causing a large influx of compositors from the east and west, thus placing a heavy burden on the local union, which has spent some $10,000 in the relief of needy members, which sum was raised by a tax of 3 per cent on the earnings of members. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of machines on several of the daily papers, so that the conditions now existing in the larger eastern cities will soon be in vogue here. As this subject will be one for the most earnest consideration of the convention it is not necessary for me to obtrude an individual opinion upon the attention of that body.

During the year I have visited the following cities at the call of the local officers: On July 3, 1893, the proprietors on one of the Richmond papers refused to pay a piece scale for machine work, according to the union's demand. Result: Settled by arbitration. On the 19th of the same month was called to Richmond for the second time. Three of the largest job offices and The State, an evening paper, having locked their men out on a question of wages. Succeeded in securing a reinstatement of a majority of the men in the job offices at the old rate of wages. The proprietors of the newspaper refused to arbitrate and the union was compelled to boycott the paper.

The application for a charter in the city of Covington, Ky., which was referred to the organizer of the district, called forth a vigorous protest from No. 3 and on July 7, 1893, I was called to Cincinnati, Covington having formally applied for a charter. Upon investigation I found that No. 3 had applied for and been granted jurisdiction over the territory immediately surrounding the city by President Aimison on Sept. 17, 1887, and that No. 3 had made contracts with the publishers of that city on the understanding that such jurisdiction should not be interfered with. With this statement of the case I referred the application to the executive officers. The charter has not been granted up to date. On Sept. 1, 1893, was wired to proceed to Richmond and try to effect a settlement between the newspaper proprietors and the union men. On my arrival I found the forces of the Dispatch and Times all out and the papers being issued by unfair men. After repeated conferences lasting for several days the union accepted the following proposition, only when they saw the strike was virtually lost: "As many of the old men as there could be made situations for to be taken back at once and situations as they became vacant to be given to the old employes, they to have the right of government by chapel and the regulations of the union to be recognized."

The displacement of union men by the introduction of machines in this city and the importation of unfair operators caused the displaced members of the union to combine and establish an evening paper on the co-operative plan, which has been a decided success and given employment to quite a number of men.

On September 22, 1893, was called to Peoria, it appearing an attempt was being made to "rat" one of the papers in that city. The effort was a failure, the union men retaining their situations; though the proprietor continued to comply with the rules of the union, he said he would at some future time carry his point in his own way. Up to the present there has been no further trouble there.

On the expiration of the scale with the Publishers' Association and the Twin City Union, the publishers refused to renew it on the old basis and made a demand for a material reduction. I was sent for, and with a committee of the union we made several attempts to effect a settlement, finally offering to arbitrate the differences. All overtures being rejected and the life of the agreement having expired, I instructed the men to remain at work in all offices where the old scale was paid. This course being pursued, but one office in Moline reduced the scale. The men were called out, but the energetic action of the union resulted in the reinstatement of the entire force in four days at the old scale.

Trouble having arisen in Evansville between a foreman and the men in the office, I was called there to settle the disagreement. On my arrival I found the men had quit work the night previous and a force of men with cards from a neighboring city had been installed in their places. With a committee of the union I waited on the proprietors of the paper. After a thorough discussion of the questions at issue the management asked for a short time to consider the propositions made by the union, which were: The old force to be reinstated in the office pending an appeal of the differences to the president of the International, whose decision should be final. This was accepted by the proprietors and the men went to work that night.

Trouble having arisen in Louisville as to the jurisdiction of foremen on a paper publishing morning and evening editions, I was called there to try to effect a settlement. The foreman of the morning paper was recognized by the publisher as his representative in charge of both papers. The foreman of the evening paper refused to recognize orders from the foreman of the morning paper and was sustained in his position by the chapel of the evening paper. At a meeting of the union it was decided that the foreman of each paper should have all the rights of their positions over their respective forces but should be subject to the orders of the general foreman or representative of the business management of both papers. This not giving satisfaction the whole matter was referred to the president of the International Typographical Union.

About the 1st of June the firm of Rand, McNally & Co. served notice on the employes of the composing room that after a stated date they would pay a rate of wages below that fixed by No. 16. After all efforts had failed to effect a settlement the men in that office were called out and a vigorous boycott instituted against that firm, which is still being carried on by No. 16.

A question arose in the Streator, Ill., union as to what constitutes an apprentice, and I was called there to render a decision. One of the daily papers having introduced the Thorne machine, made the claim that the boy employed on same as feeder was not an apprentice, although he had served two years at the business. The position of the union was that the boy so employed was, to all intents and purposes, an apprentice. This view of the matter I sustained. The office gave notice of an appeal from this action to the council.

In the city of Chicago, during the past year, there have arisen a number of disputes in the various unions, most of which, I am happy to state, have been amicably settled at small expense in time and money. Two unions have seceded from the International Typographical Union, the pressmen having joined the I. P. P. U. and the feeders becoming an independent organization. Quite a number of the pressmen remaining loyal to the International Typographical Union, they have retained the charter of that organization and are at present working under it. As this branch of the business is directly under the supervision of the second vice-president, you will receive a full report and recommendations from that officer.

The work of organizing has not been at all satisfactory, owing, in a great measure, to the general stagnation of business. I have written a large number of letters and visited several cities where there should be unions established, but have met with only moderate success. You will pardon me for making a few suggestions which suggest themselves to me in connection with the subject of organization. One of these is the fact that we cannot, as at present constituted, offer inducements enough for the young men to join our organization. The strongest unions to-day, beyond doubt, are those who offer so many advantages by connection with them that good workmen cannot afford to remain without the pale. While human nature remains selfish we should so arrange our organization that we more directly appeal to that natural attribute of mankind, and unmistakably prove that the interests of all those employed in the printing business is to be best subserved by a more thorough unification of their interests.

I submit in this report a table for the measurement of type below standard, which has been in use in this city for some time and been the means of saving considerable trouble:

SCALE FOR THE MEASUREMENT OF TYPE BELOW STANDARD.

UNDER STANDARD.	Pica to Berg. 13 Add per 1000.	Brev. to Min. 14 Add per 1000.	Nonp. 15 Add per 1000.	Agate. 16 Add per 1000.
For 5-em space..	15 ems	14 ems	13 ems	13 ems
For 4-em space..	19 "	18 "	17 "	16 "
For 3-em space..	26 "	23 "	22 "	21 "
For en quad....	39 "	36 "	33 "	31 "
For em quad....	77 "	72 "	67 "	63 "
For 1½ ems.....	116 "	108 "	100 "	94 "

I would recommend that Article XX, of the constitution be stricken out. The existence of district and state unions are a needless expense on the local bodies without rendering anything like an equivalent for the money expended in their maintenance. These numerous organizations have a tendency to confuse the membership, a large proportion of whom, I am sorry to say, are not conversant with the laws of their local body and those of the International.

In concluding this report I desire to express my obligations to the officers of the council for their promptness in rendering assistance at all times when called upon; also to the deputy organizers of this district, who have promptly responded to all calls upon them.

Hoping for increased prosperity for our International Union in the years to come, I remain

Fraternally,

VICTOR B. WILLIAMS,
Organizer, Seventh District.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 20, 1894.

V. B. Williams, Organizer Seventh District, Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR: Very little can be reported from this State for the term just ending. For a considerable portion of the term I was physically unable to look after matters at all, and about the time I was able, matters were in such shape as required our best efforts to hold our own, and in this it is very doubtful whether we did, though, considering everything, this State has done well, in that scales of prices have not been reduced in any instance to date.

The introduction of typesetting devices (Rogers' Typograph) caused considerable of a breeze, as also did a "clash for authority" between foremen. I held that the foreman of a morning paper could not also be foreman of an evening paper, believing the positions to be separate and distinct, and based my opinion upon the fact that compositors are permitted to hold but one situation—thus placing the rights of all upon an equality. I am also of the opinion that it is morally wrong for anyone to hold two situations, or to work from sixteen to twenty hours per day, be that person a foreman or otherwise. I do not believe foremen to be entitled to any more rights and privileges, under any circumstances, than other employes, beyond the right to "hire and discharge." I also believe them to be justly entitled to as much protection as other employes, but no more. But in this it appears I was too "radical," for higher authority "settled" it otherwise, at least for the time being. It makes no difference how many days (day *and* night make a day now for foremen) a foreman puts in for a week—just so he doesn't work seven days and seven nights. He may—nay, *must*—work six days and six nights for a full week. This may be all right, but, in my opinion, it is all wrong.

In the early part of this term I was called to Covington, where several (from fifty to sixty, I was informed) printers wanted a charter for a union. I found that Cincinnati No. 3 claimed jurisdiction over Covington, and objected to the latter obtaining a charter, basing their claim on a decision of President Aimison rendered in 1886 or 1887. I have been unable to learn what that decision was, but, nevertheless, Covington has no charter to this day, notwithstanding the fact that the referendum declared that Cincinnati is in the Fourth District and Covington in the Seventh District. Therefore, if one district (the fourth) is to have jurisdiction over another (the seventh) why not include another (the fourteenth) also; it might be less expensive, and, again, it might be of some benefit to a portion of the controlling district. In fact, why not give that district entire control of the whole international body; that might still add to the interests of a portion of the controlling district.

Considerable literature has been distributed in this State this term in the vain attempt to gain provisional members. Of all absurd farces, this, to me, seems one of the most absurd. How under the sun we expect to give protection to persons of good "character, intelligence and skill" by making full-fledged members of persons incapable of becoming skilled workmen is a mystery I cannot fathom. If we expect to maintain an equitable scale of wages for printers, we should be careful that we admit none but good workmen to our ranks, except only apprentices in their last year of service. Of what benefit is the union to such as cannot command decent wages? of what benefit are such persons to the union? I can see none.

But there is a new kind of skilled compositor in existence to-day, and these should have some attention at our hands, namely, the machine operator—the expert, if you please, who knows nothing of hand typesetting. They should, in my judgment, either be admitted to membership with hand compositors, or considered "allied craftsmen" and granted separate charters. This will have to be the ruling before many years, whether we want to or not, or there will be another International Union—"the Operators' International Union"—with constitution and by-laws a "copy" of the one we use, the same as the "I. P. P." This may also appear "radical," but it is true, nevertheless.

So far as I have been able to learn, affairs have been quite peaceable through this state during the past year, save in this city, and in the latter, at this writing, is comparatively so, though all is not as it should be.

Trusting the coming convention in this city will be fruitful of much good work (for I know there will not be occasion of a great deal of jollification) and thanking yourself, President Prescott and Secretary-Treasurer Wines for promptness in all things, and for your kind indulgence while I was unable, through illness, or rather misfortune, to attend to matters as I desired, and doubtless as you desired, I am,

Yours fraternally,

W. W. DANIEL,
Deputy for Kentucky.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR EIGHTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Reports from the different towns in this district show the printing trade to be in a deplorably stagnant condition, owing to the introduction of type-setting devices and the general depression in business circles. Many of the daily papers have either cut down the force or inaugurated a system of phalanxing, both of which have made the prospects of the subs anything but cheerful. The job department has suffered equally, small bills and half time being the general run. The increase of membership is a source of worry to subordinate unions as they don't know what to do with the idle printers. Seemingly, the demands of the country are not keeping pace with the supply of printers. The unemployed have been great sufferers during these hard times; but in ninety-seven cases out of a hundred they have been loyal to their obligations.

A source of friction in the district is the question: "What constitutes an apprenticeship on type-setting machines?"

The cipher lately introduced and received by me has not been given to anyone, no difficulty having occurred since its receipt; but as I was not authorized to give it out, except in case of trouble, I would recommend that it be given to presidents of unions, who should be compelled by special obligation to guard it and turn it over to their successors. At present the organizer would have to send it first and could not use it in an emergency.

The strikes and lockouts in this district during the past year have been few.

The Presbyterian Publishing Company, Nashville, Tenn., informed its foreman that on Nov. 11th their office would be an open one and run regardless of union rules or restrictions. No. 20 thereupon ordered a strike, or rather a lock-out was precipitated, and the office lost to the union.

In April a difficulty occurred in connection with Kellogg's press room, in Memphis, Tenn., where the foreman persisted in working off editions of an unfair newspaper. Mr. Prescott was finally called in and the matter settled by fining the foreman fifty dollars for the offense.

The employes of the Shreveport Times were locked out on May 1st. The proprietor of The Times notified his compositors that they could work in his office if they would disband their union by May 1st. The union naturally rejected such a proposition and inaugurated a vigorous fight against the paper. The matter was settled by allowing the men to work in the office, but up to date only one man returned.

In concluding this report, I cannot help thanking President Prescott and Secretary Wines for their courtesy and prompt assistance on all occasions. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN J. ABERLE,
Organizer, Eighth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR NINTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Under date of April 17th I was notified of my appointment to succeed Mr. W. E. O'Blenness as organizer for the Ninth District, previous to which time I had served as deputy organizer for Arkansas.

The results from considerable labor in this district are by no means satisfactory to the organizer. Yet while little, if any, visible progress has been made, but one strike or lockout (in the office of Buxton & Skinner, St. Louis), has occurred.

In Arkansas an effort has been made to reach the non-union element through correspondence and the dissemination of union literature. While two or three small unions might have been organized, it was not deemed advisable to do so, because of the protracted depression in business affairs—the conclusion being that no organization at present was a wiser course than to call into existence unions too weak to withstand the opposition to be encountered.

At the solicitation of Little Rock Typographical Union, No. 92, permission was granted by the International Executive Council to proclaim amnesty within that union's jurisdiction for sixty

days. The result weakened the P. P. F. organization to some extent, but failed to destroy it. The outlook in this connection is encouraging.

Deputy Organizer Bird, of St. Louis, reports: "In making a report of the conditions of affairs in this city I hardly know what to say, except it be in relation to the advent of machines in this city. On the first of January last (taken from the pay-roll) there were employed on the St. Louis Republic 120 men, including 'regulars' and 'subs.' They have twenty machines, and the entire force now employed on that paper (day and night) is but forty-seven. On the Globe-Democrat they have twenty-one machines, and on the first of January last there were 156 men on the pay-roll—'subs' and 'regulars.' On last Monday (July 29th), pay-day, there were but forty-eight men on the pay-roll of that paper. The Globe does not run a day force. The Chronicle and Star-Sayings, both evening papers, also have machines, but their introduction did not materially reduce the force, as they have increased the size of the papers. This leaves but one paper in the city that is set by hand—the Post-Dispatch. This paper has sixty-five cases, but 'slides' from twenty to twenty-five men per day, so you see the chances for the 'poor sub' are very slim. Never in the history of St. Louis has the printing business been at such a low ebb. There is talk of a new morning paper being started, which is the only silver-lining for the printerman in this town to look forward to for some time to come. The job printers have fared much better, and notwithstanding the hard times most of the larger offices have been running full time.

"Our membership has decreased considerably since the first of the year. Out of a membership of something over 700 at that date but 396 votes were cast at our last election, although the books of the secretary showed 552 members paid up and entitled to vote. Of course a great number have left the city.

"The Buxton & Skinner fight is still on, and, from the class of work done by this firm and the vigorous boycott being pushed against it, I think the fight is on our side. Not a single member of our union has gone to work in the concern and most of the job printers who came out have secured work elsewhere.

"Other branches of the trade in this city are well organized, with the exception of the web pressmen. I hope to have them in line by the meeting of the International.

"You can draw your own conclusions as to what the machines will do. I think they have come to stay. I can give you no idea as to the saving quality of the machines to the proprietors as I have no means of obtaining such information."

Under date of May 18 Stereotypers' Union No. 6, Kansas City, Mo., complained to the organizer in regard to affairs in the Times office:

"About one year ago Mr. C. T. Murray, foreman of the Kansas City Times, was asked to accept a reduction in his wages—which was $35 a week, which he promptly refused to do. Then the manager went to the foreman of the pressroom, Mr. William Black, who is a member of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, and asked him to take charge of the mechanical departments as superintendent, which he did; then Mr. Murray, stereotype foreman, resigned his position. His assistant, (Tom Lynch) took charge of the stereotype shop at $28 a week, a reduction of $7. The union began an investigation and found that Mr. Lynch was not recognized as foreman, but Mr. Black was. We then sent a committee to the Pressmen's Union and asked them to make Mr. Black keep his oar out of the stereotypers' business, and they have demanded of him that he shall not exercise the power to employ and discharge the stereotypers; he has said he will abide by their order. The Stereotypers' Union has a scale of wages in this city, which is $35 a week for foremen and $18 to second men and $15 to all other journeymen. The Times has but one journeyman and he is the foreman. He has agreed to stand by the union and do what it says he shall. We have appointed a committee to wait on the manager of the Times and have notified him that he must pay the scale of wages and employ two more journeymen stereotypers. He is very foxy; tries to stand them off from time to time, always asking for two or three weeks' more time. He has had at least two months' time and does not seem to be any nearer a conclusion than at the first meeting of our committee. If the Times office is not squared the other offices will soon be asking for the same thing the Times has. * * * Every effort has been made to square this up and if it is not done at once I am afraid serious trouble may follow."

To the foregoing the organizer replied: "It is not so stated, but I infer Lynch was and is a union man, and it would seem, if the facts are correct as I have recapitulated them, he should have been disciplined when the violation of your laws first occurred for working under the scale, because if he discharges the duties formerly performed by Mr. Murray, as foreman, he (Lynch) was foreman, although he might have been termed Black's assistant. Mr. Black seems to have been the individual through whom the reduction in wages was effected, but as he is a member of another and somewhat antagonistic organization, the International Typographical Union is unable to reach him, though your union seems to have effectually done so through the International Printing Pressmen's Union. The situation appears to be this: The manager of the Times, having effected and maintained for a year a reduction in wages of $7.00 per week less than the scale demanded by Stereotyper's Union No. 6, through the complacency of Lynch and the intermeddling of Black (a member of another organization), he (the manager) is not disposed to concede your demands and puts your committee off from time to time. It would seem to the organizer that if Mr. Black and Mr. Lynch, through whom the reduction was effected in the first place, would interest themselves to the same extent to right the wrong they did to perpetrate it, a satisfactory arrangement might soon be arrived at; and as you seem to have the good will of the pressmen's union, the suggestion might be worthy a trial. A joint committee, composed of members of Stereotyper's Union No. 6 and of Typographical Union No. 80, might induce the manager of the Times to give your claims respectful consideration, and fix an early day for an answer to the same. If your union demands and enforces its scale in other offices in your city and its members perform their duties to the satisfaction of their employers, I would think proper statement of the facts and argument would materially aid you in inducing the manager of the Times to conform to your wishes. A fight is to be avoided if possible, but not at the sacrifice of every principle to maintain which we are banded together. The organizer is anxious that every member of your union should have justice, but thinks every honorable means of conciliation should be tried before proceeding to extremities."

Under date of August 3d, Secretary Lininger, of Stereotypers' Union No. 6, informs me the trouble in the Times office remains unsettled, hence the report as above. It has been deemed expedient to appoint a deputy organizer at Kansas City, Mo., to have charge of affairs in Typographical Unions, No. 40, at St. Joseph and No. 80, at Kansas City, and Stereotypers' Union No. 6, Kansas City, and Mr. J. F. Klunk (formerly organizer), has been requested to accept the position. I trust the advantages of the appointment will commend themselves to you.

I have been unable to secure any response from Deputy Organizer Charles Farber regarding the situation in Iowa, and a communication to ex-organizer O'Bleness regarding his wishes in the matter of a report remains unanswered. A summary of work in this district furnished me under date of June 14th, by Mr. O'Bleness, is appended:

"I started out to get together some very reliable information, which I proposed to reduce to a handsome-colored illustrated pamphlet, just large enough to conveniently slip into a No. 6½ envelope; just then I was taken sick, and never had the opportunity of putting into effect what I called a 'catchy' circular. My idea was to make it so elaborate that every printer would read it, I cared not how slovenly he was. This I believe to be the secret of information, inasmuch as the International Typographical Union can not afford to have its organizers travel to any great extent in forming new unions.

"I deputized a man in Missouri by the name of A. E. Graham, and he immediately set out on a tour of organization. I had to call him down, as he would soon have had the entire $200 allotted to me spent, and the unions he organized were hardly large enough to hold a charter. In Iowa nothing has been done, although I corresponded with several towns relative to organization, but could not get encouragement enough to warrant me in visiting them. In Arkansas nothing has been done, although I pursued the same course there and met with the same discouraging replies, such as 'a union will do no good here, as we have but five or six printers who will join,' etc. No strikes, no trouble of any kind was in existence during my administration, therefore have nothing to report from that source."

Under date of August 12, Deputy Organizer Farber of Davenport, Iowa, reports: "I have nothing special to report. I have organized no unions, and all applications for provisional membership (which were made before your appointment as organizer), were referred to your predecessor, Mr. O'Bleness, of Des Moines. No international funds have passed through my hands, and the money I have expended (some $2 or $3) for postage and stationery in sending out international literature and in correspondence, I donate to the cause."

In closing this report, which is of necessity somewhat disconnected, I have but one suggestion to offer, *i. e.*, push the work of organization. While perhaps the International Typographical Union makes a better showing in ratio of number of members organized to the whole number engaged in the business, than most if not all other trades-unions, still much remains to be done to place us in the position we ought to occupy. Inaction means ruin. To stand still is to invite disintegration and dissolution. Our continued existence and prosperity depend on an intelligent, aggressive effort to bring within the union every competent fellow-craftsman within our jurisdiction. Divide and sub-divide the work until it ceases to be burdensome; place in charge those whose unionism and integrity are unquestioned, and the result will fully justify the outlay. Money properly expended in the work of organization is money saved from strikes and lock-outs avoided, and by consequent steady wages to members of the union.

With many thanks for courtesies extended me, I have the honor to remain,

Truly and fraternally yours,

W. R. BARROW,
Organizer Ninth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports;

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR TENTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The situation in the Tenth District at this time is far from encouraging and notwithstanding the fact that your organizer, ably seconded by the organizer of the Minnesota State Union of Allied Printing Crafts, has exerted every energy towards the betterment of the craft in this jurisdiction and transacted an immense amount of business, the results attained have been anything but satisfactory.

The financial depression has been keenly felt in this section, and was the direct cause, not only of severely crippling our larger organizations, but the loss of one charter. Then again, Nos. 30 and 42 have suffered severely from the continued introduction of machines and the suspension of several publications, including one daily. There are but two dailies in the Twin Cities at the present time using hand composition, and one of these will be a machine office in the near future.

The most important work done during the term, but which failed of any material results, was the perfection of the Allied Trades Council of the Twin Cities. This was done in order to meet the Twin City Publishers' Association, formed for the purpose of forcing a radical reduction on the allied trades of the Twin Cities. Both scales (Nos. 30 and 42) had been declared open by the publishers, and the contract between No. 42 and the publishers of Minneapolis which had so long handicapped the stereotypers and pressmen was dissolved.

Several grievances from the latter organizations were already in the hands of the organizer for adjustment, and after a close consultation with international officers it was decided to demand recognition of the allied trades in the Twin Cities. After considerable work the Twin City Allied Trades Council was formed, and a contract or agreement drawn up, including a uniform scale for all branches of the craft in the Twin Cities, for presentation to the publishers' association. The matter was then left in the hands of the craft for negotiations. The publishers, when requested to confer with the allied trades refused to recognize that body, and stated that they would only treat with one organization at a time. Through some misunderstanding the printers were allowed to proceed, by special committee, and endeavor to adjust the differences between Nos. 30 and 42. This they accomplished after weeks of parleying in conference. When the announcement was made, however, the craft strenuously objected to the proceedings, and claimed bad faith on the part of the printers. The situation finally became so serious that President Prescott was called in to straighten matters out.

The stereotypers then presented their scale to the publishers and asked for a conference, but up to the present time they have failed to get any response from them. This, together with the failure on the part of the Executive Council to adopt radical measures in order to right certain abuses complained of by them, has placed the union in a most awkward position, which, it appears, will take some time to straighten out.

Next in importance was the organization of the bindery girls, of Minneapolis, the first organization of this character chartered by the International Typographical Union. The organization was perfected with a membership of thirty-five, and should they receive the consideration due them by the parent body will prove of great value to the craft. This organization, as well as the press-feeders, has suffered severely on account of the high dues required to meet current expenses and the per capita tax of the International Typographical Union. Inasmuch as the scale of wages paid these branches of the craft is very low, and as none of them probably will ever apply for admission to the home, it is certainly unjust and unreasonable to longer force this burden upon them. I therefore recommend that some action be taken which will bring about the much deserved relief.

The perfection of the Allied Trades Council of Minneapolis was also another feature of the work accomplished.

Attempts were also made to organize the mailers of Minneapolis and the reporters of the Twin Cities, but through lack of encouragement the matter was allowed to drop.

Through agreement with Mr. Woodward, organizer Minnesota State Union of Allied Printing Crafts, the matter of country organization was largely placed in his hands. His report follows:

Organizer H. W. Dennett:

DEAR SIR: My work as organizer for the state union has not shown very decided results the past twelve months. Numerous causes have conspired to prevent successful organization and the gradual loss of membership of unions already formed has contributed a great deal to the general demoralization of our forces. One or two unions, originally started under very favorable conditions, have had to surrender their charters because of loss of members.

Considerable interest has been awakened among country printers and many applications have been received during the year. The inquiry from this source shows a careful study of the situation on the part of the country printer and the ultimate conclusion that he must fall in line with organized labor. This interest has been kept alive by the incessant mailing of good literature, unlimited correspondence, also through the columns of the Typographical Journal and the Minnesota Printer.

The use of the label in country newspapers is something the International Typographical Union should provide for. During the year I have had several inquiries from union printers who are publishing country papers, asking for a label and the privilege of running it in their paper; and in one instance the local allied crafts committee did furnish a label to a country publisher upon my recommendation. Either these publishers should be given the use of our label or one should be designed for that special purpose.

Another detriment to country organization is the matter of per capita tax. I believe the International Typographical Union would do well to remit this entirely on behalf of provisional members. This is a field that has been our one great source of weakness in the past and any move that will tend to help bring in the country printer will strengthen our organization. Submitting these few points for your earnest consideration, I am, yours fraternally,

H. S. WOODWARD,
Sec'y-Treas, Minnesota S. U., of A. P. C.

The local unions throughout the district, while having suffered severely from a reduction of the working forces, have not had any material scale reductions thrust upon them, though several unions have granted temporary relief.

The district has experienced eight strikes and one lockout during the term as follows: Minneapolis, five strikes and one lockout; St. Paul (Daily News), 2; West Superior, 1. All of these were settled in a satisfactory manner, except the lockout in Minneapolis and the general strike in West Superior. Branches causing same to be inaugurated: Printers, 7; press-feeders, 1; bindery girls, 1.

The lockout occurred in the office of the Religious Press Association and was the result of a refusal on the part of the men to accept a 30 per cent. reduction. Number involved: Six journeymen and two apprentices.

The strike in West Superior was precipitated by an attempt on the part of the publishers to violate their agreement with the union and to force a 33 per cent. reduction. In September, 1893, Superior Union, after several conferences, agreed to accept a 5-per-cent. reduction for six months; provided, however, that at the expiration of that period the publishers sign the old scale for one year. The union complied with the agreement and at the expiration of same requested the publishers to sign the old contract. This they flatly refused to do, and, instead, demanded that the union accept a scale 33 per cent. lower than the one they had agreed to restore. In my endeavors to arbitrate the matter, through the courtesy and extreme fairness of the members of the local union, notwithstanding they had unanimously voted to strike unless the old scale was restored, I was given permission to alter same in any manner I saw fit to bring about a peaceful settlement. The sacrifices on my part were many, and aggregated a reduction of nearly 10 per cent., besides cutting the time limit at which the agreement would run to six months. All of my propositions were rejected, and after several conferences, realizing that no agreement could be reached, the strike was ordered in accordance with the wishes of the union. The course pursued by No. 163 and myself was indorsed by Duluth-Superior Pressmen's Union, and that body declared all members working in Superior on strike in support of the position taken. The fight is still on, the union publishing a daily paper, and reports of recent date are encouraging. Number involved forty-one, including pressmen.

The other strikes were all on account of attempts on the part of proprietors to violate scale agreements, with the exception of those in St. Paul, both of which occurred on the News, and

were on account of the refusal of the management of that concern to pay wages.

The largest strike occurred over an attempt on the part of the Times management (Minneapolis) to have tax list printed outside of office and run same as supplement. The matter was finally taken out of the hands of the Times' management and placed before the Minneapolis Publishers' Association, and the union was so informed after several conferences had been held with Times' representatives. The union accepted the situation and immediately ordered a general strike on all papers published in the city. The wishes of the union were granted as soon as the publishers were informed of the action taken.

St. Cloud (Minn.) Typographical Union surrendered its charter on account of being unable to cope with hard times and the retrenchment policy of the proprietors in that city.

The St. Paul Bookbinders surrendered their charter because of lack of interest, as they assert, shown their organization by the International Typographical Union. They are now chartered by the International Bookbinders' Brotherhood. They claim also that several of their members, who had taken withdrawal cards from the union in order to obtain work elsewhere, were required to pay excessive fees to join the brotherhood, as that body refused to recognize an International Typographical Union card.

Very poor support has been given your organizer by deputies throughout the district, notwithstanding all were appointed on recommendation of subordinate unions, and but one, J. L. Simms, of Sioux Falls, S. D., has transacted any business whatever.

The lack of interest or the carelessness of secretaries of subordinate unions, as well as the unions themselves, is very discouraging, and steps should be taken whereby prompt reports on matters referred or information desired by the organizers could be obtained. In two instances in particular your organizer was compelled to make complaint to international headquarters before certain information of vital importance could be obtained; and certain propositions submitted from this office to all unions to be voted on were almost totally ignored, but four secretaries deeming the matter of enough importance to even report the action taken by the union.

In closing this report I wish to express my sincere thanks to President Prescott and Secretary-Treasurer Wines, for the assistance rendered, and also to the officers and members of the several unions in this district, particularly West Superior and Duluth, who have so ably assisted me in the cause of unionism.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. DENNETT,
Organizer, Tenth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR ELEVENTH DISTRICT

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Eleventh District: The work of organization has been retarded in this district to a great extent by the dull times and an apathy on the part of the non-unionist to embrace the privileges of our organization, yet no serious trouble has arisen, and in the face of the depressing conditions nearly all unions so far have been enabled to maintain their scale of wages. Colorado has suffered possibly more than any other state in this district, due to the shutting down of the mines and the introduction of the type-setting machines. In this State printers have suffered greatly by the latter, owing to the attitude of the employers. The resident printers in a great many cases have been shut out entirely, not even being allowed to sub or learn to operate the machines. This has worked a great hardship on the printers and has prevented organization in our craft. In the State of Nebraska the trouble that existed in the German Tribune office at Omaha was adjusted satisfactorily to the union. The war that has been waged unceasingly on the Lincoln Evening Call has been the means of having again brought that paper into the fold, it agreeing to pay the scale of wages and make the Call a union office. The Journal we have as yet failed to get, yet if all the signs do not fail it must inevitably come to us. Since the strike this paper has taken from its compositors (rats) nearly all the phats, and has reduced its price of composition to thirty-two cents. The Territory of Oklahoma is better organized, as far as the printers are concerned, than any other branch of labor, and while the scale of wages in the towns is not high, the prospects for the printing trade is encouraging. During the year I have been called to Davenport, Ia., and Aspen, Col. The difficulties of the former were of such a nature that the international officers did not deem it advisable to order a strike, as they had no assurance that they could possibly win, and advised an effort on the part of the union to first organize all the printers in the city. The latter place (Aspen, Col.), had adopted a resolution that all offices must pay all arrearages to printers, and hereafter make a weekly pay day, and made a date when the same should go into effect. The day arrived, and as one office complied with the request and the other did not, they left the office, and owing to the peculiar condition of affairs in the city I advised that the International render them assistance. Provisional membership is not embraced by the country printers to any extent, and the unions themselves in some cases have taken a decided step against such. The following unions have been organized the past year: Janesville, Wis., Oklahoma City, Okla., Columbia, Mo., Cripple Creek, Col., and Omaha, Neb. (Scandanavian).

To the deputy organizers and the international officers I am indebted, and I thank them for their efforts in rendering me every assistance possible.

Fraternally,

M. T. WHITE,
Organizer Eleventh District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR TWELFTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

While craft matters are not in a roseate condition in the Twelfth District, they are by no means as bad as prospects last fall seemed to forecast. In fact, when business depression, the introduction of type-setting machines, and the consequent large number of idle members are considered the printers of this district have reason to congratulate themselves that matters are no worse.

The protective fraternity no longer has a foothold in Texas, and the offices where they held sway at the time of the last International Convention are now manned by union printers, pressmen, and stereotypers, and the proprietors have learned by bitter and expensive experience that the sentiment of newspaper patrons here is against cheap and dishonest labor, and also that class of work necessary to the successful conduct of first-class printing institutions can only be guaranteed within the ranks of the Typographical Union. I believe there is a better understanding and closer relationship existing between employers and employes in this district at this time than ever before.

There has been but one union organized in the district during the year—that at Albuquerque, New Mexico—but considering that that splendid territory is soon to become a State, and that a great increase in the printing industry can therefore be reasonably expected, it is certainly an important one. Two smaller cities in the district, though desiring charters, have really been too weak, and the printers desiring organization too incompetent in my opinion, to be worthy of the protection of the International Typographical Union, which in my opinion is bearing all the burdens that should be placed upon it.

There is a great necessity for organization among the Mexican printers who are constantly crossing the border into Texas and New Mexico, and an effort has been made this year to get their views upon the matter. Among those I have met, a disposition has been shown to become members of our organization in this country, though the success of our union in the Republic of Mexico would be much hampered by the severe, and in many cases, unjust laws, which make the printer a party to any doubtful policy of the paper upon which he may be at work, and constantly confront him with liability to arrest and punishment, upon some treasonable pretext. This would always modify, and to a certain extent control, the action of a typographical union in Mexico, and, under present conditions, a union would be compelled to abandon its charter and its principles to avoid persecution at the hands of some petty official who chose to desire its dissolution. For these reasons I am convinced that missionary work in our behalf in Mexico would be decidedly unprofitable at the present time, though there is certainly great necessity for a plan that will protect our border towns from the menace of "cheap Mexican printers" that is held up to them whenever organization of a union is suggested. The remedy, if there is one, would lie in the law-making power of the government, which has the right to control and prohibit immigration when it is inimical to the interests of our citizens.

The year has been a quiet one as regards conflicts between employer and printer, only a few of these troubles arising, and all having been ultimately settled to the satisfaction of the union. The question has arisen whether an organizer is or is not bound to attend every call that is made by local unions upon him, without knowing for what reason his services may be required. Some trifling difference between an employer and his men—and sometimes prospective, and even fancied troubles, for which there is no solid ground—will cause the organizer to travel hundreds of miles and incur heavy expense, and perhaps upon his arrival he finds the difference settled or the trouble so slight a one that he could have settled it at the outlay of a postage stamp. I believe a statement of the matter should be written to the organizer—wired if the case is urgent—and he should have a chance to decide upon its merits before putting the International Union to heavy expense. It might be a good plan to have the local union guarantee the organizer's expenses when sending for him, pending a statement of the case to the Executive Council, for their decision as to the necessity of incurring the expense.

I would respectfully suggest to your honorable body that the per capita tax of provisional members be reduced to an amount that will just cover the cost of the risk which is incurred by the International Typographical Union in guaranteeing the burial payment, as this is the only actual benefit accruing to a provisional member working in a country town, and $3 a year is an excessive charge for it. Let the provisional member's full per capita begin when his card has been received by some local union. I believe this plan will bring the provisional plan into greater favor.

I would suggest that the law creating biennial sessions of the International Typographical Union be repealed, and that the sessions be held annually, as heretofore, and would urge in behalf of this suggestion that conditions in the printing business throughout the jurisdiction are changing faster now than ever in our history, and that questions are consequently arising of too grave an import to be settled by any power less than a general convention of all unions, and two years is too long a time to postpone their settlement.

I would also suggest that it be made obligatory upon financial secretaries throughout the jurisdiction to furnish the Typographical Journal with the state of trade and local craft news of interest, and that many of the tedious and lengthy dissertations on ethical or political questions be eliminated from the columns of the Journal.

The wise and patriotic action of President Prescott and Vice-President McFarland in the Akron matter has met with the cordial and emphatic approval of a large majority of our members in this district, and its righteous aggressiveness it is believed must have a salutary effect.

I do not believe, from my experience the past year that issuance of circulars and pamphlets urging printers to unite with the union is productive of enough good to pay for the cost of their circulation, and I would respectfully suggest the discontinuance of all such literature and the application of the funds so saved to the improvement of the Typographical Journal.

The law controlling the use of the union label should be modified in some manner so as to prohibit its appearance upon work discreditable to the union granting it. This matter has caused some contention in this district and has been the cause of much indifference among members as to its introduction.

In closing my report I desire to thank the officers of the International Typographical Union, my immediate predecessors in office, and all who have aided me in the discharge of the duties of my office—to which I came an utter stranger—and to ask the kind consideration and forbearance of all who may have in any manner disagreed with me in any official action.

Fraternally,

H. B. JOHNSON,
Organizer Twelfth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Having been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. F. M. Pinneo of the Thirteenth District, last November, it is somewhat impossible for me to give a review of the work in this district for the past year, although prior to my appointment there was no trouble in this district.

I made no appointments of deputies in my district owing to the fact that there were not a great many unions and the percentage of trouble was not very large.

Owing to the financial crisis that befell the country in the past year and the sudden and unexpected drop in the price of silver, which is about the principal industry the people of this section have to look to in the up-building of the Northwest, resulting in the closing down of all the silver mines and mills and numerous other industries which heretofore have furnished employment to thousands, thereby causing great reductions of forces in the printing business throughout the whole district in consequence thereof and the reducing of scales of prices and the granting of concessions by many unions in the use of plate matter.

During the year I have had but one call—to Ogden, Utah—over the discharge of two men, which was settled without trouble, and, appears to me, could have been accomplished without calling on the organizer.

At the present time there is a strike on at Helena, Mont., brought about by one of the daily papers persisting in the use of plate matter, after having been discontinued by the union. The strike is an unauthorized one, but from correspondence in my possession it was the only recourse the union had under the circumstances, but from latest advices I am led to believe the trouble will be amicably settled in a short time.

Negotiations have been pending for some time past looking to the formation of a Newspapers Writers' Union in the very near future, which I hope to be able to organize before the end of my term of office.

I have conducted an extensive correspondence throughout the whole district with a view to thorough organization, and forwarded considerable literature and copies of the Journal and received but few replies and did not get sufficient encouragement to be of any practical value in the way of organizing unions, owing, possibly, to the prevailing depression in the money market and the fact that wages are so low in the small towns and the outlay so great that it would be assuming a burden without any immediate compensating advantages.

In regard to provisional members, that clause has proved a failure in this district so far as I have been able to hear, not one having been issued. I manifest some doubt as to the advisability of admitting men to provisional membership to unions, as it is impossible for an organizer or other person to vouch for the qualifications of those making application, and local unions only have the power to judge as to their qualifications.

In closing this report I desire to extend my thanks to the International officers, ex-organizer F. M. Pinneo and others for their promptness and assistance in the work to which I was an utter stranger, and sincerely hoping the coming year will be more fruitful of good results than the past has been, I remain

Fraternally yours,

JAMES W. PURCELL,
Organizer Thirteenth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith I submit a report of the transactions of this office from May 1, 1893, to August 1, 1894.

As the close of my years' work as organizer for the Fourteenth District draws near I feel gratified at the results that have attended the labors of those who have been engaged in the work of organization in this district.

Four typographical unions have been established in this state, viz: Santa Cruz, Alameda, Grass Valley and Red Bluff, and the foundations for two more have been successfully laid.

On July 1, 1892, I appointed Mr. W. W. Ross deputy organizer for San Francisco and vicinity; Mr. S. J. Chappel, deputy organizer for Southern California; Mr. A. P. Shewman, deputy organizer for Arizona. Mr. Chappel resigned in January, 1894, and Mr. Shewman, having left the business to practice law, Mr. Grove, of Phœnix, Ariz., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

On August 1st, I appointed Mr. F. F. Black deputy organizer for Stockton, and Mr. H. A. Martin deputy organizer for Fresno. Mr. Martin resigned recently.

On September 23d I was called to Los Angeles in regard to a violation of a contract by the Times management. Here I found the union so badly imposed upon that it was necessary to call out what few union members there were in that office. The union at once instituted a vigorous boycott on that paper, and in my opinion if the members had been more unanimous in the prosecution of this work they would have been more successful in the effects. At the present time the office is still non-union and filled with Fraternity people. While in Los Angeles I visited San Diego Union and found them also suffering from these parasites.

On October 6th I was called to San Jose to assist in a difficulty with the Herald office. Here I found the union allowed girls to work for thirty cents per thousand when the scale called for thirty-five cents. Notwithstanding this generosity on the part of the union, the proprietor wished another reduction of ten cents per thousand—leaving the price of composition at twenty cents per thousand. This was not accepted by the union and six girls and one man were called out of said office. Whether this matter has been amicably settled or not I am unable to state.

On January 27, 1894, I was called to Santa Rosa to assist in straightening out some of their laws. I gave them advice and they proceeded accordingly. I have since been informed that everything is working satisfactorily to the members.

On January 29th I received a telegram to come to Eureka, Humboldt County. It being absolutely impossible for me to go at that time I deputized Mr. M. M. Glenn, an ex-president of No. 46, to act in my stead. Here the union was on the verge of a strike, owing to a very stringent apprentice law. After considerable correspondence on this subject the proprietors withdrew their objections and affairs were satisfactorily adjusted.

On June 22d I was called to San Francisco in regard to a difficulty between that union and the Chronicle. Here I found that the scale of prices was infringed upon by the management of the Chronicle. After the president and the executive committee had determined to enforce the laws of the union, a special meeting of the members was held. At that meeting the entire matter was settled by the union withdrawing one charge and the Chronicle proprietor paying for the other.

Deputy Organizer Ross and myself have canvassed a number of towns in this State with a view of obtaining provisional members. In this work we have not been as successful as we anticipated. Provisional certificates have been issued to two persons only—G. B. Wilson, Stanford University, and C. D. Reppy, Phœnix, A. T.

I have no special recommendations to make, as I believe our plan and work of organization at the present time is about as good as could be adopted. The plan we are all looking forward to is the district union, and delegates to the International Union to be elected by the district union.

In closing this report I wish to thank the presidents and secretaries of the various unions in this district for their assistance, and the members generally for the many kindnesses received.

Fraternally submitted,

J. L. ROBINETTE,
Organizer Fourteenth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: A report of the situation of affairs in the Fifteenth District can afford but little encouragement, except, perhaps, in a negative way. They might be worse than they are.

There have been but two cases of serious trouble in the district during the year. In June, 1893, a dispute arose in Vancouver, B. C., over the adoption of a permanent machine scale. The union offered every consideration possible, in view of the scales of surrounding towns, but the manager stood firm. There were two points at issue: A difference in wages and a demand on the part of the manager to put anyone on the machines as an apprentice. I was called in to endeavor to adjust the difficulty, and, failing in this, reported the circumstances to the council. After some delay permission was received to strike and one was ordered. I was obliged to return home on the second day of the strike. The paper was gotten out in reduced form with the aid of the non-union machinist, who was also an operator, and a whitewashed man who was working in the business office. The men in the job rooms were called out on the third day, when a compromise was effected, the men conceding 50 cents on a week's wages and the manager accepting the terms of the union as to apprentices on machines.

About the middle of November I was called to Tacoma, as it was learned that a body of non-union men was being recruited in Los Angeles to take the places of the machine operators. The management had made a demand for a 20 per cent. reduction, but it was considered impracticable on the part of union in view of the fact that Seattle, only a few miles distant, had the same scale. In the meantime the manager had been making arrangements for men from the Los Angeles Times. After presentation of argument on both sides another and peremptory demand was made for a clear 20 per cent. reduction. Compromise was scorned by the manager and he immediately sent for his non-union men. Los Angeles Union immediately notified Tacoma, and in answer to a telegram I repaired to that city. In an interview with the manager I found him very firm in his demand for the 20 per cent. and he could not talk on any other basis; nothing less would satisfy him, and from his tone and manner I could but infer that he would rather have the union men leave than accept the reduction.

In view of the fact that little could be gained by a strike further than to cripple the office for a day or so and, as such action would throw the blame entirely upon the men, I advised them to continue at work until locked out, and this they did, even putting in one night after the rats had arrived in the city and had been located. On the following day notices were posted that no union men were to enter the Ledger office. When the men were paid off the pressmen notified the management that they could not work with non-union men, and that their union had ordered them out. This was a great surprise to the manager, as the pressmen had not been notified of any cut in their wages. All sorts of inducements were held out to them to cause them to abandon their principles but they stood firm, and for two or three days the Ledger was gotten out on a job press on one side of an eighth sheet of paper. A pressman was finally secured from Portland. He was a member of the I. P. P. U., of that city, which after exhausting all means to keep him away, expelled him from their body.

In the meantime, as it was apparent that there was to be a long and bitter struggle, arrangements were made to put a competitor in the morning newspaper field, and from the first morning the union printers got out a paper, a credit to themselves and to the city. The plant of the Evening News was hired for a few days, and then body type was purchased from a Seattle paper using machines and with the press and advertising type of a job office, the paper moved into permanent quarters. This paper, called the Morning Union, sprang into immediate popularity and was run by the two unions jointly, until the 8th of March, when it was sold to local parties. Owing to the failure of a bank these parties found it impossible to carry on the paper after a few months, and it was returned into the hands of the printers, who formed a stock company which now controls the paper.

The business of the Ledger began to fall off so rapidly that the most desperate expedients were resorted to to kill the Morning Union. Merchants who advertised in it were boycotted by the banks, and the chamber of commerce, in both of which circles the proprietor of the Ledger was influential, but it was finally found necessary by these same merchants to patronize the paper and it has enjoyed a good patronage for some time. Nelson Bennett, the proprietor of the Ledger, is reputed to be worth over a million dollars and he has declared, time and again, that he will never run a union office again. However he has quit putting up money for the paper, and many of the rats have left owing to the infrequency of the pay-days.

The Evening News had a contract for the use of the Ledger machines and it was considered best to leave the union men on the machines during the day, not only for the information they might glean but because it would prevent the Ledger from running two shifts of men. However, it was too much for the Ledger to have union men near their office, and after having an offer to set the news for nothing by non-union men refused by the manager of that paper, himself a member of the union, Bennett declared union men could no longer work his machines, and he has now a suit for breach of contract. He has also a suit on his hands for $4,000 due the Postal Telegraph Company for service rendered, and and he owes all his employes from one to four months' wages.

No active boycott was placed on the Ledger until after the Morning Union changed hands, but since then, with the aid of the Trades Council and the Ladies' Auxiliary, their advertising patronage has been reduced to almost nothing. There is no danger whatever of any other paper in this section attempting a similar experiment, but the presence of this rat concern is of course galling to all union men, especially in view of the bitter invective continually hurled at labor unions and union men. It is only a matter of time when the credit of the paper will be exhausted and it will succumb to the inevitable, but such is the stubbornness of the proprietor and manager that nothing short of absolute annihilation will induce them to surrender.

The depression in trade has prevented surrounding unions lending much aid to Tacoma in this struggle. Seattle being the only union with any funds on hand at the time of the difficulty, and it was her first donation of $250 that put the Morning Union on its feet. Other unions have from time to time contributed such sums as they could afford, but altogether they have been far too small in comparison with the task to be accomplished. The International Typograpical Union extended benefits for ten weeks beyond the constitutional limit. Four pressmen and thirteen compositors were thrown out of work by the lockout, but these and more have had situations on the Morning Union. At this writing all these men are still in Tacoma with the exception of one pressman and three compositors. But for the Morning Union it is doubtful if any would now be left.

As long as active warfare is kept up on the Ledger they cannot claim to have won anything, and every one else will be deterred from trying similar experiments. To this end further aid has been solicited from surrounding unions and may perhaps be asked from the convention. In view of the fact that the Ledger office will become a breeding place for non-union machine operators, and thus in case they can claim even a partial victory, threaten every machine office in the Northwest or on the coast, I deem it of the utmost importance that the efforts of Tacoma unions be not allowed to weaken through lack of funds.

As an example of how these people work I will state that the foreman of the Los Angeles Times came with the first batch of men from Los Angeles and had charge of the paper until Vic Cole arrived from Chicago. Since that time the latter has had charge of the composing room, and has to a considerable extent directed the warfare of the Ledger on union men.

The machinist on the Ledger, who was also an operator, though not a printer, was admitted to Tacoma union shortly before the trouble, and came out with the rest of the union men. His helper, however, stayed in through the threats of the manager to discharge his two brothers, who were working in Mr. Bennett's hotel.

A machinist from Fort Worth was sent for, but he could not get along with the herd and soon quit. The Ledger machines have been battered and patched, and it is a wonder they have lasted so long as they have. Many parts have been replaced, and the bill for repairs for one week is said to have been $30. Bennett has acknowledged that his non-union men are more expensive than his old ones were, but he proposes to best the union. The fall campaign will cut some figure in the fight, but how much it is hard to tell at present.

I have been thus particular in describing this matter as this is really the only non-union newspaper worthy of the name in the district and one of two on the coast. It is really a branch of the Los Angeles Times, and, I should judge, managed by about the same character of men.

No other serious difficulty has arisen in the district. Shortly before the Ledger difficulty, however, there came a general demand from all over the district, ranging from 40 per cent. on Bellingham Bay to 10 per cent. in Spokane and Victoria. There was a fear in some quarters that it was a general combination of the newspapers to force down prices. After careful examination of the situation I came to the conclusion that it was only the result of depression in business and advised those unions in the worst positions to make temporary concessions. Spokane reduced from 50 to 45 cents for three months and then extended it for one month more, also surrendering home-made cuts, but retaining syndicate cuts, etc. This disposed of the difficulty there, and the old scale was put in force without friction. Victoria reduced to 45 cents for a year, which seemed to me longer than was necessary, as a shorter period could have been extended if need be. Bellingham Bay reduced to 45 cents for three months, and no attempt has since been made to put the old scale in force, the business not warranting even that. Two dailies have suspended in that jurisdiction since that time, leaving but one morning paper. Hours of composition were reduced in Seattle to five and one-half and all cuts given to the office. This was not necessary, but was considered advisable, and was not much loss to the compositors.

While these concessions have been made I can but believe that the unions have more than held their own, relatively, comparing wages with cost of living; but when we consider the number of situations now held by union men the outlook is more discouraging. Three unions surrendered their charters through falling off in membership, though the direct cause of the loss of New Westminster was a defaulting secretary failing to pay per capita tax. Spokane pressmen surrendered and deposited cards in the typographical union. Astoria controlled but two situations and could not hold their charter.

One new charter was granted to Everett and Snohomish. Both towns are on a solid basis and a wide margin of members are working. Charter was refused Nanaimo, for the reason that there was no certainty of continuance of the paper on which depended the bulk of the men applying for membership. An authority for a chapel was issued and chapel formed. It did good service and assisted the men greatly when the paper referred to finally succumbed, Applications have been received from Walla Walla and North Yakima, but the conditions were not considered favorable and steps are now being taken to form chapels in those towns.

The action of the last convention in making membership in district unions optional had a very depressing effect on the union in this district, and as the fund to pay expenses of delegates was not completed and the unions all short of funds, it was decided not to hold a convention this year. This was unfortunate, as there were many things of interest to the craft in this section that might have been acted upon, and as there is not likely to be a delegate from this district to the International Typographical Union Convention our affairs will perhaps fail of proper presentation.

Astoria Union waged successful war on a non-union office, forcing the same to close after a few months, but when the union had been depleted in membership through falling off in business another paper took advantage of the condition. As strong a fight as possible was made and was in a fair way to success when the other trades weakened and the printers were unable to carry it on alone.

While the membership in the district has fallen off about 50 per cent. the number of situations has been reduced at least 65 per cent., if not more, and this is not due to machines, because the relative number of situations to members in machine offices is greater than under hand composition. Then there were two members to every situation; now there are about three to two. The main cause has been the carrying on of the job business on the co-operative plan, or the taking of pay in "stock," which in the majority of instances is only one method of working beneath the scale, as these alleged "stockholders" are discharged with the same facility as other members, and never seem to have any claim against the concern on account of their "stock." As an instance of this evil in Seattle, which reports twenty-seven book, job, and weekly newspaper offices, but four situations are reported, the balance of the offices being manned by proprietors and stockholders. The same situation is reported from other cities. A natural consequence of this condition is that prices for work are now so low that offices hiring men stand not a ghost of a chance on the great bulk of book and job work. No adequate remedy has been devised or suggested. Some of these concerns demand the right to use the union label, and the contention is made that any office not under the ban of the union is a union office for label purposes.

I would suggest in this connection that the convention define this question accurately; and further, that in cities of more than one charter labels be not granted to one of the unions—that is, where there are allied trades none but allied trades labels be issued. This would prevent the dissatisfaction now prevalent among some of the allied trades over the use of the "typographical" label, where their portion of the work is done by boys.

No applications have been received for provisional membership, the local unions assuming jurisdiction in all cases under the district union law, and investigating and admitting applicants to full membership.

At the time of the suspension of the charter of New Westminster a traveling member had deposited his card after the suspension but before officers of the union were notified. My opinion was sought and I recommended that the original card of said member be returned to him, the officers having no right to retain it. This was done, otherwise this member would have been compelled to undergo initiation.

An office in Olympia, run entirely by non-union members, was ordered closed by the union and one member fined for working therein. On non-payment of the fine and his continuing at work he was expelled.

The Longshore Printing Company, a job office in Portland, was closed by the union and a boycott placed thereon so effectively that the manager brought suit against the officers of the union for damages for ruining his business. On the first trial the union came out victorious. An appeal was taken but final decision has not been reached.

Taken altogether the union losses during the year, with the exception of the Tacoma Ledger, have been caused through curtailed business, and there is no abatement whatever in this section of union sentiment, as was witnessed by the sympathy and encouragement offered the railroad men in their two recent strikes.

There has been an aversion on the part of most unions to keeping any amount of funds on hand, which has been the cause of much timidity on critical occasions.

Some means should be devised for local unions to have a reserve fund, only to be drawn on in case of strike or lockout. In the case of both Vancouver and Tacoma at the time of their difficulties not more than $1 to $1 50 per capita was in the treasury, notwithstanding they had fair warning of impending difficulty. In case a majority of a union is involved this leaves little or nothing comparatively to work with, and assessments being but meager and slow returns. If funds could be properly protected there would doubtless be less aversion to creating them.

Portland Union suffered a loss of about $600 through the failure of a bank of which there is little prospect of their receiving more than a small percentage.

In addition to above recommendations the experience in this district would seem to suggest the advisability of admitting to membership machinists, at least those who are competent operators, and the cultivation of a fraternal feeling between the machinists and operators.

A better idea could be obtained of the strength of unions if the reports of the allied trades committees were to include the number of situations controlled by union men. Mere membership is misleading.

There are twenty-seven Mergenthaler and four Rogers machines in the district and ten more on the road, having been shipped already. Victoria morning paper is making arrangements to be set on machines already in the city. When those on the road arrive there will be no daily paper worthy of consideration not set by machines except the Tacoma News, which, it is understood has ordered machines of its own since being deprived of the use of the Ledger's, and the Spokane Chronicle. The Tacoma Union is being run on the co-operative basis and is not counted in this estimate, nor is the Seattle News on the same basis.

There has been little traveling through the district in the past year and there will probably be less in future. This comparative isolation renders the necessity of our district union more than ever felt, and it is hoped the convention will do something to give them more power than

merely to "suggest" things to those unions that see fit to take action.

This report has been extended beyond the space I first intended because of the fact that it will probably be the only means of conveying news of this section to the delegates attending the convention, no union in the district having so far signified any intention of being represented.

I wish, in closing, to call attention to the brave and determined struggle made by Tacoma typographical and pressmen's unions against adverse circumstances and great financial odds, and also to the uniform and prompt care and courtesy of our international officers, particularly our worthy president, in handling the delicate matters arising in this difficulty and the confidence both expressed and implied and assistance rendered myself under various trying circumstaces.

I trust reports from other districts may be of a more encouraging nature and that trade in this district has reached its lowest ebb. I submit this report for your valuable consideration.

Yours fraternally,

C. E. HAWKES,
Organizer Fifteenth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER FOR SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting this, the report from the Sixteenth District, I regret that I can not chronicle a larger degree of advancement than has taken place during the past year. Nothing of any moment in the way of trouble has happened in the district, but by the introduction of machines, which are now used in the jurisdiction of every union but one, many of our members have been thrown out of employment, and although no appreciable decrease has yet appeared in our membership the time is not far distant when those men will have to seek some other field of employment.

Shortly after my appointment I was requested to visit Kingston, and did so. I found the union suffering from non-attendance and lack of interest. After having called a meeting and advised the members as to their duty I am pleased to say that No. 204 became a healthy and active union, and, under its present officers, promises efficient work. I also visited Montreal, at the request of Jacques Cartier, No. 145, the difficulty being the loss of membership, members refusing to pay the high per capita at present demanded by the International Typographical Union. After listening to the statements of the Executive Committee and officers, at my suggestion a man was named to act as deputy organizer for the French population of Quebec Province, but since his appointment I have failed to hear from him. During the visit I broached the subject of amalgamation between Nos. 145 and 176, but from what I could hear I believe such a move is impossible, under the circumstances as at present exist in Montreal. Jacques Cartier Union has, at present, only a membership of about 40, while there are more than 300 eligible at present in the city. I believe earnest work on the part of the officers, assisted by Mr. Rodier, can build No. 145 up again to its old time strength and influence. Hamilton was also visited, by request, the reason being a slight disagreement about an apprentice on machine. The matter was settled quietly.

Two charters have been granted during the year in this district, both being situated in Toronto, and are web Pressmen's Union, No. 1 and Mailers' Union, No. 5. Both unions are well established, and have on their rolls almost every person in the city eligible for admission.

I regret to see that Peterboro Union, No. 279 has lapsed. The trouble seems to be loss of interest, as I am informed that the president and secretary have tried on many occasions to have a meeting but failed. I was prepared to visit Peterboro at any time but after repeatedly corresponding with the officers could not get an answer.

I submit herewith reports from Deputy Organizers Read and Plant, which speak for themselves:

MONTREAL, July 25, 1894.

Organizer George W. Dower:

DEAR SIR: As my time has about expired you no doubt desire me to report what I have accomplished in my capacity as deputy organizer of this district. With the assistance of the officers of No. 176 I have been enabled to do a little, but not enough to satisfy myself that nothing was left undone. This confession I am sorry to make, for there is plenty yet to do. The membership of No. 176 has largely increased during the past twelve months and is still increasing. The label has been planted in the columns of three newspapers—the Sunday News, Sunday Sun and Saturday Times (news and job offices). Previous to this Boudreau's job room was the only office in Montreal where the union label was recognized. As I have a short time yet to remain in office I will make an effort to further serve the International Typographical Union and hope this, my last effort while deputy organizer, will prove the best. I have tried hard to work up a correspondence with several small towns with a view to organizing them. I was confident that I could do something with Sherbrooke and St. Johns, but in every case I have failed to have my letters answered. I requested President Prescott to assist me to secure St. Johns, and he heartily did so, but his letters to Mr. James Webster, St. Johns, P. Q., remain unanswered. The Herald, not long since a Fraternity office, has now a chapel of thirty members, under the control of No. 176.

As you are aware, last February I was bereft of my dear wife, who died of Bright's disease, and her sickness (which lasted about eight weeks) and death caused me to neglect my work as your deputy to a large extent. Wishing you happiness and prosperity, I remain, yours fraternally,

SILAS W. READ.

LONDON, July 24, 1894.

Organizer George W. Dower:

DEAR SIR: Since receiving my appointment as deputy from you, I have communicated with several printers in the adjacent towns and villages. So far my endeavors have not met with the success I desired—three applications for provisional membership being the result of my labors. However, I do not despair, but will keep right on using what influence I can to get the typos in the country places to embrace unionism. There is a large field to work up in the surrounding towns, and probably the seed which has been sown through the literature which I have sent out may bring forth fruit in the near future.

FRANK PLANT.

During the years I have carried on an extended correspondence with the distant parts of the district, and am sorry to say without any good results apparent, but trust that in the near future my labors will bear fruit. The provisional membership law was not as successful as it deserves, only three being sent from this district, all of which are credited to Deputy Plant. What in my opinion greatly retards progress in this matter is the very small wages payable in country towns.

I had the honor of representing the International Typographical Union before the International Printing Pressmen's Union, in session in Toronto, in the month of June. No doubt the outcome of the interview will be laid before the delegates by the proper officers.

Since the appointment of deputy organizers for the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, I have not heard from those gentlemen, consequently have no definite information from that portion of my district "down by the sea."

In conclusion I beg to return thanks to Messrs. Read and Plant for assistance rendered, and President Prescott and Secretary Wines for courtesies extended and promptness in business affairs.

GEORGE W. DOWER,
Organizer Sixteenth District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

To the Officers and Members of the I. T. U.:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Your delegation to the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, December 11 to 19 (1893), desire to submit the annexed as the substance of the work done at said convention:

MONDAY.

The convention was called to order in the Chicago City Council Chamber by President Samuel Gompers at 10 o'clock, there being present ninety-five delegates, representing thirty-eight national and international organizations, three federal labor unions, fifteen local unions, one State branch and fifteen central bodies. Messrs. John J. McGrath, on behalf of the Chicago Trade and Labor Assembly; William C. Pomeroy, on behalf of the same organization, and M. H. Madden, on behalf of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, delivered addresses of welcome, which were appropriately responded to by President Gompers. The Committee on Credentials was appointed and adjournment taken until 1 p. m.

It was 2:15 o'clock before the afternoon session was called to order, at which hour the report of the Committee on Credentials was received, and after some debate accepted. Vice-President McGuire was called to the chair and the reports of President Gompers, Secretary Evans and Treasurer Lennon were submitted to the convention and referred to the proper committees. Secretary Evans' report showed that during the year 202 charters had been granted to State federations, central bodies, local and federal unions. Also, charters had been granted to six national organizations.

The treasurer's report showed the receipts of the year (including Homestead strike fund and balance on hand at beginning of year), $28,530.80; expenditures (including money expended at Homestead), $21,383.36; balance on hand $7,147.44.

The following table shows the number of charters granted in each State:

California	6	Minnesota	6
Colorado	2	Nebraska	3
Connecticut	4	New Jersey	2
Georgia	2	New York	15
Indiana	26	Ohio	21
Iowa	1	Oklahoma	1
Illinois	15	Oregon	1
Kansas	4	Pennsylvania	2
Kentucky	2	Rhode Island	6
Louisiana	4	Utah	1
Maine	3	Wiscousin	11
Maryland	2	Washington	3
Massachusetts	30	District of Columbia	1
Michigan	14		
Missouri	14	Total	202

Henry D. Lloyd, the millionaire philanthropist, delivered a stirring address demonstrating that the safety of society in the future lies in organized labor and received a rising vote of thanks.

TUESDAY.

After roll call the address of Mr. Lloyd was discussed and finally 10,000 copies were ordered for distribution among labor organizations. Mr. David Lubin was invited to address the convention in the afternoon. A committee of Chicago clergymen was received and in well chosen remarks they tendered their support to the work of the federation. The reports of the committee on rules and the auditing committee were read and adopted without much debate. The money in the Homestead fund was ordered transferred to the general fund. Resolutions were adopted pledging all delegates to purchase goods only in stores employing union clerks. The afternoon was occupied in listening to an address by Mr. David Lubin, his subject being "A Novel Proposition," a scheme to eliminate distance in transportation. A number of new committees were appointed and resolutions and amendments to the constitution received and referred to the proper committees. Governor Altgeld was invited to address the convention at his convenience

WEDNESDAY.

The entire morning session was consumed in the introduction and reference of resolutions and amendments to the constitution.

At the afternoon session preambles and resolutions were adopted extending greetings to the American Flint Glass Workers, who were then engaged in a struggle with the United States Glass Co. Delegate Barnes, of the C. I. U., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted; endorsing Governor Altgeld's action in pardoning Fieldeu, Schwab, and Neebe:

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we endorse the governor's action and accept the reasons he assigns as in line with the true facts of the case; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Altgeld.

A resolution authorizing the federation to draw up a law for presentation to the several state legislatures making it a misdemeanor for an employer to discharge a man belonging to a labor organization, was adopted.

A resolution calling on the President of the United States to enforce the provisions of the Geary law was adopted.

THURSDAY.

A communication from the Plush Workers asking for aid was read and laid on the table; a committee consisting of P. H. Penna, of Indiana, and Frank K. Foster, of Massachusetts, was appointed to address the theological students of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Delegate Prescott was called to the chair, and on motion of Delegate Drummond, the following resolutions introduced by the International Typographical Union were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The telegraph, like the postal system, is a means for the dissemination of intelligence among the people, and one which in its earliest history was constructed, owned and operated under the supervision of officers of the government; and

WHEREAS, Since its passage from public to private control it has grown to be one of the most odious and tyrannical monopolies with which the people are afflicted, which extorts from an unwilling, helpless and long suffering public dividends on four and five times its real value, and the management of which is notoriously inefficient, expensive and demoralizing; and

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union, an organization forming part of this body, at its last session unanimously resolved on an aggressive movement in favor of restoration to governmental ownership and control of the telegraphic systems of the country, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the American Federation of Labor, representing the organized trade and labor unions of the United States that in taking this stand the International Typographical Union has the cordial and earnest support of this body and of the various organizations of which it is composed; and be it further

Resolved, That the president of this federation be directed immediately on adjournment of this session, to communicate with all the various international, national and central labor unions, and also with all state and local federations entitled to representation in the body, informing them of this action, in order that each may impress upon senators and representatives in Congress the necessity for the speedy enactment of this measure of reform into law, and that said international, national and central labor unions and state and local federations be requested to appoint sub-committees to co-operate with and place themselves in communication with the International Typographical Union Committee at Washington; and, be it still further

Resolved, That we, the delegates present at this session, pledge ourselves, on returning to our homes, to inaugurate an energetic campaign in furtherance of this measure, not only among our respective organizations, but also in the communities in which we live, and that our best efforts will be directed to compass the defeat of all candidates for legislative positions, national and state, who will not unqualifiedly pledge themselves to support governmental ownership and operation of the telegraph.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president and secretary and attested by the seal of this federation, be forwarded to the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Representatives at the national capital.

FRIDAY.

The report of the committee on president's report was read and adopted without discussion, as was also the report of the committee on secretary's report. The convention condemned the internal dissensions that were going on in some of the labor organizations of the larger cities. A committee of five was appointed to investigate charges made against President Gompers. Numerous resolutions for the welfare of organized labor were adopted, one of them in favor of Coxey's scheme of issuing treasury notes for the purpose of making good roads. A letter was received from Governor Altgeld expressing regret that he would be unable to address the convention.

At the evening session a resolution was adopted favoring the passage in each State of a law compelling employers of contract labor to brand their goods. A number of boycotts were discussed and endorsed.

SATURDAY.

A communication was received from the Knights of Labor inviting the federation to meet the K. of L. in conference on some date later to be agreed to. Invitation accepted. M. Francisque Chamussy, one of the thirty French labor delegates to the world's fair, addressed the convention. Adjournment was taken until afternoon, when the convention met in executive session and discussed the charges against President Gompers. Delegate Prescott was in the chair and the charges and report of the committee exonerating President Gompers and favoring the abolishment of the official souvenir were discussed pro and con and after a lengthy statement from Mr. Gompers the report of the committee was adopted. The election of officers at the evening session resulted as follows: President, Samuel Gompers; First Vice-President, P. J. McGuire; Second Vice-President, C. L. Drummond; Third Vice-President, Jas. J. Brettell; Fourth Vice-President, W. H. Marden; Secretary, Chris. Evans; Treasurer, John B. Lennon. Samuel Gompers, P. J. McGuire and Frank K. Foster were elected delegates to attend the K. of L. conference.

An invitation was extended to Mr. John Burns, of England, to visit this country and deliver addresses under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, and all branches of organized labor were invited to co-operate in the invitation; a resolution was adopted favoring the election of senators by a direct vote of the people; in favor of free and compulsory education and the establishment of evening schools in connection with public schools, for teaching free-hand, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and that all books, stationery, and other necessities be supplied to pupils free of cost; favoring the establishment by Congress of postal savings banks. Other resolutions favoring employment by municipalities and states when the private individual is unable to provide work.

The following political program was referred to the several labor organizations for their consideration:

Whereas, The trade unionists of Great Britain have, by the light of experience and the logic of progress, adopted the principle of independent labor politics as an auxiliary to their economic action, and

Whereas, Such action has resulted in the most gratifying success, and

Whereas, Such independent labor politics are based upon the following program, to-wit:

1. Compulsory education.
2. Direct legislation.
3. A legal eight-hour workday.
4. Sanitary inspection of workshop, mine, and home.
5. Liability of employers for injury to health, body or life.
6. The abolition of contract system in all public work.
7. The abolition of the sweating system.
8. The municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric plants for public distribution of light, heat and power.
9. The nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines.
10. The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution.
11. The principle of referendum in all legislation.

Therefore, Resolved, That this convention hereby indorse this political action of our British comrades, and

Resolved, That this program and basis of a political labor movement be and is hereby sub-

mitted for the favorable consideration of the labor organizations of America, with the request that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed on this most important subject.

The Executive Council was instructed to use every possible effort to effect an alliance with every trade and labor organization and farmers' organizations; the council was also instructed to issue a monthly magazine; instructed also to organize the broom-makers. Many other resolutions of minor importance were passed.

MONDAY, DEC. 18.

The day was devoted to the consideration of appeals and resolutions from affiliated bodies asking for aid and support. A resolution was also passed favoring the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Telegrams and letters were received from Denver and Indianapolis asking for the next convention, and Denver was selected by a vote of 1,192 to 1,071. The committee on laws reported a number of amendments, and generally the recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

The committee on laws completed its report and a number of supplementary reports from other committees were received and acted upon. All important matters not acted upon were referred to the incoming executive council, one being the selection of two label lecturers.

Resolutions thanking the labor organizations and newspapers of Chicago were passed, and on motion of John McBride the convention at 12:15 adjourned sine die.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. L. DRUMMOND.
WM. J. MILLER.
HENRY DORSEY.
W. B. PRESCOTT.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union.

In pursuance of the resolutions unanimously adopted at the forty-first annual session of the International Typographical Union which authorized the president to appoint a committee of Washington printers to forward with energy everything that would tend to secure the passage of a bill to place the telegraph lines of the United States in the hands of the government, the committee respectfully begs leave to present this report of operations up to date.

On August 31, 1893, after the appointment of the committee by President Prescott, A. L. Randall called the members together for the purpose of organizing. On motion Mr. Randall was elected chairman, Mr. Bell, secretary and Mr. Brockwell, assistant secretary of the committee.

After thorough discussion, a plan of campaign was decided upon. We at once drafted a circular to be sent to all subordinate unions, notifying them of the appointment of this committee, and requesting the selection of a sub-committee of three members to aid us and take general charge of the work of promoting government ownership and control of the telegraph in their respective localities, and a letter to the president of each union accompanied said circular.

Letters were also sent to the president of the International Typographical Union, the president of the American Federation of Labor, the general master workman of the Knights of Labor and president of the National Farmers' Alliance, requesting in view of the fact that all these organizations, as well as our own, have already committed themselves to this measure, to send circulars to their membership, calling upon them to actively support this committee in its work.

On September 11, 1893, the chairman submitted the draft of a bill for governmental ownership and control of the telegraph to the full committee, which was adopted. We decided to get the opinion of a number of lawyers as to its constitutionality. The committee having been informed by three prominent lawyers that our bill was in line with the constitution, we selected Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, and Representative Isador Rayner, of Maryland, to introduce it in the Senate and House of Representatives.

The committee offered a resolution in Columbia Union, requesting the president to appoint an auxiliary committee from each State and territory of the union, selected from our membership in the government printing office, each of said auxiliary committees to consist of from three to five members, according to the size of the representation of the State in Congress, said committee to have power to call upon members of the union credited to the various Congressional districts for assistance, the duty of said committees being to canvass their Senators and Representatives, and, where possible, to secure pledges in favor of the bill.

The secretary of this committee drafted resolutions for presentation to the last session of the American Federation of Labor and forwarded same to President Prescott, who presented them to that body and they were unanimously adopted.

The committee also prepared resolutions and blank petitions and sent the same throughout the country.

After we had organized our own craft we proceeded, by means of a circular letter, to endeavor to organize all other labor organizations, after which we issued a circular addressed to "chambers of commerce, boards of trade, bankers, professional men, reform organizations and the public generally," also one for distribution among type-founders and dealers in printers' supplies, calling their attention to the importance of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph as affecting their business interests, inasmuch as it is expected that many new papers will be started under that system, and consequently there will be an increased demand for type and printers' supplies of all kinds.

The committee drafted and forwarded resolutions to central labor bodies and other unions,

There were several meetings of the State auxiliary committees which were quite interesting. The members of the auxiliary committees assisted the general committee very materially. By their labors we learned how the Senators and Representatives stood on our bill, and when we called upon any of them we knew just how to approach them.

Congressmen Maguire, of California, and Pickler, of South Dakota, made excellent speeches before the State auxiliary committees.

As most of our work in organizing had to be done by correspondence, it necessarily required a great deal of time to get into good working order. The mail of the committee became very heavy, and it required our entire spare time to keep the good work moving, not wishing to put the International Typographical Union to the expense of employing a clerk. Members of the committee spent a great deal of time in preparing articles on the subject of government telegraph for publication in the Typographical Journal, National Union Printer and several other papers and magazines. The National Union Printer gave considerable space to the matter also.

In a short time we had sub-committees all over the country, and a great many of them proved to be hustlers of the first order, among whom we mention J. R. Morrissey, of Detroit; James W. Heirs, of St. Louis; Charles J. Schott, of St. Paul, and J. P. Griffin, of Boston, as deserving of the highest praise from our craft for the excellent work they have done for this reform.

Your committee issued an appeal to Senators and Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress, and placed a copy of the same on the desk of every member of both houses.

Last winter Mr. Henry R. Legate, of Boston, came to Washington, and brought with him a box containing over 50,000 names to petitions for government telegraph, and turned them over to the International Typographical Union committee for presentation to Congress. These names were gathered from all over the United States by the New Nation, of Boston. By this time petitions and resolutions from every nook and corner of the country began to pour into Congress, and after something like 300,000 signatures to petitions, besides hundreds of resolutions from organized bodies, had been offered and referred to the House postoffice and post-roads committee, we succeeded, after several interviews with Chairman Henderson of said committee, in having a date fixed for the hearings to begin. May 4th was the date for the first hearing. The large committee room was crowded with Congressmen and others interested in our bill long before the hour for the hearing to commence. The chairman of your committee opened the hearing with a statement why the International Typographical Union desired the government to own and operate the telegraph lines of this country. He was followed by Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who spoke at length on the great good the people of this country would derive if only the government owned and controlled telegraphic communication, and closed with an earnest appeal to the House committee to open their eyes to the present condition of the subject matter. Secretary Bell, of your committee, followed with a short talk, in which he gave some important statistics and other data. Congressman Blair, of New Hampshire, was the last speaker for the first day's hearing. He made a good argument for government ownership and control.

We had six different hearings in all, and among those who made arguments and statements before the House committee, besides the above mentioned gentlemen, were: Congressmen Maguire, of California; John Davis, of Kansas; Gardner G. Hubbard, father-in-law of Alex. Graham Bell, of Bell telephone fame; William McCabe, of the International Typographical Union Committee, and Marion Butler, of North Carolina, President of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. Some of these gentlemen spoke two or three times. It would be almost impossible in this report for your committee to give the convention, and the membership at large, an idea how far we went in those hearings, therefore we have decided to have the complete hearings, as taken down by the House committee's official stenographer, printed for the benefit of the delegates to the next convention, as well as for the entire membership. Consequently we will make it as a special, separate report to all the members of our craft, in order that they may see how far we have progressed on this important matter that has been placed in our hands; and by reading the hearings members of the craft in those sections of the country that have representatives on the postoffice committee can form an idea as to how their respective congressmen stand on this subject by the questions they asked. There has been no vote in the committee on our bill, and therefore there is no official record of how the members stand.

Since the last hearing, which occurred on May 26th, it has been impossible to get a quorum of the House committee together, consequently we do not hope for anything more being done in the matter until next session, when we hope to press them so hard, with the active support of the people of this country, that we may induce—nay, compel—them to report our bill, or some other good bill, favorably to the House. There is no doubt in the minds of your committee that a majority of the House postoffice committee are antagonistic to the bill or any other measure looking toward government ownership and control of a telegraph system.

If at the November elections three or four members of that committee could be defeated for re-election on this issue we believe that it would have the desired effect to give us a favorable report to the House on our bill. We have enemies in both the Democratic and Republican parties. We should go to the ballot-box and slaughter every man who is not a friend to labor. We have it in our power to do this. Why not join hands all over the country with our brother laborers and elect men to Congress who will *represent* us in the halls of Congress? It is our belief that steps will have to be taken politically before the International Typographical Union can hope to do much in the direction of securing governmental ownership and control of the telegraph. As the Congress stands now working people have but a small chance with it. The laboring, the producing classes, have but little representation in the House of Representatives, and less in the United States Senate. The special and manufacturing interests have their attorneys among the membership of both Houses. We should make ourselves felt in politics; to announce that we will, as voters, stand by our friends and against those not friendly to us. The effect of thus unitedly showing our political strength will be to increase the respect our lawmakers have for us, and insure the passing of laws that will help our craft. This is what men with large business interests do; why should we not do the same? The late Jay Gould once said, when asked as to his politics: "That in a Republican district he was a Republican, and in a Democratic district he was a Democrat; but that at all times he was for Jay Gould." So let us work and vote for our own interests.

Your committee would, therefore, recommend that the convention urge the membership of our craft to interview all candidates for Congress in their respective districts this fall on the subject of government telegraph and request them to refrain from voting for any man—be he Democrat or Republican—for Congress or the State Legislature who will not pledge himself to support this great reform. This is practical politics—bread and butter, if you please.

We would also recommend and urge that public mass-meetings be organized throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union for the purpose of agitating the question and bringing it to the attention of all classes of people, thus enabling the business community to form a more intelligent idea of the advantages of the proposition and also give the measure wider publicity and place the people in possession of essential facts regarding the scheme, which have heretofore been but little understood.

Your committee, together with the state's auxiliary committees, have interviewed almost every member of Congress on this measure, and we find that we have many warm supporters in both branches of Congress—men who will work with a will, when the bill is reported to either House, for its passage. In fact, we have found more sentiment in favor of government telegraph than we had looked for at this stage of the campaign. Some members of Congress have appeared before the postoffice committee and made excellent arguments for its favorable report to the House, while others have already begun to prepare themselves for set speeches on it when it is considered on the floor of the House. In other words, we find that the working people are not alone in this fight. It is a reform that is bound to come, sooner or later, and now that the International Typographical Union has placed itself in the front line of this great movement—the leader of it—by organizing the whole country it should keep right on with the work. Heretofore it has passed resolutions on this subject at almost every convention, and that was the last of it. At the Chicago session we started in on the right track by appointing a committee to push the work along.

We have watched every movement of the opposition and have endeavored in every case to head them off. The President of the Western Union Telegraph Company issued a circular to Congress on the subject, stating, among other things, that the printers were in error and did not know what they were talking about. We have proved to numerous Congressmen, as well as Senators, that all of our statements were correct, and they admitted the circular was a very lame statement.

On May 30 the postmaster-general wrote a letter to the chairman of the House postoffice committee, which was published the next morning, opposing the passage of the bill and asserting that it ought not to become a law. He is the first postmaster-general in forty years that has opposed postal telegraphy. The chairman of your committee published in the same papers the following morning an open letter to the postmaster-general in reply to his letter to the postoffice committee, which, after being read by members of the aforesaid committee, had the desired effect; for at that time we had run against a snag—our hearings had stopped, but in less than ten days thereafter they were resumed, and we kept them going until we had finished our arguments and statements in support of our bill.

In conclusion we would say that it has been the constant aim of the committee, in the prosecution of its work, to incur not one cent of expense that could possibly be avoided. The convention made no appropriation whatever for time that the members of this committee might naturally be expected to lose from their labor in carrying on an undertaking of this magnitude. Other organizations have expended thousands of dollars in keeping one or more of their members continually around the halls of Congress, watching legislation in which their crafts were interested. Notably the Cigarmakers International Union, the National Seamen's Union, the National Letter-Carriers' Association and the National Stone Cutters' Association. We have not felt justified in doing so, and unquestionably our cause has suffered as a consequence. Notwithstanding that a few of our members in some sections of the country have harped at different times during the past year about the International Typographical Union keeping a paid lobby at Washington, nearly all our expenses are embraced in the three items of printing, stationery and postage, and all our requests for supplies of this character have been promptly and cheerfully met by President Prescott and Secretary Wines. The reports of those officers will show that the amount charged by members of this committee for personal services is just fifteen hours for actual time lost from their own labor at fifty cents an hour, which makes $7.50. This surely does not look like a very expensive lobby for the International Typographical Union to maintain here for over a year. In this connection we desire to make this statement: When one or more of us were so situated as to be able to give daily personal attention to the work, satisfactory progress was made; when obliged to return to our business the interest flagged and we lost ground. Since accepting service on the committee some of the members have devoted nearly all their spare time—annual vacation, holidays and Sundays—to the work, and have no complaint to make on that account. But we respectfully recommend that if the fight is to be continued, which we hope and trust it will be, and we are expected to conduct it, provision should be made by which we may feel free to employ at least one of our number to watch Congress and its committees at times when such service may be deemed necessary, subject, of course, to the approval of the officers of the International Typographical Union.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. RANDALL, Chairman.
S. H. BELL, Secretary.
W. N. ROCKWELL, Ass't-Sec.
WM. MCCABE.
JOHN W. USILTON.
Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph.

Referred to the Special Committee on Governmental Control of the Telegraph.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS AND ALLIED CRAFTS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Those having been intrusted with the administration of the Home herewith submit a report of their operations for the past fourteen months.

Pursuant to the requirements of the constitution and a call issued by President Prescott, the regular annual meeting of this corporation was held at the Home, Colorado Springs, Saturday, July 8, 1894, there being present Edward T.

Plank, J. G. Woodward, Frank S. Pelton, Columbus Hall, James J. Dailey, A. G. Wines, by proxy, and W. B. Prescott.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and a special meeting held on March 10th were approved.

The president's report and those of the standing committees were presented and adopted.

The following communication was presented:

Members of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully tender you herewith my resignation as a member of your corporation, and hereby release and surrender all the rights, benefits, and advantages pertaining to membership in the corporation.

Respectfully,
J. G. WOODWARD.

Mr. Woodward's resignation was accepted and Mr. F. A. Colby, of Colorado Springs, Col., unanimously selected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Colby then qualified by subscribing to the obligation required by law, and there being no further business before it the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Pursuant to call issued therefor, the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts met in room 59, Vance Block, Indianapolis, Ind., at 10 o'clock a. m., on July 24, 1893, and the following proceedings were had:

Present, W. B. Prescott, Frank S. Pelton, James J. Dailey and A. G. Wines, it having been decided that only a majority of the board should attend the meeting.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, W. B. Prescott; vice-president, Columbus Hall; treasurer, James J. Dailey; secretary, A. G. Wines.

A communication was received from C. E. Chichester, of the Charleston (S. C.) Sailors' Home, in reference to the appointment of a chaplain for the home, to which answer was made that it was the sense of the meeting that chaplain be not employed.

A communication was received from August Donath, of Washington, D. C., in reference to a dispatch sent out from Chicago by the United Press accusing that gentleman and Mr. John D. Vaughan with a dishonest disbursement of certain funds of the home and that those gentlemen had been dismissed in disgrace.

On motion the following was adopted by the meeting:

WHEREAS, On June 17, 1893, the United Press representative at Chicago sent out a dispatch stating in substance that the funds of the home had been dishonestly disbursed; that Messrs. August Donath and John D. Vaughan had been found guilty of such dishonesty and that they had been dismissed in disgrace; and

WHEREAS, No evidence or charges have been presented to this board alleging misappropriation of funds, as Messrs. Donath and Vaughan resigned membership over one year ago; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this board takes this opportunity to express its regret at the dissemination of such untruthful reports by irresponsible parties and that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of these preambles and resolution to Messrs. Vaughan and Donath.

Agreeably to instructions of last convention the date of holding the annual meetings was changed from first Monday in July to first Monday in November, the salary of the treasurer was fixed at $100 per annum; the Executive Committee was authorized to expend not to exceed $10 on transportation of discharged inmates or those whom it is not advisable to maintain at the home; the Admission Committee was instructed to refuse admittance (1) to persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases; and (2) applicants who have not been members of the International Union for at least five years.

The president was authorized to secure the services of another architect for the purpose of inspecting and devising plans for repairing the home building and putting the same in good shape, and that in reporting the architect be required to give his opinion as to the best method of having the work performed—whether by contract or on time.

The Finance Committee was instructed to grant the matron of the home an increase of $5 per month—making the salary $30 per month. The compensation of the physician was fixed at $1 per month per inmate, and the Committee on Rules was instructed to draft regulations requiring inmates, when able to perform such duties, to assist the superintendent in keeping the buildings and grounds in proper condition, providing that the physician shall, at all times, be the judge of an inmate's ability to perform such duty.

President Prescott appointed James J. Dailey as committee to devise ways and means to secure an endowment for the home.

The following standing committees were announced by President Prescott, the president being ex-officio a member of all:

Executive Committee—Messrs. Edward T. Plank and A. G. Wines.

Finance Committee—Messrs. F. A. Colby and Frank S. Pelton.

Committee on Rules—Messrs. James J. Dailey and Columbus Hall.

Committee on Admission—Messrs. Frank S. Pelton and A. G. Wines.

The following resolutions on the death of Mr. Anthony J. Drexel were adopted:

"WHEREAS, The announcement of the death of our late friend and benefactor, Anthony J. Drexel, has been received with feelings of deep sorrow and unfeigned regret throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, it comes with weighty emphasis of grief and commiseration upon this Board of Trustees, the creation and existence of which is largely due to the philanthropic charity and generosity of the lamented deceased; and

"WHEREAS, It becomes us to give expression of the high esteem and admiration in which he was held by the management of the home for aged, infirm, and disabled members of our craft, founded and reared into an edifice of beauty and usefulness by the joint benefice of Anthony J. Drexel and George W. Childs; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Anthony J. Drexel, the country has lost one of its purest and best men; the world an example for all classes to follow; the community in which he lived, an enterprising and worthy citizen; his family, the joy and sunshine of a pure and happy home, and the fraternity a firm friend and true benefactor.

"*Resolved*, That we join with all others in an expression of deep-seated sorrow and regret at the demise of our sincere friend, and extend our condolence and sympathy to the friends and family of the deceased."

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of Trustees return its acknowledgment and thanks to Messrs. H. G. Bishop, J. L. Cushing, Richard Ennis, William H. Farrell, Wm. Pinckney Hamilton, Wm. Johnston, Chas. A. Murdock, W. A. Shepard, and Wm. B. MacKellar, the committee in charge of a library fund for the Printers' Home, for the reception of an installment of over twelve hundred volumes of carefully selected literature, accompanied with handsome cases, and the promise of another installment in the near future. The donors can be sure of lasting appreciation among the inmates of the home, and a grateful remembrance among the entire craft of printers of the country."

The library room at the home having been provided with proper casing the large number of handsome and valuable books are all placed in proper shelving, and now about the most interesting and attractive feature of the institution is the library. There are over 1500 volumes at the disposal of the inmates, and their perusal serves to make short many of the weary days and hours of the invalid occupants. It might be added here that among other donations was that of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, of her entire library of books. A pool table has also been added, which affords pleasant pastime to many disposed to indulge in that kind of amusement. A number of papers and periodicals reach the home, but many more would be gratefully received, if donated by the kindly-disposed. Many timely suggestions are made by Superintendent Schuman, a perusal of whose report will well repay the time expended thereon.

In accordance with the instructions passed upon at the last session of the International Union, the work of repairing the faulty condition of the building, reported at that session, has been progressed with almost to completion. After consulting various architects and experts as to the most judicious manner in which the work could be done, Mr. Perkins, of Colorado Springs, was selected as a thoroughly experienced and competent architect, to supervise the work, which he did in conjunction with Superintendent Schuman, of the home. The work of repair was performed in various ways. The carpenter work, and labor incident thereto, was done by the day. The masonry work was done on the percentage plan, the contractor furnishing the implements, etc., and receiving ten per cent. of the cost of masonry for services and use of implements. This was considered the better plan, for if this part of the work had been done by the day, the home would have been burdened with the expense of purchasing a lot of tools, available only for temporary use. So far the repairs on the building have cost $4,689.90; to complete the repairs there yet remains to be expended about $550, including the bill of the architect. Thus it will be seen the repairs and a few alterations, such as furnishing the library, etc., have been made within the amount ($5,500) named in the resolution authorizing repairs alone. The work has been performed in a most admirable manner, and the building is now pronounced in better condition than ever before.

By reference to Treasurer Dailey's report it will be seen that there was a balance to the credit of the home fund, at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894, the sum of $12,619.50. The cost of maintenance for the period of fourteen months was $19,284.89; the average cost per month was $1,377.49; the average cost per inmate per month was $42.38, and the average number of inmates for the same period was 32½. Twenty per cent. of the International per capita for this period netted the home fund the sum of $21,965.25. With the same membership as at present and a receipt of a like proportion of per capita, in addition to the amount already held to the credit of the fund, the home will be able to maintain itself even with an increased number of inmates.

As trustees of the home, in addition to that of the international officers, the terms of Trustees Edward T. Plank and Columbus Hall, expire with this session, and Frank S. Pelton and James J. Dailey, one year hence, and an election for such vacancies will devolve upon your body. The change from annual to biennial session makes such action necessary. Those elected to succeed the first two gentlemen named to take office the first Saturday after the first Monday in November, 1894; those elected to succeed Messrs. Pelton and Dailey to assume office the first Saturday after the first Monday in November, 1895.

We submit herewith reports of the several committees, together with those of Superintendent Schuman and Treasurer Dailey, which should receive your careful inspection and consideration.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

GENTLEMEN: As you are aware the by-laws provide that your committee has power to do "any acts relating to the affairs of the corporation which the board of trustees may lawfully do, and which the board of trustees may entrust to it." Requisition blanks were prepared and printed in our last report, and it is unnecessary to reproduce them here. You have been fully advised and counselled with as to the various requisitions made, from time to time, by Superintendent Schuman for the purpose of adding to the comfort, convenience and safety of the inmates and property.

Requisitions for fire escapes and fire extinguishers, corrugated rubber carpeting for halls and stairways, and for iron fencing around ten cemetery lots, were approved by your committee. Full information as to cost and arrangement will be found in the superintendent's report.

In dismissing inmates the superintendent has, in every instance, given good and sufficient reasons therefor, in the opinion of your committee, and in most cases accompanied his explanations by the evidence of the home physician and inmates, all of which is now on file at international headquarters.

The only case worthy of special mention that came before your committee during the term is that of Joseph Conway. This gentleman served notice upon the superintendent that he had decided to prefer charges against that official and others for conspiracy before Typographical Union No. 6, totally ignoring the wholesome provision which was approved by the last convention. Acting under instructions of the committee, President Prescott ordered the visiting committee to investigate the matter without delay. As that body's report was laid before you in full and subsequently printed in the Typographical Journal there is no necessity for recounting the evidence or findings here. Suffice it to say that your committee ordered Mr. Conway's expulsion, as in its opinion the home would be greatly injured, and it would be impossible to maintain discipline if we harbored such scandal mongers. In the language of a trustee, "ingratitude and cussedness seems to be more largely developed in Conway than any other man I ever heard of."

Respectfully,
EDWARD T. PLANK,
W. B. PRESCOTT,
A. G. WINES.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee have found little or no cause for complaint or objection in supervising the accounts and claims presented for payment during the past fourteen months. All papers have been examined with that care and scrutiny demanded by the importance of the occasion. The business of the superintendent has been carefully and admirably conducted; accounts rendered with an almost uniform correctness and to the complete satisfaction of your committee; so much so, that it is with great pleasure the members of your committee join in general commendation of the thoroughness, ability and cleanness of the administration of affairs under the management of Superintendent Schuman.

Respectfully submitted,
F. A. COLBY,
FRANK S. PELTON.
W. B. PRESCOTT.

REPORT OF ADMISSION COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts:

GENTLEMEN: The Admission Committee has the honor to submit herewith its report for the term ending July 31, 1894. The number of applications passed upon since last report were fifty-nine; of these fifty were reported upon favorably and nine were rejected as not fully meeting the requirements of the law. Of those rejected, James P. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. Frank McCormick, Evansville, Ind.; George F. Stackpole, Newark, N. J., and Fred O. Hager, Atchison, Kan., were rejected for not coming under the provisions of resolution No. 13, requiring five years' membership. Leon F. Biemer, of Meadville, Pa.; James P. Sewell, of New York, and Sam O. Phillips, of Dallas, Tex., were rejected under resolution No. 11, suffering from incurable disease. Joseph Spence, of Boston, Mass., whose disease, in the opinion of your committee, was of an incurable nature, and whose case was not in compliance with resolution No. 13. The case of O. M. Anderson, of Omaha, Neb., needs some explanation. On the filing of his application it was reported upon adversely by your committee on the ground of incurability. Omaha union thereupon had a re-examination of the applicant by the physician who had examined him in the first instance, who, in substance, reported the same conditions as were previously stated. Your committee had referred the matter to Superintendent Schuman and Dr. Tucker, the home physician, for their consideration. They reported that, in their opinion, he would not be benefited by admission; that his entrance to the home would only hasten his death, expressing further, as their opinion, that the altitude was too high for a patient in his condition. The action of your committee was then appealed from by Omaha Union, No. 190, to your board, which in turn sustained the action of your committee. The application of Peter J. Christiansen, of New York, was withdrawn by his examining physician. John F. McCann San Francisco, Cal.; Frederick J. Dancey, Boston, Mass., and Charles J. Benz, Chicago, Ill., died during the pendency of their applications. George F. Bosworth, of San Francisco, whose application had been approved by your committee, died before leaving for the home.

For a list of those who have been admitted to the home and a history of events incident to their condition, reference can be made to the report of Superintendent Schuman.

The following is a list of those whose applications have been approved, but who failed to present themselves at the home up to July 31, 1894: Willis M. Kemmel, Grand Rapids, Mich.; George M. Edwards, Cleveland, O.; George Edwin Campbell, Cincinnati, O.; James Sheppard, Houston, Tex.; J. D. Simmonds, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Frary, Indianapolis, Ind., and Edward M. Roach, Alameda, Cal.

For the guidance of subordinate unions in making application for admissions to the home, your committee has prepared a blank which defines clearly the requisite conditions for admission, and by close application to requirements therein given the institution has been protected from imposition by the admission of unworthy applicants and the burdens of the home lessened thereby. Experience from those having a knowledge of the peculiar quality of the Colorado climate has led to the opinion of Dr. Tucker, the home physician, that patients laboring under certain conditions should not be admitted, among which are consumption in its latter stages; heart disease; asthma, with heart disease; Bright's disease; asthma, with Bright's disease; emphysema or organic nervous diseases.

In the opinion of your committee resolution No. 11, adopted at the last session of the International, is too exacting in its provisions, and it is recommended that it be so modified as to more clearly define the qualifications of chronic diseases.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK S. PELTON.
W. B. PRESCOTT.
A. G. WINES.

REPORT OF TREASURER.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts:

GENTLEMEN: The report of Superintendent Schuman so fully covers the receipts and expenditures for the past year, and as they have appeared monthly in the Typographical Journal, it would seem to be unnecessary to repeat them here. I herewith submit the following summary from May 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894.

RECEIPTS.

1893.			
May	1.	Balance on hand	$17,731 44
	2.	From A. G. Wines	1,642 18
	5.	From A. G. Wines	1,717 24
June	30.	Int. from Jan. 1st to June 30th	269 58
July	5.	From A. G. Wines	1,545 79
Aug.	15.	From W. B. MacKellar	250 00
	29.	From A. G. Wines	1,706 31
Sept.	30.	From A. G. Wines	1,282 80
Oct.	30.	From A. G. Wines	1,562 40
Dec.	1.	From A. G. Wines	1,873 94
	18.	From W. B. MacKellar	23 53
	30.	From A. G. Wines	1,312 14
	31.	Int. on deposit at Drexel's	247 50
1894.			
Jan.	22.	From A. G. Wines	392 28
	29.	From A. G. Wines	1,532 58
Feb.	28.	From A. G. Wines	1,590 28
March	30.	From A. G. Wines	1,643 19
April	14.	From A. G. Wines	156 91
	30.	From A. G. Wines	1,531 72
May	29.	From A. G. Wines	1,745 26
June	29.	From A. G. Wines	1,351 12
	30.	Int. on deposit at Drexel's	195 00
		Total	$41,283 19

EXPENDITURES.

May, 1893	$1,944 45
June	1,861 78
July	1,659 81
August	1,918 55

EXPENDITURES.—*Continued.*

September	$1,466 39
October	1,521 05
November	2,970 11
December	2,923 36
January, 1894	2,472 37
February	1,829 59
March	2,282 53
April	1,741 52
May	2,589 86
June	1,482 32
Total	$28,663 69

RECAPITULATION.

May 1, 1893. Balance on hand	$17,731 44
June 30, 1894. Receipts to date	23,551 75
Total	$41,283 19
June 30, 1894. Expenditures to date	28,663 69
Balance on hand	$12,619 50

In relation to the question of an endowment fund, which was referred to me at our last meeting, I have met with poor success, having received no encouragement whatever, neither have I received a single suggestion from any member of our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. J. DAILEY,
Treasurer.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

W. B. Prescott, President Board of Trustees, Union Printers' Home:

SIR: I herewith submit a report of the financial affairs of the home for the past fourteen months (May 1, 1893, to June 30, 1894), cost of maintenance, improvements, repairs, etc., names and conditions of inmates, and various other items pertaining to the welfare of the home. The only excuse offered for the length of the document is that the constitution calls for a detailed statement of the affairs of the home. Following is report:

MAINTENANCE—MAY, 1893—25 DAYS.

Messenger, per W. U. T. Co.	$ 0 85
90 doz. eggs $15.30, 26 lbs. butter $7.28, 50 lbs. butter $14, per H. O. Munger & Co.	36 58
Hame clip, per H. T. O'Brien	50
50 lbs. butter $13.50, 90 doz. eggs $15.75, per H. O. Munger & Co.	29 25
Shoe and leather sole for horse, per P. Jones	1 00
84 tumblers $3.50, 2 lamp chimneys 25c, per Fairley Bros.	3 75
Repairing shoes for Blakeslee, per J. W. Ayres	1 25
90 doz. eggs $15.30, 50 lbs. butter $13.50, 100 lbs. cabbage $2.75, 20 lbs. asparagus $1.40, 2 boxes beans $1.50, per H. O. Munger & Co.	34 45
90 doz. eggs $14.40, 52 lbs. butter $14.04, per H. O. Munger & Co.	28 44
1,800 lbs. alfalfa, per A. & W. Hemenway,	10 80
13 lbs. seed beans, per W. H. Roby	1 63
3 chickens $2.05, 1,147 lbs. beef $106.34, 319 lbs. mutton $35.31, 2 lbs. veal 30c, bread $1.35, yeast 60c, 28 lbs. fish $5.60, 6 doz. onions $1.50, 10 doz. lemons $3.55, 4 doz. radishes $1, 50 gals. oil $6.25, 1 gal. molasses 75c, per Friedline & Healey	164 60
6 yards flannel $2.25, 56 yards cheesecloth $2.52, 19 yards braid $1.90, 10 yards rubber sheeting $6.75, 1 gross safety pins, per Giddings Bros. & Bent	14 62
4,295 lbs. ice, per Civill & White	21 48
2 night shirts $2, 1 necktie 25c, 2 shirts, $1, per B. G. Robbins	3 25
2 bbls. rolled oats $11, 100 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $23, 144 lbs. hams $21.60, 1 case toilet paper $7, 72 lbs. starch $5.04, 5 boxes D. B. soap $20, ½ doz. Gillett's lemon $4, ½ doz. Gillett's vanilla $6, 60 lbs. currant jelly $3, 25 lbs. Seal plug cut $11.60, 10 lbs. Seal granulated $4.10, 10 lbs. Durham $5.10, 30 lbs. Climax $12, 16 lbs. Newsboy $5.28, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co.	138 72
101½ gals. milk $20.30, 9 gals. skimmed milk 90c, per Massey Bros.	21 20
Salaries—Lucille Foreman $6.40, Julia Todd $6.40, W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $25, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Melvin French $40, M. Cummings $60, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Annie Finn $35, May Hopkins $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Alice Neff $25, Charlotte Hanscom $20, Louis Scott $16.85, Minnie Hidel $17.65, Dr. Beverly Tucker $26.35, per W. C. Schuman	596 95
Carpet tacks, per C. E. Durkee	25
Messenger, per W. U. T. Co.	25
6 sulphur candles $1.25, 24 medicine glasses $2, 2 hypodermic needles 50c, 1 atomizer $1.50, 1 rubber urinal $2, 1 fever thermometer $2.25, 48 bottles mineral water $13, prescriptions, etc. $48.85, per Jackson & Co.	71 35
Prescriptions, drugs, etc., per F. E. Robinson	7 15
2 lbs. Alaska D. C. 30c, 1,000 envelopes $3.50, 1,000 letter heads $5, "want" ad. 30c, per Gazette Printing Co.	9 10
44,000 lbs. egg coal, per Binford Coal Co.	96 80
Total	$1,294 22

JUNE—36 DAYS.

Messengers, W. U. T. Co.	$ 0 75
484 lbs. potatoes $12.10, basket beans $1.50, per H. O. Munger & Co.	13 60
25 lbs. butter, per H. O. Munger & Co.	5 75
Postage stamps	5 00
2 boxes pen points, per Q. J. Wellington	1 65
Repairing shoes for Smith, per J. W. Ayres	1 00
Blue glasses for Lee, per D. Ashby	75
25 lbs. butter, $5.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, per H. O. Munger & Co.	10 55

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

Hack for D. B. Coe, midnight, per John De Fries	$ 2 00
50 lbs. butter $11.50, 30 doz. eggs $4.50, 325 lbs potatoes $7.32, basket beans $1, 110 lbs. new potatoes $3.03, per H. O. Munger & Co.	27 35
400 lbs. granulated sugar $25, 76 lbs. soda crackers $4.94, 48 lbs. oatmeal crackers $5.28, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co.	35 22
30 doz. eggs $4.50, 26 lbs. butter $3.24, 15 lbs. cabbage 45c, 60 lbs. butter $15, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, 63 lbs. cabbage $1.89, 474 lbs. potatoes $9.48, per H. O. Munger & Co.	39 36
2 baskets beans $2, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, case tomatoes $2.25, case strawberries $3.25, per E. Baker & Co.	12 30
12 mop sticks $1.25, 12 No. 3 brooms $2.25, 5 cases Elk peaches $20, 5 cases O. F. pears $22.50, 3 cases Wagner blackberries $6.75, 1 case (gallon) blackberries $5.50, 3 cases G. S. washing powder $18, 1 box macaroni, $3.50, 100 lbs. Lion coffee $23.50, 129 lbs. ham $20, ½ bbl. No. 1 mackerel $10.50, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co.	133 75
1 basket beans 75c, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, case tomatoes $2.25, case lemons $7.50, case strawberries $2.75, per E. Baker & Co.	18 05
153 lbs. chop $1.53, 1,051 lbs. bran $12.08, 835 lbs. chop $8.35, 610 lbs. alfalfa $3.66, can oil 25c, per A. & W. Hemenway	25 87
1,292 lbs. beef $120.68, 145 lbs. mutton $15.79, 108 lbs. veal $10.25, 12 lbs. corned beef $1, 33 lbs fish $6.60, 12 lbs. weinerwurst $1.75, 50 gallons oil $6, yeast 70c, 4 doz. onions $1, 3½ doz. radishes 75c, 24 doz. lemons $8.55, chicken 70c, cheese 95c, 24 boxes strawberries $4.15, 18 loaves bread $1.50, 22 lbs. rhubarb $1.10, 12 lbs. asparagus $1.50, 10 lbs. spinach 50c, 2 wash-boards 75c, per Friedline & Healey	184 22
15 yards flannel $7.50, 3 pairs hose for Blakeslee $1.50, per Giddings Bros. & Bent	9 00
Pair insoles 10c, suit of clothes for Devitt $15, shoes for Devitt $2.50, socks 70c, hat for Farquhar $1,75, 2 shirts $1, collars 25c, pants for Lackey $4, suit of clothes for Saunders $15, hat for Saunders $2, 2 undershirts for Ashley $1.75, 3 pairs hose for Ashley 60c, pants for Ashley $5, 2 ties 50c, shoes for Conway $2.50, two suits underwear for Myles $2.50, hat for Myles $1.50, per B. G. Robbins	56 65
6 papers carpet tacks, per C. E. Durkee.	15
1 pt. wine creosote $1.25, 100 quinine pills 40c, 24 bottles Carlsbad $7, 50 qts. Manitou $5, 1 urinal 75c, 12 medicine droppers 75c, 3 bottles Peeke's remedy $8.50, express on Peeke's remedy $1.35, 1 oz. aristol $2, 2 oz. antikamnia $2.30, 5 doz. pheuacetine $5.75, drugs, prescriptions, etc. $35.20, per Jackson & Co.	70 25
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $25, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $34.65, Michael Cummings $60, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Annie Finn $35, May Hopkins $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Alice Neff $25, Charlotte Hanscom $20, Louis Scott $25, Ella Merritt $9.15, Dr. Beverly Tucker $26.35, Minnie Hidel $12.25, May Dillon $3.20, M. French $5.35	599 25
40 lbs. butter $10.40, 18 lbs. fish $2.70, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, per E. Baker & Co.	17 90
6,190 lbs. ice, per Civill & White	30 95
450 qts. milk $22.50, 52 qts. skimmed milk $1.30, per Massey Bros.	23 80
6 bottles liquid peptonoids $5, 2 oz. sulfonal $3.20, 100 phenacetine pills $1.60, 4 bottles Fellows' syrup $3.60, 2 bottles cascara sagrada $1.80, prescriptious, etc. $16.10, per F. E. Robinson	$31 30
Zinc for battery, per J. E. Jeanne	50
Total	$1,356 92

JULY.

2 doz. cucumbers 60c, case tomatoes $2, basket beans 75c, case berries $2.50, 50 lbs. cabbage $1.37, 569 lbs. potatoes $9.95, per E. S. Baker & Co.	$17 17
P. O. box rent to Sept. 30	2 00
Case berries $2.50, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, basket beans 50c, per E. S. Baker & Co.	7 80
60 lbs. bacon, per Shields-Morley Grocer Co.	8 70
Case tomatoes $1.85, 25 lbs. butter $6.25, case berries $2.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, per E. S. Baker & Co.	15 56
Messengers, per W. U. T. Co.	1 00
3 doz. cucumbers $1.50, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, 1 case berries $3.25, 127 lbs. cabbage $3.50, basket beans $1.25, 584 lbs. potatoes $8.76, 25 lbs. butter $6.25, 18 lbs. fish $2.70, case tomatoes $2.00, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, case berries $3.25, per E. S. Baker & Co.	42 06
2,370 lbs. alfalfa $14.18, 2,122 lbs. bran $24, per A. & W. Hemenway	38 58
Shoeing horse, per P. Jones	2 00
202 lbs. ham $27.27, 500 lbs. G. sugar $31.25, 136 lbs. crackers $8.84, 1 box L. M. raisins $1.65, 25 lbs. tapioca $2, 100 lbs. No. 1 Island rice $5, 30 lbs. currants $3, 30 lbs. Climax $12, 16 lbs. Newsboy $5.44, 10 lbs. Seal plug cut $5.80, 10 lbs. Greenback $4, 10 lbs. Durham $4.80, per Shields-Morley Grocer Co.	110 05
30 doz. eggs $4.50, 27 lbs. butter $6.75, box tomatoes $2, case currauts $6.25, 5 doz. chickens $20, per E. Baker & Co.	34 50
Messenger, per W. U. T. Co.	25
Box tomatoes $1.75, 27 lbs. butter $6.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.50, 18 lbs. fish $2.70, 25 lbs. beets 55c, 50 lbs. turnips $1.12, 553 lbs. potatoes $8.57, 30 doz. eggs $4.50, box tomatoes $1.50, per E. Baker & Co	31 94

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

1,005 lbs. beef $88.48, 269 lbs. veal $24.70, 144 lbs. mutton $14.70, yeast 80c, molasses 75c, 39 lbs. rhubarb $1.95, 18 lbs. fish $3.60, 14 lbs. corned beef $1.25, 6 loaves bread 50c, 54 gallons oil $6.50, nutmegs 25c, 2 doz. cucumbers 75c, per Friedline & Healey	$ 144 23
30 doz. lemons $7.50, 27 lbs. butter $6.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, per E. S. Baker & Co	19 05
2 suits nnderwear for Myles $2.50, 2 undershirts for Lee $1, 2 night-shirts for Lee $1.30, shoes for Devitt $3, 2 shirts for Butler $1.15, socks for Butler 75c, suit underwear for Butler $1.25, coat and vest for Call $10, 2 shirts for Foley $1.10, box collar-buttons 40c, shoes for Lillis $3, shoes for Ashley $2.50, suit for Sandy $15, hat for Sandy $2, 3 pair socks for Sandy 25c, 2 suits uuderwear for Lillis $2.50, 2 pairs drawers for Conway $1.25, 12 pairs socks 90c, collars for Lillis 25c, slippers for Myles 75c, 2 shirts for Conway $1.50 per B. G. Robbins	52 35
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $25, Mina Campbell $40 Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Alice Neff $25, Louis Scott $25, Ella Merritt $25, Clara Colver $20, A. N. Mariner $29, Lora Colver $14.10, Dr. Beverly Tucker $27.60, M. Cummings $8, Annie Finn $10;45, E. Gildea $5.90	548 35
4 ounces phenacetine $4.60, 2 ounces sulfonal $3, 6 bars shaving soap 40c, 36 bottles Carlsbad $10.50, 100 quarts Manitou $10, truss for Butler $2.25, barrel best tonic $16.50, prescriptions, etc., $25.85, per Jackson & Co.	73 10
8,475 lbs. ice, per Civill & White	42 38
100 salol and phenacetine pills $2.10, 2 ounces sulfonal $3.50, 1 doz. 2-ounce extract beef $4, 2 elastic bandages for Blakeslee $3, prescriptions, etc., $20.25, per F. E. Robinson	32 85
1,000 6½ XX envelopes $3.50, 2,000 letter heads $9.50, "want" advertisement 30c, per Gazette Printing Co.	13 30
Water, per Austin Bluff Water Co.	50 00
Total	$1,287 31

AUGUST.

30 doz. eggs $4.50, 27 lbs butter $6.75, 55 lbs. beets $1.38, case tomatoes $1.50, per E. Baker & Co.	14 13
Dentistry for Sandy, per W. K. Sinton.	3 00
Postage stamps	5 00
Repairing harness, per H. T. O'Brieu.	1 00
30 doz. eggs $4.50, case tomatoes $1.50, 2 doz. cucumbers 50c, case pears $2.25, 25½ lbs. butter $6.37, 566 lbs. potatoes $7.93, case lemons $6.50, per E. Baker & Co	29 55
27 lbs. butter $6.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.20, per E. Baker & Co.	10 95
2,029 lbs. alfalfa $12.17, 500 lbs. straw $2.50, 990 lbs. hay $7.92, per A. & W. Hemenway	22 59
4 doz. cups and saucers $4, 3 doz. sauce dishes $1.20, 3 doz. plates $2 25, 6 pitchers $2.40, 8 bakers $1.70, 5 doz. tumblers $2, 7 syrup cans $3.50, 4 doz. medicine glasses $2.40, per Fairley Bros.	19 45
22 lbs. bnttter $5.50, 30 doz. eggs $4.20, box pears $2.25, 1 doz. celery 60c, 17 lbs. fish $2.38, 30 doz. eggs $4.20, 22 lbs. butter $5.50, per E. S. Baker & Co	24 63
100 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $24, 34 lbs. No. 2 gun. tea $10.88, 6 lbs P. P. pepper $1.20, 200 lbs. meal $2.60, 2 boxes G. S. washing powder $11, 140 lbs. bacon $19.95, 10 lbs. P. P. ginger $2, 6 lbs. cream tartar $2.40, case fly paper $4, 1 doz. 4-oz. Cudahy's extract beef $6.75, per Shields-Morley Grocery Company	84 78
20,000 lbs. alfalfa, per A. L. Bainter	100 00
Basket tomatoes $1, 30 doz. eggs $4.05, 18 lbs. fish $2.52, 563 lbs. potatoes $7.60, 25 lbs. butter $6.25, 200 lbs. cabbage $3, per Sanderson Bros.	24 42
Repairing shoes for C. H. Lee, per J. W. Ayres	1 00
184 lbs. mutton $18.35, 321 lbs. veal $28.99, 625 lbs. beef $49.90, 2 cans mustard 70c, yeast 80c, 60 melons $11.50, 90 doz. eggs $14.10, 47 gallons oil $7.05, gallon molasses 75c, per Friedline & Healey	132 14
7,370 lbs. ice, per Civill & White	29 48
5 yards calico $1.00, 60 yards cheese cloth $2.70, 16 balls cotton $1.12, 5 cards buttons 90c, per Giddings Bros. & Bent.	5 72
Slippers $1, 2 pairs drawers $1.25, shoes $2.50, socks 25c, hat $2.50, undershirts $1.25, shoe laces 10c, per B. G. Robbins	8 85
Box peas $1.75, doz. melons $1.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.50, 27 lbs. butter $6.75, per E. Baker & Co.	14 75
Ext. tooth for Watson, per W. K. Sintou	1 00
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clareuce Phillips $40, Pinkuey Kiug $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyous $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Alice Neff $25, Louis Scott $22.50, Ella Merritt $25, Clara Colver $20, A. N. Mariner $50, Lora Colver $20, Dr. Beverley Tucker $30.50	556 30
100 quinine pills 40c, 2 oz. pheuacetine $2.30, 1 doz. belladonna plasters $2, 1 gal. battery fluid $2.25, 24 bottles Carlsbad $7, prescriptious, etc. $24.20, per Jackson & Co	38 15
100 salol aud phenacetine pills $1.60, 12 bottles liquid peptonoids $10, 4 oz. sulfonal $7, pair crutches aud tips $1.85, 2 gals. winc $2.65, 4 oz. pheuacetine $4.60, 5 gals. sherry $13.75, demijohn $1, prescriptions, etc. $39.35, per F. E. Robinson	81 80
Ext. tooth for Devitt $1, treatment for C. H. Lee $2.50, per Dr. W. K. Sinton	3 50
Spectacles for Houck, per D. Ashby	1 75
Total	$1,213 94

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

SEPTEMBER.

3 doz. chickens $9.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.50, 30 lbs. butter $7.50, basket tomatoes 50c, per Sanderson Bros.	$ 22 25
27 lbs. butter $6.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.65, 6 baskets grapes $1.80, box lemons $6, 24 melons $2.40, box pears $1.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, 27 lbs. butter $6.75, 500 lbs. potatoes $5, per E. Baker & Co.	39 90
½ gal. polish, per E. P. Burke	3 00
Repairing for shoes Miller, per J. W. Ayres	1 00
Repairing atomizer, per F. Bumstead & Co.	20
32,750 lbs. Franceville lump coal, per Binford Coal Co.	46 75
Messenger, per W. U. T. Co.	55
2 boxes cantaloupes $2, 24 melons $2.40, 27 lbs. butter $6.75, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, 6 baskets grapes $1.80, per E. Baker & Co.	17 75
2,000 lbs. flour $33, 300 lbs. G. sugar $18.30, 200 lbs. C sugar $11, ½ bbl. family mackerel $8.10, case Colo. toilet paper $5.50, 120 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $28.20, 133 lbs. hams $16.63, 16 lbs. Newsboy $5.10, 30 lbs. Climax $11.70, 6 lbs. G. B. mustard $1.98, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co.	139 51
32 lbs. butter $8.64, 30 doz. eggs $5.40, 29 lbs. tomatoes 58c, 50 lbs. sweet potatoes $2, 19 lbs. fish $2.85, per E. Baker & Co.	19 47
Spectacles for Conway, per D. Ashby	2 00
6 baskets grapes $1.62, 30 doz. eggs $5.40, 25 lbs. butter $6.75, box pears $1.90, per E. Baker & Co.	15 67
Repairing shoes for Ashley, per J. W. Ayres	1 50
30 doz. eggs $6, 6 baskets grapes $1.44, 50 lbs. sweet potatoes $1.75, per E. Baker & Co.	9 19
1,725 lbs. potatoes, per W. G. Williams.	14 92
60 doz. eggs $12, 25 lbs. butter $6.75, 3 boxes peaches $2 55, per E. Baker & Co.	21 30
980 lbs. oats $12.25, 462 lbs. corn $4.39, 2,000 lbs. bran $20, per A. & W. Hemenway	36 64
Pants $4, socks 50c for Smith, shirt 75c, collars 25c, socks 25c, pants $4, vest $1.75 for Butler, 2 neckties 50c, suit $15, hat $2.50 for Conway, suit for Eckert $15, vest $1 75, pants $3.50 for Murphy, hat for Murphy $2, pair shoes for Coe $3, straw hat for Browell 50c, suit $13.50, shoes $2.50 for Hoddy, box collars $1.25, 2 pairs socks 50c, per B. G. Robbins	73 00
40 yards scrub flannel $9, 55 yards cheese cloth $2.75, 58½ yards muslin $4.68, 56½ yards sheeting $11.35, 5 dozen thread $2.25, box buttons 25c, 6 dozen buttons $1.08, 10 papers needles 50c, 3 pairs hose for Blakeslee $1.50, gross safety pins $1.10, per Giddings Bros. & Bent	34 42
6,180 lbs. ice, per Civill & White	24 76
5 bottles elixir cas. sagrada $4, 2 ounces sulfonal $2.80, 4 ounces phenacetine $4, 3 bottles Fellows' syrup $3.75, ½ dozen liquid peptonoids $5, 5 lbs. absorbent cotton $3, prescriptions, etc., $32.80, per F. E. Robinson	55.35
50 quarts Manitou $7, ½ doz. liquid peptonoids $4.80, ¼ doz. Dr. Peeke's remedy $8.50, expressage on Peeke's $1.25, truss for Lillis $2.75, gallon alcohol $3, 24 bottles Carlsbad $7, barrel Best tonic $16.50, ½ gallon chloroform liniment $4, 22½ lbs. flaxseed $1.80, prescriptions, etc., $40.15, per Jackson & Co.	96 75
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Alice Neff $25, Ella Merritt $25, Clara Colver $20, A. N. Mariner $50, Lora Colver $20, M. Cummings $32, Candace Allen $5, Louis Scott $19.15, Dr. B. Tucker $32	591 45

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

266 lbs. veal $21.45, 191 lbs. mutton $18.83, 1,058 lbs. beef $67.32, yeast $1.15, 51 gallons oil $7.55 box peaches 90c, gallon molasses 65c, per Friedline & Healey	117 85
3 lbs. rope 45c, ball twine 25c, gallon cylinder oil $1, per C. E. Durkee	1 70
Total	$1,386 88

OCTOBER.

30 doz. eggs $6.90, box lemons $5.50, 27 lbs. butter $7.29, per E. Baker & Co.	19 69
40 lbs. cornstarch $2.70, 2 lbs. nutmegs $1.30, box raisins $1.75, 10 gallons molasses $5, 10 lbs. hops $2, 3 cases gallon apples $11.25, 1 doz. No. 3 brooms $2.25, 5 cases O. F. peaches $18.75, 5 cases O. F. pears $18.75, 1 case G. S. washing powder $5.50, 5 boxes D. B. soap $18, 5 sacks rock salt $3.25, 80 lbs. No. 2 gunpowder tea $28, 500 lbs. granulated sugar $30.50, 1 case catsup $4, 15 cases Kuner tomatoes $36, 20 cases Castle corn $44, 20 cases E. B. peas $48, 1 barrel rolled oats $5, 2 boxes D. cob pipes $2, 12 lbs. G. B. cream tartar $4.80, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co.	292 80
60 doz. eggs $13.80, 25 lbs. butter $7, 12 baskets grapes $3.24, 33 lbs. butter $10.23, per E. Baker & Co.	34 27
Express on Amick cure, per Wells-Fargo Express Co.	1 50
Shoeing horse, per P. Jones	2 00
P. O. box rent to Dec. 31	2 00
44,450 lbs. McFerrin coal, per Binford Coal Co.	57 78
20 lbs. crauberries $1.40, 32 lbs. butter $9.92, 30 doz. eggs $6.90, 6 baskets grapes $1.50, per E. Baker & Co.	19 72
52,100 lbs. Peerless mine nut coal, per Binford Coal Co.	84 65
Postage stamps	2 00
Messengers, per W. U. T. Co.	60

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

5 lbs. fish $2.25, 60 doz. eggs $13.20, 32 lbs. butter $9.60, 10 baskets grapes $2.30, 1 barrel sweet potatoes $3, per E. Baker & Co. ..... $ 30 35
0 doz. eggs $5.60, 15 lbs. fish $2.25, 35 lbs butter $10.50, per Sanderson Bros. 19 35
2 lbs. butter $9.60, 30 doz. eggs $5.60, 1 box pears $2, per E. Baker & Co. 18 20
doz. chickens, per Sanderson Bros. 10 50
baskets grapes $1.44, 32 lbs. butter $9.60, 30 doz. eggs $6.60, per E. Baker & Co. 17 64
85 lbs. beef $51.03, 204 lbs. mutton $18.70, 263 lbs. veal $23.33, 93 lbs. pork $8.37, yeast 45c, 27 lbs. sausage $3.37, 2,053 lbs. cabbage $18.48, 51 gallons oil $8.16, 8 lbs. salt pork $1, per Friedline & Healey 132 89
,850 lbs. ice, per Civill & White 23 40
Repairing shoes for Hill, per J. W. Ayers 75
Coat and vest for Butler $12.25, shoes for Butler $3.50, box buttons 45c, socks 20c, suit for Farquhar $13.50, shirt 75c, underwear for Foley $1.85, 2 doz. handkerchiefs $?, suit for Myles $15, collars $1, doz. socks $1, pants for Blakeslee $3.50, shoes for Myles $3, hat for Smith $2, drawers for Smith $1.25, hat for Lillis $1.50, 2 suits underwear for Crossman $5, slippers for Morris 75c, per B. G. Robbins 86 50
Axle grease, per H. T. O'Brien 25
50 ft. rope, per C. E. Durkee 25
6,000 lbs. potatoes, per W. G. Williams .. 54 00
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkuey King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Ella Merritt $25, Candace Allen $25, Clara Colver $20, A. W. Mariner $50, Lora Colver $20, M. Cummings $60, Alice Neff $25, Dr. Tucker $32.50 ..... 615 80
48 bottles Carlsbad $12.41, 39 gals. B. of A. Whisky $139.96, 3 hypo. needles 75c, 12 bottles maltine-peptones $12, prescriptions, etc. $36, per Jackson & Co. 200 71
100 salol and phen. pills $1,60, 6 oz. phenacetine $6, 4 oz. sulfonal $5.60, 6 bottles peptonoids $5, 6 sponges $3.60, 2 oz. aristol $4, 6 bottles liquid beef peptonoids $5, fountain syringe $2.25, prescriptions, etc. $32.05, per F. E. Robinson 65 10
2 shirts for Blakeslee $2, oil cloth $3, per Giddings Bros. & Bent 5 00

Total $1,779 70

NOVEMBER.

Express on Amick "cure," per Wells Fargo ..... $ 3 25
Box lemons $4.75, 32 lbs. butter $9.60, 60 doz. eggs $13.20, 50 lbs. sweet potatoes $1.50, 6 baskets grapes $1.50, 25 lbs cranberries $2, per E. Baker & Co. 32 55
2 cows, per W. H. Mullins 57 50
26¼ tons peerless lump coal, per Binford Coal Co. 117 90
Repairing battery, per J. E. Jeanne 85
153 lbs ham $17.60, 187 lbs bacon $28.99, 82 lbs soda crackers $5.33, 27 lbs butter crackers $2.29, 100 lbs Arbuckle coffee $25.50, 500 lbs G sugar $30, 168 lbs salt $1.95, 28 gals vinegar $5.60, 2 kegs pickles $3, ½ bbl family mackerel $8.15, 90 lbs prunes $6.30, 16 lbs Newsboy $5.44, 30 lbs Climax $12, 24 lbs Horseshoe $9.60, 5 lbs Seal gran. $2.05, 5 lbs Durham $2.50, 5 lbs Greenback $1.50 5 lbs Seal plug cut $2.90, per Shields-Morley Gro. Co. 170 70
33 lbs onions 66 cts., 60 doz eggs $13.20, 61 lbs butter $18.30, 75 lbs turnips 75 cts, 16 lbs fish $2.40, per E. Baker & Co. 35 31
30 doz eggs $6.90, 48 lbs butter $13.44, 50 lbs sweet potatoes $2, per E. Baker & Co. 22 34
Postage stamps 2 00
Case lemons $4.75, 30 doz eggs $7.50, 60 lbs butter $18, 60 doz eggs $15.60, per E. Baker & Co. 45 85
1026 lbs hay $8.21, 2060 lbs bran $19.57, 445 lbs corn $4, 2 cans hoof oil 60 cts, per A. & W. Hemenway 32 38
330 lbs. beef $22.65, 134 lbs mutton $11.92, 303 lbs. pork $29.30, 12½ lbs. salt pork $1.50, 222½ lbs veal $19.98, box apples $2, 102½ gallons oil $15.90, per Friedline & Healey 103 25
52½ lbs. turkeys $5.78, 5 gallons cranberries $1.50, celery 40c, per Sauderson Bros 7 68
4145 lbs ice, per Civill & White 16 58
2 suits underwear (Call) $4, 12 pairs socks $1.70, shirt (Smith) $1, suit clothes (Browell) $13.50, shoes (Browell) $2.50, 8 pairs socks $1, suit clothes (Foley) $13.50, hat (Devitt) $1.50; pants (Devitt) $5, pants (Liddell) $3, vest (Liddell) $1.75, hat (Liddell) $1.50, 2 suits underwear (Ashley) $2.50, suit clothes (Ashley) $15, shirt (Ashley) 65 cts, hat (Butler) $2, shirt (Butler) 65 cts, undershirt (Butler) 65 cts, per B. G. Robbins 71 40
1000 envelopes $3.50, 2000 letter heads $9, "want" adv. 6c, per Gazette Printing Company 12 56
33,400 lbs. McFerrin coal, per Wandell & Son 41 75
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merritt $20, Candace Allen $20, Clara Colver $20, A. N. Mariner $50, Lora Colver $20, M. Cummings $60, Dr. Beverley Tucker $33 ..... 606 30
54 yards cheesecloth, per Giddings Bros. & Bent 2 70
2 oz. phenacetine $2.30, 2 bottles Peeke's Remedy $5.45, 24 bottles Carlsbad $7, 50 qts. Manitou $5, gallon alcohol $3, 12 belladonna plasters $2, barrel Best tonic $16.50, prescriptions, etc., $44.10, per Jackson & Co. 85 35

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

5 gallons sherry wine $13.75, 1 oz. morphine $2.40, 5 lbs. syrup iodide of iron $4.50, 2 oz. diuretine $4, 2 oz. sulfonal $2.80, 6 bottles Lithia tablets $3, prescriptions $19.50, per F. E. Robinson .. $ 49 95
300 lbs. potatoes, per W. G. Williams 2 70
One cow, per G. G. McCuue 35 00

Total $1,555 85

DECEMBER.

Extracting tooth for Dumas, per W. K. Sinton 1 00
Messengers, per W. U. T. Co. 75
60 doz. eggs $15.60, 60 lbs. butter $18, 81 lbs. turnips $1.22, per Ira J. Morse .. 34 82
24 bottles ink 80c, 12 tablets 55c, per Q. J. Wellington 1 35
Express on Amick Cure, per Wells-Fargo 2 50
Repairing air pump, per F. Bumstead .. 25
100 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $25, 1,000 lbs. flour $15.50, 5 cases N. Y. gal. apples $18.75, case toilet paper $5.50, 20 lbs. cream tartar $8, 56 lbs. evap. peaches $6.16, bbl. rolled oats $5, 5 boxes matches $6.75, 500 lbs. G. sugar $26.25, 24 D. brooms $7, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co. 123 91
131 lbs. onions $2.62, 93 lbs. turnips $1.40, box lemons $6.25, 60 lbs. butter $18, 60 doz. eggs $15.60, per Ira J. Morse 43 87
41,500 lbs. steam coal, per Wandell & Son, 51 87
Zinc for battery, per J. E. Jeanne 75
Lamp chimneys, per Fairley Bros. 1 05
Postage stamps 2 00
50 lbs. butter $15, box oranges $3, 25 lbs. cranberries $2, per Ira J. Morse 20 25
60 doz. eggs $15, 25 lbs. butter $7.50, per Ira J. Morse 22 50
100 lbs. Japan rice $5.75, 25 lbs. crackers $1.63, 10 lbs. Seal plug cut tobacco $5.80, 2 boxes No. 3 pipes $2.50, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co. 15 68
1 904 lbs. bran $20.94, 490 lbs. oats $5.88, 535 lbs. corn $4.81, per A. & W. Hemenway 31 63
Necktie 35c, 2 pairs slippers $1.75, insoles 10c, per B. G. Robbins 2 20
219 lbs. mutton $18.38, 374 lbs. pork $31.46, 298 lbs. beef $19.88, 45 lbs. veal $4.05, 105 gals. oil $15.75, washboard 30c, 60 doz. eggs $16.20, ½ lb. cocoanut 20c, 1 doz. celery 65c, per Friedline & Healey 106 87
Water tax, per Austin Bluff Water Co. .. 50 00
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $30, Katie Lyons $25, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merritt $20, Candace Allen $20, Clara Colver $20, A. W. Mariner $50, Lora Colver $20, M. Cummings $60, Dr. Beverly Tucker $33 ..... 606 30
2 oz. sulfonal $3, 2 oz. phenacetine $2.30, prescriptions, etc. $45.05, per Jackson & Co. 50 35
32,800 lbs. steam coal, per Binford Coal Co. 41 00
2 oz, phenacetine $2, 1 oz. sulfonal $1.40, 1 bbl Best tonic $16.25, 5 gals. sherry $13.75, 16 bottles Lithia tablets $8, 6 bottles liquid peptonoids $5, 1 oz. morphine $3.50, 5 bottles cascara sagrada $4.75, prescriptions, etc. $31.60, per F. E. Robinson 86 25

Total $1,296 90

JANUARY.

Shoeing horse, per P. Jones 2 00
95 lbs. turnips $1.43, 50 lbs. sweet potatoes $1.75, 30 doz. eggs $7.50, 50 lbs. butter $15, per Ira J. Morse 25 68
Postoffice box rent to March 31st 2 00
50 lbs. butter $15, 60 doz. eggs $13.80, per Ira J. Morse 28 80
2,000 lbs. flour $30,72 lbs. Tri. codfish $7.20, ½ bbl. Fam. mackerel $7.75, 168 lbs. salt $1,95, 82 lbs. crackers $4.92, 155 lbs. ham $16.28, 5 boxes D. B. soap $18, 1 case G. S. washing powder $5.50, 2 kegs pickles $2.80, box macaroni $3, 90 lbs. prunes $6.30, 100 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $25, 72 lbs. starch $5.04, 1 gross Challie blue $3.75, 1 case toilet paper $5.50, 2 doz. 10-oz. tacks 40c, 30 lbs. Climax $12, 10 lbs. Seal gran. $4.30, 10 lbs. Durham $5.20, 5 lbs. Seal plug cut $2.90, 6 shoe brushes $2, 12 scrub brushes $2.25, 36 bars Castile soap $1, 2 lbs shaving soap 40c, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co. 173 44
Messenger, per W. U. T. Co 75
Stamps 2 00
34,000 McFerrin coal, per Binford Coal Co. 42 50
25 lbs. butter, per Ira J. Morse 7 50
2,195 lbs. bran $23.05, 1,965 lbs. alfalfa $9.82, bedding $1, per A. & W. Hemenway 33 87
60 doz. eggs $9.60, 50 lbs. butter $14, 32 lbs. poultry $3.20, per Ira J. Morse 26 80
50,000 lbs. McFerrin coal, per Wandell & Son 62 50
Cleaning cess pool, per Colorado Spriugs Transfer Co. 84 00
60 tumblers $2.50, 6 Rochester chimneys 75c, 6 Pittsburgh chimueys $1.50, 3 doz. lamp chimneys $3, per Fairley Bros. 7 75
55 yds. pillow casing $7.70, 4 doz. thread $1.80, 7 yards flannel $3.15, 6 papers needles 30c, 3 cards buttons 50c, per Giddings Bros. & Bent 13 45
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman, $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, C. Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $35, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merritt $20, Clara Colver $20, Lora Colver $20, A. N. Mariner $50. M. Cummings $60, Ella Duff $16, Candace Allen $1.65, Dr. Beverly Tucker $35.50 ..... 586 45
954 lbs. beef $63.34, 194 lbs. veal $17.46, 611 lbs. pork $48.88, 241 lbs. mutton $19.28, 28 lbs. sausage $3.50, 55 gallons oil $5.50 ..... 157 96

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

Case lemons $7, 30 doz. eggs $6, 34 lbs. butter $10.20, per Ira J. Morse ..... $ 23 20
Lamp wicks, per C. E. Durkee 40
12 lead pencils 50c, pint copying ink 40c, 5 quires foolscap $1, per Q. J. Wellington 1 90
6 ounces sulfonal $8.40, 4 ounces phenacetine $4, 1 syringe $1.50, barrel Best tonic $16.25, rubber bandages $2.50, 3 bottles Murdock's food $3, ½ doz. peptonoids $5, 4 ounces antikamnia $4.60, 100 salol and phenacetine pills $1.60, prescriptions $44.95, per F. E. Robinson 91 80
Quart soap liniment $1.50, gallon alcohol $3, battery fluid $2.15, 55 bottles Manitou $7.85. 3 bottles Murdock's food $2.55, 24 bottles Carlsbad $7, prescriptions, etc., $42.50, per Jackson & Co 66 55
Coat for Liddell, per B. G. Robbins 5 00

Total $1,446 30

FEBRUARY.

Box packing, per E. S. Bumstead 1 25
Box cranberries $1.35, 50 lbs. butter $14, 30 doz. eggs $4.80, 82 lbs. turnips $1.23, 105 lbs. onions $3.15, box oranges $2.75, per Ira J. Morse 27 28
2 hame clips 30c, axle oil 30c, hame strap aud repairing $1.25, per H. T. O'Brien 1 85
300 lbs. G sugar, per Shields-Morley Grocery Company 15 00
60 doz. eggs $9.60, 50 lbs. butter $14, per Ira J. Morse 23 60
100 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $24.50, bbl. rolled oats $5, 300 lbs. G sugar $15, 25 lbs. tapioca $1.75, 10 lbs. white pepper $2.80, 6 lbs. G. B. cinuamon $1.86, box L. M. raisins $1.65, 5 lbs. Greenback tobacco $1.50, 2 faucets 25c, 3 cases gallon apples $11.25, 3 cases O. F. peaches $11.25, 3 cases O. F. pears $11.25, 2 cases plums $6, 2 cases pumpkin $4.80, per Shields-Morley Grocery Company 98 86
40 lbs. honey $4.80, 60 doz. eggs $10.20, 25 lbs. butter $7, box lemons $6.50, per Ira J. Morse 28 50
60 doz. eggs $10.80, 50 lbs. butter $14, 96 lbs. turnips $1.44, box oranges $2.50, per Ira J. Morse 28 74
Messenger, per W. U. T. Co 35
32,500 lbs. McFerrin coal, per Binford Coal Company 40 60
35,700 lbs. McFerrin coal, per Binford Coal Company 44 62
2 bales bedding $1, 1960 lbs. alfalfa $9.80, 2140 lbs. bran $21.40, 610 lbs. oats $7.93, 193 lbs. blue stem $1.54, bale straw 40c, per A. & W. Hemenway 42 07
Stamps 2 00
Spectacles for Coe, per D. Ashby 1 50
1120 lbs. beef $73.81, 186 lbs. veal $15.40, 253 lbs. mutton $17.71, 67 lbs. pork $5.36, 15 lbs. sausage $1.88, 55 gals. oil $5.50, per F. H. Healey 119 66
45 lbs. butter $12.60, eggs $2.10, box oranges $2.50, per Ira J. Morse 17 20
16 lbs. fish $2.24, 49 lbs. poultry $5.88, per Sanderson Bros. 8 12
6 yards cashmere (draping portraits) $3, 2 spools silk 20c, 2 suits underwear for Eckert $2, per Giddings Bros. & Bent, 5 20
Boots for Sandy $3.50, cap for Sandy 65c, 1 doz. suspenders $2.45, 1 doz. handkerchiefs 75c, shoe laces 20c, 1 doz. collars $1.15, pair pants $3.50, 2 boxes paper collars 40c, suit for Lillis $12, suit for Coe, $10, per B. G. Robbins 34 55
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Piukney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $35, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merritt $20, Clara Colver $20, Lora Colver 20, Ella Duff $20, A. N. Mariner $50, M. Cummings $60, Dr. Beverly Tucker $36 .... 589 30
200 No. 10 envelopes $1.75. 300 receipts $2.25, per Gazette Printing Co. 4 00
6 bottles liquid peptonoids $5, quart soap liniment $1.25, 2 oz. antikamnia $2, 5 oz. sulfonal $7, 3 bottles Murdock's Food $3.50, ⅛ gr. morphine pills $2, ½ gal. witch hazel $1.40, listerine $2, prescriptions, etc. $21.75, per F. E. Robinsou 45 40
Case maitine with cascara $10, gal. beef, iron and wine $4.65, 2 hypo. needles, 50c, 2 oz. phenacetine $2.30, 2 cases carlsbad $7, 5 yards rubber bandages $2.25, prescriptions, etc. $39.50, per Jacksou & Co. 66 26
Express on Amick cure, per Wells-Fargo Express Co. 1 50

Total $1,247 35

MARCH.

Examining eyes and ears, per Dr. J. R Robinson 5 00
2,000 library checks $1.80, 2,000 labels $1.80, numbering labels 75c, per Daily News 4 35
Repairing battery, per J. E. Jeanne 50
50 lbs. butter $13, 60 doz. eggs $10.20, 25 lbs. cranberries $2, per Ira J. Morse .. 25 20
Repairing glasses for Blakeslee, per D. Ashby 25
50 lbs. butter $13, 42 lbs. poultry $4.20, 60 doz eggs $9, box lemons $4.50, per Ira J. Morse 30 70
43,000 lbs. Franceville coal $53.75. 17,400 lbs. Peerless lump $40.50, per Binford Coal Co. 94 25
Messengers, per W. U. T. Co 70
41 lbs. poultry, per Sandersou Bros. 4 10
90 lbs. turnips $1.35, 98 lbs. onions $2.94, 103 lbs. cabbage $2.06, 50 lbs. butter $13, box oranges $3, per Ira J. Morse. 22 35
Malt, per Carl Auberer 60
1,108 lbs. bran $11.63, 2,060 lbs alfalfa $10.30, 500 lbs. blue stem hay $3.75, 530 lbs. straw $2.25, per A. & W. Hemenway 27 93
50 lbs. butter $13, 60 doz. eggs $7.20, 24 lbs. honey $2.88, per Ira J. Morse 23 08
Shoeing horse, per P. Jones 2 00

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

78 lbs. crackers $4.68, 144 lbs. hams $14.76, 143 lbs. bacon $14.30, 6 boxes toothpicks 25c, 300 lbs. granulated sugar $15.45, 100 lbs. G. B. coffee $24.50, 52 lbs. No. 1 G. P. tea $18.20, 3 boxes D. B. soap $11.25, 1 box G S. washing powder $5.50, 10 lbs. G. B. cream tartar $4, 30 lbs. Climax $12, 16 lbs. Newsboy $5.12, 5 lbs. Durham $2.60, 5 lbs. Greenback $1.50, 5 lbs. Seal plug cut $2.90, 12 H. D. brooms $3.50, 100 lbs. F. H. rice $5.25, 1 doz, No. 7 pipes 70c, 100 reed pipe-stems 35c, 2 cases gallon apples $7.50, 10 gals. N. O. molasses $4.50, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co ..... $ 158 81
48 medicine glasses, per Fairley Bros. 2 00
54½ yards cheesecloth $2.46, 6 skeins linen floss 25c, 54 yards muslin $4.86, 40 yards scrub flannel $8, per Giddings Bros. & Bent 15 57
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.38, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, Johu King $30, Annie Colbert $35, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merrit $20, Clara Colver $20, Lora Colver $20, Ella Duff $20, A. N. Mariner $50, M. Cummings $60, Dr. Beverley Tucker $35 ... 588 30
2,000 letter heads, per Gazette Printing Co. 9 00
8 white shirts $4, 3 neckties 50c, pants for Martin $4, vest for Martin $2.50, shoes for Martin $2.50 per B. G. Robbins 13 50
1,100 lbs. beef $73.50, 190 lbs. veal $15.83, 271 lbs. mutton $18.27, 70 lbs. pork $5.60, 105 gals. oil $10.50, liver 25c, per F. H. Healey 123 95
Stamps 2 00
1,200 lbs. potatoes $13.20, 35½ lbs. poultry $4.26, 21 lbs. fish $2.73, per Sanderson Bros. 20 19
1 gal. soap liniment $4.50, 8 oz. anti-kamnia $8, 6 sulphur candles $1.25, half gal. witch hazel $1, 1 gal. olive oil $1.50, 17 bottles Lithia tablets $6.80, 2 oz. morphine $6.50, 3 oz. sulfonal $4.20, 2 bottles alkalithia $1.80, 6 boxes seidlitz powders $1.50, 1 pint essence pepsin $1.80, prescriptions, etc. $27.62, per F. E. Robinson 66 47
6 ozs. arsenauro $6.75, 3 bottles Murdock's food $2.95, 2 bottles Lithia tablets 80 cts., 2 bottles alkalithia $1.70, 3 bottles peptonoids with creosote $3.75, 4 ozs. sulfonal $6, prescriptions, etc., $33.45 per Jackson & Co. 55 40

Total $1,296 20

APRIL.

60 doz. eggs $6.60, box oranges $2.75, 50 lbs. butter $13, per Ira J. Morse $22 35
4 ozs. morphine $10, 16 ozs. phenacatine $16, 10 ozs. sulfonal $13.50, 16 ozs. antikamnia $16, 1 doz. boxes seidlitz powders $2.40, 1000 ⅛ gr. morphine pills $2.25, 500 $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. strychnia pills 60 cts., 500 $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. hyoscine pills $1.50, 500 comp. cathartic pills 80 cts., 500 phenacetine and salol pills $7.50, 2 doz. bottles eff. Lithia tablets $8, 2 doz. vaseline $1.20, 2 lbs. aromatic spirits of ammonia $1.32, 1 lb. chloranodyne $3.50, boxing 25 cts., per J. J. Reithmann & Co., Denver 84 82
12½ lbs. peas $1.50, 12½ lbs. Alaska peas $1.50, 2 lbs. radish seed $1, ¼ lb. lettuce 20c., 1 lb. onion seed $1.75, ½ lb. cucumbers 30c, 1 lb. turnips 35c, 20 lbs. evergreen corn $2, ½ lb. carots 45c, 1 lb. parsnips 30c, 1 lb. spinach 15c, 1 lb. squash 60c, 50 lbs. red clover $6.25, per W. H. Roby & Co. 16 35
P. O. box rent to June 30 ..... 2 00
Repairing harness, per H. T. O'Brieu 80
Zinc for battery, per J. E. Jeanne 40
Freight on drugs, per D. & R. G. R'y 36
Repairing billiard cues, per M. A. Ege .. 70
1,000 lbs. flour $15, 300 lbs. G sugar $15, bbl. rolled oats $5, 112 lbs. salt $1.30, 3 cases O. F. Peaches $11.25, 3 cases O. F. pears $11.25, case Colo. toilet paper $5.50, 3 boxes D. B. soap $11.25, ½ bbl. Fam. mackerel $8.50, 163 lbs. hams $16.30, 36 lbs. Tri. codfish $3.60, ½ doz. 16-in dusters $2.25, ½ doz. whisk brooms 65c, 1 case gal. pie currants $5.25, box L. M. raisins $3.1 doz. Bicycle cards $1.25, 12 lbs. Climax $4.80, 12 lbs. Horseshoe $4.80, 5 lbs. Greenback $1.50, 5 lbs. Seal plug cut $2.90, 5 lbs. Durhaun $2.65, 5 lbs. Seal granulated $2.15, 10 lbs. G. B. cream tartar $4, per Shields-Morley Grocer Co. 139 15
30 doz. eggs $3.90, 50 lbs. butter $13, box oranges $3.50, 32½ lbs poultry $3.90, per Ira J, Morse 24 30
12 photos of library room, per Alfred Freeman 10 00
50 lbs. butter $12.50, 60 doz. eggs $7.80, box lemons $4.75, per Ira J. Morse 25 05
Stamps 2 00
110 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $24.50, keg medium pickles $1.50, case Ripley's catsup $4.50, 10 lbs. G. B. mustard $3.30, 2 lbs. nutmegs $1.50, per Shields-Morley Grocery Co. 35 30
18 lbs. fish $2.25, 43 lbs. turkeys $5.16, per Sanderson Bros 7 41
31,700 lbs. Franceville coal, per Binford Coal Co 39 62
Slippers for Charpentier $1.10, 2 suits underwear for Boyd $1.80, pair pants for Boyd $3, 12 pairs socks $1.15, shirt for Boyd $1, shoes for Liddell $2.25, socks 20c, suit of clothes for Call $12.50, hat for Call $3, per B. G. Robbius 26 00
18 lbs. fish $2.52, 30 lbs. poultry $3.30, per Sanderson Bros 5 82
60 doz. eggs $7.50, 23 lbs. rhubarb $1.15, 50 lbs. butter $12.50, box oranges $3.50, per Ira J. Morse 24 65
293 lbs. hay $1.75, 2 bales straw 80c, 1120 lbs. alfalfa $5.60, 960 lbs. bran $7.59, 555 lbs. corn $5, 556 lbs. oats $7.78, per A. & W. Hemenway 28 52

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

Tickets for 65 doz. cereal cakes, per Colorado Springs Cereal Food Co.	5 00
835 lbs. beef $60.87, 162 lbs. mutton $13.82, 158 lbs. veal $13.49, 50 gals. oil $5, per F. B. Healey	93 18
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell, $20, Frank Cahill $20, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $35, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merritt $20, Clara Colver $20 Lora Colver $20, Ella Duff $20, A. N. Mariner 50, M. Cummings $60, Dr. B. Tucker $32.50	585 80
2 bottles Murdock's food $1.70, ear drums (Hoddy) $6, 2 doz. Wyeth's malt, $6.60, ½ doz. maltine-cascara $5, 2 lbs. iodide potassium $6.50, 4 oz. arsenauro $4.25, 2 hypo needles 50c, prescriptions, etc. $45.50, per Jackson & Co.	76 05
5 lbs. elixir cascara-sagrada $4.50, 5 gals. sherry wine $13.75, 1 gal. alcohol $3, 2 lbs iodide potassium $6.40, ½ doz. liquid peptonoids $5, ½ gal. soap liniment $2.25, ¼ doz. alkalitha $2.70, 2 oz. aristol $4, prescriptions, etc. $21.60, per F. E. Robinson	63 20
	$1,318 83

MAY.

300 lbs. G sugar $14.70, 10 lbs. Greenback tobacco $3, per Shields-Morley Grocery Company	17 70
30 doz. eggs $3.60, 52 lbs. butter $11.96, box oranges $2.75, per Ira J. Morse	18 31
31 lbs. poultry $3.41, 18½ lbs fish $2.59, per J. T. Sanderson	6 00
810 lbs. potatoes $10.53, 52 lbs. onions $2.60, 55 lbs. cabbage $1.52, per J. T. Sanderson	14 65
½ lb. cucumber seed, per W. H. Roby	40
Repairing shoes for Conway, per J. W. Ayres	1 00
50 lbs. butter $11, 60 doz, eggs $6.60, box oranges $2.50, 25 lbs. rhubarb $1, per Ira J. Morse	21 10
100 lbs. Arbuckle coffee $23.50, 166 lbs. ham $18.26, 3 cases O. F. peaches $11.25, 3 cases O. F. pears $11.25, 1 case gal. currants $5.25, 56 lbs. crackers, $3.36, 3 cases gal. apples $11.25, 2 cases matches $2.70, 3 boxes D. B. soap $11.25, 100 lbs C sugar $4.50, 300 lbs. G sugar $14.25, 2 kegs med. pickles $3, 1 case Colo. toilet paper $5.50, 10 lbs. powdered borax $1.70, 1 gross Pilgrim toilet soap $5, 1 doz. brooms $3.50, 16 lbs. Newsboy $5.44, 5 lbs. Seal gran. $2.15, 5 lbs. Seal plug cut $2.90, 5 lbs. Durham $2.60, 5 lbs. Grenback $1.50, 2 boxes No. 3 cob pipes $2.50, per Shields-Morley Grocery Company	152 61
34½ lbs. poultry $3.80, 17¼ lbs. fish $2.45, per J. T. Sanderson	6 25
Messenger, per W. U. T. Co	35
50 lbs. butter $11, 60 doz. eggs $6.60, straw berries $1 75, per Ira J. Morse	19 35
33 lbs. poultry $3.63, 17 lbs. fish $2.35, per J. T. Sanderson	5 98
Stamps	2 00
Shoes for Blakeslee, per Oppenheim Bros.	2 25
1 lb. onion seed $1.50, 10 lbs. peas $1, per W. H. Roby	2 50
54 lbs. butter $11.34, 30 doz. eggs $3.30, box oranges $3.75, 12 doz. onions $1 per Ira J. Morse	19 39
817 lbs. potatoes $11.44, 41 lbs. turkeys $5.13, per J. T. Sanderson	16 57
Shoes $2.50, pants $3.50, hat $2 for Farquhar, shoes for Lillis $2.25, suit of clothes $12.50, 2 shirts $1.50, hat $1.75 for Kenna, shoes for Smith $2.50, 2 shirts for Sandy $1.75, 2 suits underwear for Blakeslee $4, per B. G. Robbins	34 24
1,935 lbs. alfalfa $10.65, 967 lbs. bran $10.64, 542 lbs. hay $395, per A. & W. Hemenway	25 24
Salaries—W. C. Schumau $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Frank Cahill $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, Pinkney King $30, John King $30, Annie Colbert $35, Lizzie Kent $25, Frankie Canaga $20, Ella Merriti $20, Minnie Palmer $20, Ella Duff $20, A. N. Mariner $50, Melissa Lantz $20, M. Cummings $60, Dr. Beverley Tucker $30.50	583 80
154 lbs. veal $12.41, 1,033 lbs. beef $77.97, 303 lbs. muttou $24.62, 50 gals. oil $5, per F. B. Healey	120 00
2 pairs socks for Blakeslee $1, 4 doz. thread $1.60, 4 cards buttons 50c, 6 papers needles 30c. per Giddings Bros. & Bent	3.40
Hypo syringe $3.50, 2 lbs. chloroform liniment $1.75, 3 bottles Fellows' syrup $3.75, prescriptions, etc. $21.95, per F. E. Robinson	30 95
1 gal. beef, iron and wine $4.50, 1 oz. arsenauro $1.15, 56 qts. Manitou $5.85, 1 gal. alcohol $3, 3 pts. wine of creosote $3.50, 1,000 powder papers 60c, 2 hypo needles 50c, 5 lbs. Rochelle salts $1.75, 5 gals. whisky $16.75, 1 doz. Wyeth's malt $3.30, prescriptious, etc. $22.05, per Jackson & Co.	62 95
3,775 lbs. ice, per Civill & White	15.10
Total	$1,182 10

JUNE.

50 lbs. butter $10.50, 10 bunches onions $1, 20 lbs. beans 80c, 32½ lbs. poultry $3.58, per Ira J. Morse	$15 88
Extracting teeth for A. P. Sutton, per W. K. Sinton	2 00
Shoeing horse, per P. Jones	2 00
Advertising, per Gazette Printing Co.	30
box oranges $3.75, ½ box lemons $2.50 30 doz. eggs $3.30, 25 lbs. butter $5.25, per Ira J. Morse	20 79
Repairing atomizer, per D. Ashby	25
30 doz. eggs $3.60, 50 lbs. butter $10, 10 doz. onions $1, 1 crate strawberries $3, per Ira J. Morse	17 60

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

Messenger, per W. U. T. Co	50
1000 lbs. flour $15.50, 200 lbs. corn meal $2.40, 148 lbs. hams $15.54. 16 lbs. Newsboy $5.44, 12 lbs. Climax $4.80, 51 lbs. No. 1 gunpowder tea $17.85, 27 lbs. crackers $1.62, 10 lbs. powdered borax $1.75, 1 bbl. rolled oats $5, 200 lbs. G sugar $9.30, 1 case gal. gooseberries $4.25, 2 lbs. shaving soap 40c, ½ bbl. family mackerel $8.50, 1 doz. lead pencils 30c, per Shields-Morley Gro. Co	92 65
235 lbs. potatoes $5.29, 20 lbs. rhubarb 70c,	
551 lbs. potatoes $11.02, 52 lbs. cabbage $1.43, per Ira J. Morse	12 45
31 lbs. poultry $3.41, 19 lbs. fish $2.66, per J. T. Sanderson	6 07
39 doz. eggs $3.60, 50 lbs. butter $10, case strawberries $2.50, 15 lbs. asparagus $1.05, per Ira J. Morse	17 15
32½ lbs. poultry $3.58, 19 lbs. fish $2.66, case strawberries $2.75, per J. T. Sanderson	8 99
12,500 lbs. lump coal, per Binford Coal Co.	29 10
Express on "Inland Printer," per U. S. Exp. Co	2 10
Repairing shoes for Lillis, per J. W. Ayres	1 00
587 lbs. potatoes $9.39, 3½ doz. turnips $1, 30 doz. eggs $3.90, 25 lbs. butter $5, case strawberries $2.50, per Ira J. Morse	21 79
Stamps	2 00
120 sheets fools cap, per Q. J. Wellington	1 00
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Clarence Phillips $40, John King $30, Pinkuey King $30, A. N. Mariner $43,35, Lizzie Kent $25, Annie Colbert $35, Lou Griffin $15.35, Ella Merritt $20, Laura Jackman $17.65, Ella Duff $20, Dr. Beverley Tucker $27.50, M. Cummings $20, Frankie Canaga $3.35	500 50
Cereal food, per Colorado Springs Cereal Food Co	5 40
777 lbs. beef $61.75, 296 lbs. veal $23 54, 268 lbs. mutton $24.43, 85 gal. oil $7.25, per F. B. Healey	116 97
Suit for McDonald $12.50, pants for Dallas $3, hat for Morris 35c, hat for McDonald $1.25, suit for Wilson $13.50, 2 doz. handkerchiefs $1.50, 1 doz. collars $1, 6 white shirts $3, per B. G. Robbins	36 10
32 lbs. poultry $3.52, case strawberries $2.50, 15 lbs. fish $1.95, per J. T. Sanderson	7 97
2 bottles Fellows' syrup $2.50, 3 bottles Success Alteranus $5·25, 500 Laely Webster pills $2, prescriptions, etc. $22.85, per F. E. Robinson	32 60
Water rent to January 1, '95, per Austin Bluff Land and Water Co.	50 00
7,325 lbs. ice, per Civill and White	29 30
½ doz. maltine-cascara $5, 1 doz. Wyeth's malt $3.30, 4 oz. arsenamo $4.25, 4⅞ gals. whisky $16.35, ½ doz. Fellows' syrup $6.50, prescriptions, etc. $22.15, per Jackson & Co.	57 55
	$1,090 01

SUMMARY.

May	$ 1,294 22
June	1,356 92
July	1,287 31
August	1,213 94
September	1,386 88
October	1,779 70
November	1,555 85
December	1,296 90
January	1,446 30
February	1,247 35
March	1,296 20
April	1,318 83
May	1,182 10
June	1,090 01
Total	$18,752 51

It will be seen by the above itemized statement that there has been a total of $18,752.51 expended for maintenance during the fourteen months. In order to give you a better idea of the articles that enter into the cost of maintenance I have separated the various items into departments, as follows:

Axle oil	$ 55
Brooms, brushes, etc	27 95
Bluiug	3 75
Borax	3 45
Clothing	495 83
Cleaning cesspool	84 00
Carpet tacks	80
Coal	891 69
Cylinder oil, packing, etc	2 25
Cards	1 25
Dry goods	98 12
Dentistry	10 50
Drugs	1,988 59
Food supplies	5,386 98
Faucets	25
Fly paper	4 00
Glassware	34 00
Hack hire (inmates)	2 00
Ice	233 39
Live stock—maintenance	457 12
Messenger service	7 65
Matches	9 45
Oil	111 91
Oilcloth	3 00
Occulist and aurist	5 00
Postoffice box rent	6 00
Furniture polish	3 00
Photographing library	10 00
Repairs, miscellaneous	8 75
Repairing shoes	10 50
Rope, twine, etc	70
Seed, garden	20 88
Starch	10 08
Soap	114 55
Stamps	28 00
Salaries	8,154 85
Stationery, printing, etc	58 81
Spectacles	6 00

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

Shoeing horse	10 00
Toilet paper	34 50
Tobacco	232 41
Water tax	150 00
Washing powder	27 50
Wicks	40
Expressage	2 10
Total	$18,752 51

An invoice on June 30 shows the following stock on hand:

Tobacco	$18 00
Potatoes	8 00
Starch	2 80
Canned goods	55 00
Codfish	1 80
Eggs	1 00
Matches	2 50
Spices	7 00
Raisins	1 00
Macaroni	1 00
Flour	7 00
Feed	12 00
Hops	1 00
Rice	1 25
Oil	4 50
Fish	7 00
Tea	13 00
Soap powder	6 50
Crackers	1 75
Drugs	225 00
Bluing	2 00
Coffee	8 00
Sugar	4 00
Meal	2 00
Beans	1 00
Candles	5 00
Stationery	12 00
Coal	40 00
Meats	6 00
Sapolio	50
Molasses	1 50
Extracts	2 00
Soda	1 00
Butter	7 50
Toilet paper	5 50
Vinegar	1 50
Dry goods	20 00
Corn starch	1 75
Lard	25 00
Baking powder	6 00
Tapioca	1 00
Salt	75
Oatmeal	6 00
Brooms, etc	9 00
Soap	12 00
Catsup	2 00
Cereal	3 50
Water tax	50 00
Live stock	190 00
Poultry	30 00
Total	$833 60

Stock on hand May 1, 1893	$ 1,417 40
Expended since	18,752 51
	$20,169 91
Stock on hand June 30, 1894	833 60
Cost of maintenance	$19,336 31

During the 14 months we have received various sums in exchange for supplies, etc., as follows:

May	24. Sale of tobacco	$ 35
June	10. Sale of merchandise to employes	3 20
	10. Cash from Dailey, acc't Massey Bros	20
July	1. Sale of calf	8 00
	8. Sale of calf	6 72
	10. Board of boy, per Annie Finn	9 00
	15. Sale of merchandise to employes	2 50
Aug.	12. Sale of merchandise to employes	1 00
	16. Sale of calf	6 00
Sept.	18. Sale of merchandise to employes	2 00
Nov.	15. Sale of merchandise to employes	3 10
Dec.	15. Sale of merchandise to employes	1 15
Mch.	17. Sale of merchandise to employes	3 20
June	15. Sale of merchandise to employes	5 00
Total		$51 42

By charging this sum against the maiutenance account it leaves $19,284.89 as the net cost of maintenance for 14 months.

Have also forwarded cash to the following amounts:

May	3. By cash taken from J. W. Howard	$ 1 45
	22. By cash taken from W.W. Cockell	9 80
July	8. By rebate from H. T. G. & F. Co.	10 00
	26. By cash from Henry Lee	2 00
Aug.	29. By rebate of freight on pool table, per W. L. Hall	3 75
Sept.	19. By cash taken from F. D. Swing	4 00
	23. By cash taken from G. W. Lutes	3 00
Oct.	29. By cash taken from C. C. Kellogg	15
Nov.	30. By cash taken from Jas. Browell	35
Jan.	22. By cash taken from P. Murphy	1 60
Feb.	15. By cash taken from F. L. Shermau	5 75
Mch.	23. By cash taken from E. H. Crossman	2 80
April	7. By sale of brick and stone, per W. B. Perkins	30 00
		$90 15
Less cost of money order		20
Total		$89 95

The monthly average of inmates has been as follows:

May	31
June	31
July	32½
August	30½
September	32
October	32½
November	33
December	33
January	35½
February	36
March	35
April	32½
May	30½
June	27½

Average per month for 14 months, 32½.

MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

Net cost of maintenance	$19,284 89
Average cost per month	1,377 49
Average cost per inmate	42 38

The ratio of cost could have been lowered still further, but in keeping the crockery, sheetings, etc., up to a certain standard the expense has been charged to the maintenance account, instead of to the furnishings account. But charging to either account does not affect the total amount expended.

During the months of February and March, with an average of 35½ inmates, the average cost was $39.27; this, too, with the expense of heating the building. But during the month of June, with the heat cut off and only 27½ inmates, the ratio of cost was $41.64. This demonstrates the fact that the home should have more inmates to test the economical running of the institution. We have not as yet had a fair test. It would not cost any more to heat the building when fully occupied than it would with only a dozen inmates. Another item is the salary list. While we require a certain force to handle the building and keep it in good condition, yet the salary list would not be increased to a very great extent if the home were occupied by double the present number of inmates. In connection with the salary list it may be said that the wages of certaiu employes were raised last summer to meet the prices caused by the increased demand for domestics in the city. But since last winter the sum has been gradually reduced, until it has now almost reached the minimum. Thus, with the salary list and coal supply amounting to almost half the past and present cost of maintenance, it can be understood that if these two items were distributed over a larger number of people it would materially decrease the average cost per inmate.

The institution, when filled with the present class of inmates, should be maintained at an average cost of about $8 per week, or probably a little less. This, considering the location and supplies furnished, would make a most favorable showing with almost any institution conducted as a semi-hospital.

The following will give you an idea as to the food supply. Meals served:

MONTH.	In Rooms.	At Tables.	To Employes.	To Visitors.
May	663	1515	1263	33
June	716	2467	1766	6
July	740	2193	1495	16
August	758	2022	1477	6
September	789	1992	1491	3
October	787	2158	1581	2
November	637	2188	1530	3
December	805	2325	1581	4
January	1010	2286	1488	7
February	742	2253	1344	1
March	776	2429	1488	16
April	656	2259	1440	1
May	654	2179	1488	16
June	607	1815	1350	8
Total	10,340	30,081	20,782	122

Meals served in rooms	10,340	
" " at tables	30,081	40,421
" " to employes		20,782
" " to visitors		122
Total		61,325

Table supplies on hand May 1, '93	$ 472 50
Purchased since	5,386 98
	$5,859 48
Table supplies on hand June 30, '94	186,30
Net cost of table for 14 months	$5,673 18
Average cost per meal	9¼ cts.

This is a reduction of 2.35c per meal from the record of first ten months, and has been brought about principally through our own efforts at production. The estimated value of products, including live stock, vegetables and poultry, has been about $1,600, one-half of which can be counted as a clear saving to the home. With but few exceptions we produce our own fresh vegetables duriug the summer months

The quality and quantity of food furnished has been good and substantially as follows:

Breakfast—Meat, potatoes, oatmeal, bread and butter, tea and coffee, eggs if desired.

Dinner—Meat, three varieties of vegetables bread and butter, tea and coffee and dessert.

Supper—Meat, potatoes, bread and butter, tea and coffee, cake and fruit.

The meat supply consists of beef, pork, mutton, veal, ham, bacon, fresh and salt fish and poultry.

Good, fresh milk is furnished to all invalids, as required, aud in goodly quantities to the balance.

Following is a full list of iumates admitted to date, their former resideuce, age when admitted, years of devotiou to the union, disease and date of death, discharge, expulsion or voluntary vacation:

NAME.	Recommended by	Date of admission.	Years in Union.	Age when admitted.	Disease.	Remarks.
Wm. B. Eckert	Philadelphia	June 4, '92	51	74	Superannuate	
Frank Gibson	Indianapolis	July 26, '92	5	27	Consumption	Discharged March 1, '93.
A. P. Blakeslee	St. Louis	Aug. 5, '92	7¾	74	Superannuated	
Wm. F. Russell	Chicago	Aug. 5, '92	22	42	Paralysis	Died Dec. 7, '92.
W. E. Sides	Indianapolis	Aug. 6, '92	8	29	Consumption	Vacated March 4, '93.
James Browell	Indianapolis	Aug. 8, '92	14	34	Consumption	Died Nov. 30, '93.
Henry Lee	Chicago	Aug. 11, '92	52	73	Superannuated	Died July 24, '93.
John H. Moore	Chicago	Aug. 16, '92	2	39	Bright's disease	Vacated May 14, '93.
Chas. T. Jordan	Denver	Aug. 17, '92	2	20	Consumption	Died April 14, '93.
E. G. Alexander	Galveston	Aug. 17, '92	15	41	Consumption	Died January 1, '93.
V. T. McIver	St. Louis	Aug. 18, '92	2½	32	Consumption	Vacated May 1, '93.
W. E. Call	Savannah	Aug. 20, '92	17	35	Consumption	Discharged April 25, '94.
Geo. W. Hall	Houston	Aug. 25, '92	27	49	Consumption	Vacated April 4, '93.
Wm. McFarlane	New York	Aug. 27, '92	4	21	Consumption	Vacated May 28, '93.
John Lillis	Louisville	Sept. 4, '92	31	54	Blind	
R. E. Farquhar	Chattanooga	Sept. 10, '92	5	38	Paralysis	Vacated May 7, '94.
John Masterson	New York	Sept. 13, '92	15	36	Consumption	Died Sept. 14, '92.
W. H. Hauck	New Orleans	Sept. 16, '92	36	58	Defective sight	Expelled Aug. 15, '93.
G. W. Lutes	Denver	Sept. 22, '92	29	52	Consumption	Died Sept. 23, '93.
B. C. Sanford	Denver	Sept. 23, '92	8	62	Nerv. prostr'ion	Died May 31, '93.
S. P. Swartz	Arkansas City	Oct. 6, '92	6	26	Consumption	Died Nov. 14, '93.
Wm. S. Polar	Saratoga Sp'gs	Oct. 16, '92	4	33	Consumption	Died January 19, '93.
W. O. White	Pueblo	Oct. 19, '92	7	32	Consumption	Died March 3, '94.
Emile L. Doerr	N. Y. No. 1	Oct. 23, '92	6	34	Consumption	Died Nov. 18, '92.
E. N. Littlefield	Boston	Oct. 23, '92	2½	22	Consumption	Discharged Mch. 10, '93.
C. H. Lee	San Francisco	Nov. 2, '92	4	40	Blind	
E. R. Callahan	Indianapolis	Nov. 12, '92	6	26	Consumption	Discharged June 1, '93.
Geo. B. Matthewson	New York	Nov. 22, '92	27	45	Consumption	Died Jan. 13, '93.
J. K. Hamill	Los Angeles	Nov. 22, '92	10	34	Consumption	Died Nov. 28, '92.
C. E. Armstrong	Denver	Nov. 26, '92	6	24	Consumption	Died May 9, '93.
L. C. Reynolds	Sacramento	Nov. 27, '92	25	66	Superannuated	Vacated Jan. 3, '93.
E. H. Crossman	St. Paul	Dec. 9, '92	1½	45	Consumption	Died March 23, '94.
W. W. Cockell	Chicago	Dec. 14, '92	21	57	Paralysis	Died May 21, '93.
Thos. D. Sandy	Washington	Dec. 18, '92	41	61	General debility	
W. A. Ray	Denver	Dec. 27, '92	4	21	Consumption	Discharged Feb. 18, '93.
Stephen Charpentier	St. Louis	Dec. 29, '92	6½	40	Paralysis	
Daniel Cammack	New York	Jan. 2, '93	9	32	Consumption	Vacated April 29, '93.
Fremont Smith	Indianapolis	Jan. 9, '93	11	45	Spinal disease	
Wm. H. Dumas	New Orleans	Jan. 23, '93	40	72	Superannuated	
Morris Callahan	Denver	Jan. 31, '93	10	30	Consumption	Died March 2, '93.
Thomas Devitt	New York	Feb. 2, '93	35	60	Nervousness	Died Dec. 13, '93.
Thomas Kenna	Kansas City	Feb. 28, '93	30	58	Heart disease	
Patrick Murphy	Columbus	Mch. 2, '93	18	37	Consumption	Died Jan. 22, '94.
J. J. Lackey	Denver	Mch. 8, '93	16	37	Consumption	Vacated June 2, '93.
E. E. Saunders	Colo. Springs	Mch. 17, '93	1	29	Consumption	Vacated June 30, '93.
L. G. Ashley	Grand Forks	Apr. 1, '93	8	29	Epilepsy	Discharged Nov. 24, '93.
Jos. B. Conway	Detroit	Apr. 12, '93	20	46	Tabes dorsalis	
J. W. Howard	Lansing	Apr. 18, '93	20	40	Consumption	Died May 2, '93.
John C. Foley	Omaha	Apr. 19, '93	22½	43	Chorea	Expelled March 10, '94.
W. J. Messerve	San Francisco	Apr. 29, '93	34	67	Superannuated	
W. H. Hoddy	Richmond	May 13, '93	33	63	Intest'al catarrh	Expelled May 27, '94.
Henry Watson	Denver	May 22, '93	12	33	Consumption	Died July 26, '93.
C. C. Kellogg	Cleveland	May 25, '93	10	31	Consumption	Died Oct. 19, '93.
M. A. Miller	Topeka	May 27, '93	7	40	Consumption	Expelled Sept. 25, '93.
D. D. Coe	Grand Rapids	June 8, '93	42	68	Nervousness	
Rowland Hill	Detroit	June 10, '93	32	53	Locom'r ataxia	
Wm. J. Myles	New York	June 13, '93	43	73	Superannuated	
A. S. Kelley	Bradford	June 24, '93	6	28	Consumption	Vacated Aug. 21, '93.
John Butler	New York	July 4, '93	27	57	Chronic cystitis	Expelled Jan. 15, '94.
Jas. W. Snider	Toledo	July 12, '93	2	25	Consumption	Vacated July 19, '93.
F. L. Price	Pueblo	July 12, '93	4	26	Consumption	Vacated July 17, '93.
E. H. Morris	Mobile	July 15, '93	20	46	Paralysis	
John McCormick	San Francisco	Aug. 13, '93	32	56	Sensory paraly's	
J. H. Weisbrod	Des Moines	Aug. 24, '93	11	38	Spinal trouble	Vacated June 6, '94.
Felix L. Seward	Springfield, O.	Sept. 2, '93	10	32	Consumption	Discharged Dec. 13, '93.
F. D. Swing	Washington	Sept. 11, '93	31	51	Consumption	Died Sept. 18, '93.
A. D. Martin	Sacramento	Sept. 17, '93	40	63	Superannuated	
T. R. Skinner	St. Louis	Sept. 28, '93	36	57	Chronic rheu'sm	
G. M. Sutton	New Albany	Oct. 14, '93	14	43	Paralysis	Expelled March 10, '94.
Andrew Liddell	St. Paul	Oct. 28, '93	7	28	Multiple neuritis	Expelled April 7, '94.
J. R. Wilson	Salt Lake	Dec. 1, '93	33	55	Rheumatism	
Vincent Goodson	Pittsburgh	Dec. 8, '93	50	74	Superannuated	
Robert C. Boyd	Chicago	Dec. 11, '93	16	44	General debility	Expelled April 7, '94.
Jos. A. Dallas	Boston	Dec. 15, '93	24	46	Consumption	Vacated June 13, '94.
Richard Collins	San Antonio	Dec. 24, '93	13	39	General debility	Expelled June 20, '94.
F. L. Sherman	Omaha	Jan. 1, '94	21	38	Consumption	Died Feb. 15, '94
Jesse L. Garrett	Washington	Jan. 3, '94	40	69	Rheumatism	Expelled April 10, '94
A. P. Sutton	Washington	Jan. 20, '94	6	27	Consumption	
W. P. Bittman	Boston	Feb. 3, '94	28	60	Consumption	Vacated May 15, '94.
*Frank McDonald	Elmira	Feb. 8, '94	17	37	Consumption	Vacated June 23, '94
John Brophy	New York	Mch. 8, '94	14	33⅔	Consumption	
*F. P. Smith	Chicago	Mch. 17, '94	2½	23½	Consumption	Vacated June 23, '94.
W. F. Lehman	New York	Mch. 25, '94	5	24	Consumption	
R. McCollum	New York	May 10, '94	29	60	General debility	Expelled June 28, '94.
F. X. Gauch	Colo. Springs	May 12, '94	10	33	Consumption	Vacated May 15, '94.
John Lockhart	Detroit	May 28, '94	30	62	Tabes dorsalis	
Wm. R. Wade	Chicago	June 11, '94	34	56	Neurasthenia	

*Vacated to avoid expulsion.

ADMITTED PENDING APPROVAL. EXPENSES GUARANTEED.

E. L. Peebles	San Diego	Jan. 14, '93	3	27½	Consumption	Vacated Feb. 1, '93.
Walter E. Smith	Arkansas City	Mch. 15, '93	⅔	25	Consumption	Died March 20, '93.

There has been considerable improvement as regards the severity of the cases admitted to the home during the past year. The institution at this time does not contain such extremely distressing cases noticeable the first year of its existence.

Twenty-six deaths have occurred in the home since its opening, the various causes being as follows: Nervous prostration 1, infirmities of old age 1, paralysis 1, pneumonia 1, apoplexy 1, heart failure 1, consumption 20.

Of the 37 men admitted since May 1, 1893, 4 have died, 1 has been discharged in good condition, 4 have considered themselves able to resume work, 2 vacated upon recommendation of physician, 1 vacated because he could not obtain relief, 9 have been expelled for drunkenness or disorderly conduct, 2 vacated to avoid expulsion and 14 yet remain in the home.

The total number admitted to date has been 89. Forty-nine of these were afflicted with consumption—10 in the first stage and 39 in the second or third stages. Of the ten in the incipient stages of the disease each and everyone has progressed favorably under the treatment of the home, and so far all have been discharged in good condition.

Considering that consumption is the disease mostly treated in the home, too much care can not be exercised by local unions in recommending those to whom the greatest good can be done as against those who would not be benefited by a removal to this altitude.

Coming, as many have, in the very last stages of the disease, scarcely able to survive the fatigue of the journey, or to breathe in this high altitude, they were almost invariably doomed to disappointment. The climate of Colorado offers great inducements to those suffering from consumption, but the membership should realize that, notwithstanding our pure air and almost perpetual sunshine, we cannot supply new lung tissue. While occasionally one in the advanced stages of consumption may recover a fair degree of health, yet the vast majority are doomed to disappointment. It should be strongly impressed upon the minds of the membership that to receive the greatest benefits from climatic treatment, cases of tuberculosis should be sent to the home while yet in their incipiency. These cases should seek a change of climate as a first resort and not as a "last resort"—after all other experiments have been tried and found wanting. If local unions will send only such cases of consumption here as will receive the greatest benefit the home will be able to receive and discharge a great number of those threatened with this dreadful malady. But in cases where the destruction of lung tissue has already occurred to such an extent as to almost preclude any possible hope of recovery, it is neither just nor humane for eastern physicians and local unions to start people on a long and tiresome journey—to die within a short time after arriving here.

Since the superintendent was given the power to regulate the internal affairs of the home there have been eleven expulsions and two vacations to avoid expulsion—all due to drunkenness or disorderly conduct. While the expulsion of a member from the home is a disagreeable task and may, to some, appear to be a rather harsh measure, yet the system was only inaugurated after moral suasion proved a failure, and, according to my construction, the method is entirely in keeping with the objects of the constitution.

The institution cannot well afford to treat or care for men who will not take sufficient interest in themselves to advance their own welfare. It is to be hoped that local unions will inquire more thoroughly into the habits of applicants before recommending them for admission to the home. As at present conducted it is almost useless to send men here who are unable to control their appetite for liquor, for they generally fall by the wayside, and it only adds to the humiliating record being made by the home in the large number of expulsions for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The most effective way to prevent drunkenness in the home is to refuse admittance to that class of applicants likely to be expelled for improper conduct. The expulsions were all made without prejudice, and, on account of the remoteness of the institution, each man was granted the full amount allowed regular departures.

Of the thirteen vacations caused by the excessive use of liquors six had progressed so favorably under the treatment accorded them as to render them able to work, but the home was robbed of the credit pertaining thereto by their being released for drunkenness.

There has been, is now, and always will be, a certain degree of discontent in the home. But considerable of this can be overlooked when we contrast the active and varied life led by printers with the quiet, monotonous life surrounding the home. There are a few still dissatisfied with the accommodations, but the larger portion of the inmates appreciate the home and are satisfied with the treatment and accommodations. The home as it is is certainly a good haven of refuge for those so incapacitated by disease or the infirmities of old age as to prevent them from earning a livelihood.

The food supplied is good and in liberal quantities; the clothing is of a good quality; tobacco is furnished in quantities to suit the man; the employes are kind and attentive; the nursing and medical attendance are good; the bedding is first-class and well looked after; the home is kept neat and clean at all times; the addition of a pool table affords amusement to those so inclined, and the opening and setting up of the library affords ample reading to all those desiring to pass the time in this manner. Whether or not a man can content himself under these conditions depends a great deal upon his own disposition.

The only disagreeable features about the home are the barren surroundings and the almost continual high winds. The latter, to a great extent, keep the invalids indoors.

The home grounds can be greatly improved by obtaining an increased water supply and the planting of about 1,000 trees. Owing to the condition of affairs these two items have not been agitated, but I would recommend them to the board for consideration.

The visiting physician has intimated that he would prefer a stated salary for his services. All things considered, this would appear to be the best policy, and the matter is also recommended to the board for consideration.

During the past year a pool table was donated to the home by the local unions, and the gift was greatly appreciated by those able to enjoy the game.

The library room is the most attractive feature, there being about 1,200 first-class volumes and about 300 volumes of minor note. It is certainly a very fine collection of books and reflects great credit upon the committee having the matter in charge. The library belonging to Chicago Union No. 16 was also kindly donated to the home. About thirty-five newspapers are kept on file, but the home should receive more of the prominent papers and periodicals of the country. The inmates alternate in caring for the library and papers and are greatly pleased over this valuable acquisition to the home.

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Lining ice box, per C. E. Durkee	$ 6 40
Fire Escapes—5 balconies and ladders $235, 2 ladders on rear porch $25, per Hassett-Talcott Foundry Co	260 00
109 window screens $136.25, 3 screen doors $13.50, 2 front door screens $10, oak threshold 50c, 22 ft. 1¼ stops 22c, 14 hours with architect $5.40, nails 15c, partitions for urinals (3 floors) $40.50, 2 hours work on ice chest 80c, 2 locks $2, 2 hasps and screws 40c, 2 hours time 80c, per Dannevik & Curry	210 52
Two 2-inch hose reducers $6, 5 lbs. rubber packing for furnace $3.50, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	9 50
Transportation of W. C. Schuman to and from convention $37.50, meals en route $5, seven days' expenses in Chicago $11	53 50

BUILDING ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

Expenses of W. C. Schuman to Denver, per request of W. B. Prescott	$ 5 00
395 lbs. barbed wire, per C. E. Durkee	12 84
Repairing ice box, per C. E. Durkee	2 00
5 hours' time with architect, per A B Curry	2 00
80 ft. Jack chain $2, 8 staples 15c, weight 30c, 4 hooks 40c, 7 pulleys $1.40, 2 sets fire linings $12.50, 12 hours for Boyle $6, brick work (Goshen) $23.90, 2 hours for Boyle $1, car fare 20c, repairing boiler doors and fronts $9.85, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	57 70
120 stakes for trees, per Newton Lumber Co	4 25
Repairing hydrants $7.30, cleaning bath waste $5.40, repairing urinals $3.45, repairing fire plug $2.40, making pump connection with barrel (night work) $19.85, new range boiler for laundry $25.60, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	64 00
475 hours labor digging trench and pool 15 x 18 $118.75, sharpening picks $3, 36 hours of plumber $18, 200 ft. 6-inch sewer pipe $50, 1000 ft. 2-inch plank for cover $16, 980 lbs. steel rails for top $14.70, transferring material $2, 100 lbs. cement $2, 714 ft. stone wall (Russell) $121.38, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	345 83
1¼-inch T 20c, 4 hours fitter and helper $3.40, 9 lbs. 1½-inch pipe 90c, 3 lbs. solder $1.05, 8 hours plumber $4.80, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	10 35
10 days with team hauling rubbish, per Union Ice & Coal Co	45 00
Plastering lower room (fourth story), per G. H. Iles	5 00
2 sheets zinc $4.20, 15 lbs. rope $2.70, 7 lbs. nails 35c, per C. E. Durkee	7 25
1½ hours' time cutting gaskets 75c, 2 lbs. plumbago packing $2.40, 2¾ lbs. rubber packing 70c, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	3 85
Screen door, per Roberts & Bishoff	5 00
75 trees, per L. T. Fisher	48 75
	$1,158 74

The sum of $1,158.74 was expended on the building and grounds in addition to the appropriation made by the last convention, as follows:

Fire escapes	$ 260 00
Window and door screens	157 95
Overhauling boilers	57 70
Laundry boiler and pump connection	64 00
New cesspool	345 83
Clearing away rubbish	45 00
Seventy-five trees	48 75
Partitions for urinals	40 50
Miscellaneous items mentioned above	139 01
Total	$1,158 74

The only expenditure of importance made without consent of committees was the building of a new cesspool. The old one filled and $84 was expended in trying to clean it, but the effort was useless. The soil is such that it will not readily absorb the contents of the pool. The matter had to be attended to hastily and was done without consulting the board.

FURNISHINGS.

Clothes basket $1.25, granite kettle 45c, 2 5-gal. milk cans $5, 14 lbs zinc $2.10, milk pail $1.25, milk dipper 50c, per C. E. Durkee	$10 55
Cultivator, per G. S. Barnes & Son	7 00
1 table (3x5) $6.50, register staud $6, staining tables $3, 3 clothes props 60c, per Dannevik & Curry	16 10
1-gal. pail 50c, bake pan 60c, short center for range 80c, coffee pot 50c, egg poacher 90c, 8-foot step ladder $4, per C E. Durkee	7 30
Scraper for boiler, per D. McPherson	75
Lemon squeezer 35c, 2¼ lbs. rope 45c, 2 garden hoes $1, file 35c, coffee pot 50c, granite kettle $2.75, tin dipper 25c, quart measure 25c, skimmer 15c, 2 granite spoons 60c, pair scales $3.25, 1 Jennings bit 75c, 2 dish pans $1.45, 1 tin kettle 50c, per C. E. Durkee	12 60
Freight on pool table, per D. & R. G. Ry.	3 75
Transferring books and tables, per Wm. Lennox	3 75
Setting billiard table $4, tacks and nails 15c, cutting down dining tables $6.40, making new table $3.60, per Dannevik & Curry	14 15
1 waste basket $1.25, lamps $12, per Fairley Bros	13 25
1 wheelbarrow $2.75, 1 file 35c, per C. E. Durkee	3 10
Singletree, per J. Schneider	1 25
Repairing chair 50c, reseating two rockers $2.50, repairing lounge $1, 1 commode $5, per Fairley Bros	9 00
2 indexed books for library, per Q. J. Wellington	4 00
Pair clippers $2.50, 6 cake pans 60c, coffee boiler $1.25, 2 long and 1 short centers for range $6.20, per C. E. Durkee	10 55
Repairing wagon, per Jacob Schmitt	2 25
Surcingle 50c, blanket $3.50, brush $1.50, comb 35c, neck strap $1.25, halter $1.50, per H. T. O'Brien	8 60
1 cullender 35c, 1 plow $11, per G. S. Barnes & Son	11 35
1 sieve 35c, singletree 75c, pair shears $1.35, soot cleaner 25c, poker 75c, Russian bake pan $1.75, 1 hay knife $1.25, per C. E. Durkee	6 45
Transferring books, per Wm. Lennox	75
Copying book, per Q. J. Wellington	1 85
2 milk cans $2.70, new bottom in cans 50c, sifter 35c, per C. E. Durkee	3 55
2 3-gal. milk cans $4, 1 coffee pot 65c, 1 hitching chain 60c, per C. E. Durkee	5 25
Carpet sweeper, per Fairley Bros	3 00
2 doz. combs, per Giddings Bros. & Bent	2 47
Clothes basket $1, 6 candlesticks 90c, per C. E. Durkee	1 90
1 2x15 inch brass hose pipe $3.50, 1 2½x24 inch brass hose pipe $5, per E. S. Bumstead & Co.	8 50

FURNISHINGS.—*Continued.*

12 No. 2 fire extinguishers $90, 3 No. 3 extinguishers $67.50, 12 No. 2 charges $3, 6 No. 3 charges $2.25, pump, wrench and funnel $2.50, per Miller Chemical Engine Co.	$615 25
Freight on extinguishers, per A., T. & S. Fe R'y	12 40
Transferring extinguishers, per Colo. Springs Transfer Co.	2 00
Wash boiler $2.25, 2 stew pans $2.25, teapot $1, skimmer 10c, ladle 35c, 2 granite pudding pans $1.20, 12 rubber washers 10c, per C. E. Durkee	7 25
4 library tables $20, 6 picture books 15c, wire 25c, per Fairley Bros.	20 40
1 plane 85c, repairing boiler 40c, tinware 25c, step-ladder $2, per C. E. Durkee	3 50
100 ft. garden hose, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	11 00
2 doz. cups and saucers $3, 2 doz. sauce dishes 90c, repairing two redwood chairs 75c, iron plate for chairs 50c, repairing lounge 25c, drayage 50c, 1 4-gallon jar 60c, per Fairley Bros	6 50
Slop jar $1, coffee boiler $1, coffee pot 35c, milk pans 60c, sifter 25c, lemon squeezer 35c, 2 tin pails $1.50, 1 garden cultivator $8, 2 shovels $2, per C. E. Durkee	15 05
300 yds. corrugated rubber matting, 27 inches wide, per Chicago Rubber and Mill Supply Co	318 75
Freight on rubber, per A., T. & S. Fe R'y.	37 60
Transferring rubber, per Wm. Lennox.	1 00
Tea kettle $1.70, currycomb 25c, repairing steamer 25c, padlock 50c, hasp 15c, 2 hoes $1.20, per C. E. Durkee	4 05
65 brass stair rods, with screw eyes, per Colorado Novelty and Electric Co	16 25
Total	$ 794 02

The principal items of expense in furnishiugs were the fire extinguishers and corrugated rubber matter. The former, with transportation, cost $179.65, and the latter, freight included, $357.35. The balance of $257.02 was expended in purchasing various articles in order to keep the furnishings up to the required standard.

The home at present is furnished to accomodate about forty-five inmates and the largest item in view at present for the coming year is a new range—about $125.

The following invoice shows the quantity of furnishings belonging to the home (not including the memorial rooms) on May 1, 1893 and June 30, 1894. You can see that the principal loss is in the crockery, tinware, etc.—articles subject to wear. The beds, bedding, furniture in rooms and memorial rooms are still in good condition.

BEDS AND BEDDING.	1893	1894
Beds	59	59
Mattresses	59	59
Sheets	163	174
Blankets	61	61
Comforts	106	106
Pillows	67	67
Spreads	69	69
Pillow-cases	144	150
TABLE LINEN AND TOWELS.		
Tablecloths	24	23
Table pads	8	8
Napkins	108	101
Hand towels	305	291
Bath towels	56	56
Roller towels	32	32
Tea towels	15	17
Employes' towels	26	23
Dresser covers	42	41
SILVERWARE.		
Tablespoons	108	108
Teaspoons	130	127
Knives	75	68
Forks	78	72
Sugar spoons	10	9
Butter knives	9	9
KITCHEN.		
Cooking range	1	1
Coffee mill	1	1
Bread pans	4	4
Basting spoons	3	2
Gem tins	2	2
Quart measure	1	2
Meat cleaver	1	1
Meat saw	1	1
Knife and steel	1	1
Lid lifters	2	2
Can openers	2	2
Meat hooks	15	15
Fire shovels	4	1
Grindstone	1	1
Strainers	1	2
Tea trays	18	17
Filter	1	1
Filter tubes	2	2
Stock boiler	1	1
Buckets	7	7
Ladels	2	2
Soot cleaner	1	1
Large forks	1	1
Cullender	1	1
Funnels	3	1
Steamer	1	1
Meat grinder	1	1
Milk strainer	1	1
Padlock	1	1
Egg beater	1	1
Mop sticks	5	5
Dish pans	3	3
Triumph heater	1	1
82-gal. boiler	1	1
100-gal. boiler	1	1
Rice boiler	1	1
Porcelain kettle	1	1
Chop knife	1	1
Coal hods	2	2
Milk pans	15	12
Stew pans	4	3
Frying pans	4	4
Iron pots	2	2
Nutmeg grater	1	1
Pudding pans	8	7

KITCHEN.—*Continued.*	1893	1894
Knives	3	2
Cake griddle	1	1
Granite spoons	1	2
Chopping bowl and knife	1	1
Slaw cutter	1	1
Bread board	1	1
Pot covers	5	5
Pie tins	6	12
Tea pot	....	2
Skimmers	....	2
Sifter	....	1
Cake tins	2	2
Broiler	1	1
Biscuit cutter	1	1
Potato masher	1	1
Cake turner	1	1
Lemon grater	1	1
Dinner bell	1	1
Iron pokers	2	1
Meat rack	1	1
Tin cups	7	6
Tables	2	2
Clock	1	1
Milk cans	....	6
Granite kettles	....	4
Bake pans	....	2
Coffee pots	....	..
Egg poacher	....	1
Dipper	....	1
Set scales	....	1
Coffee boiler	....	1
Sieve	....	1
Stone jar	....	1
Tea kettles	....	1
Milk buckets	....	4
FURNITURE IN ROOMS.		
Dressers	40	40
Couches	37	36
Rugs	95	95
Rocking chairs	41	38
Cane seat chairs	49	47
Dining-room chairs	72	72
Assembly-room chairs	96	92
Arm chairs	5	5
Arm rockers	6	6
Dining-room tables	9	9
Combs	21	33
Hair brushes	48	33
Pitchers	23	19
Bowls	22	22
Soap dishes	15	15
Chambers	19	19
Cups	9	9
Commode	....	1
Register books	2	2
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.		
Castors	9	9
Syrup pitchers	10	7
Sauce dishes	35	60
Cups	59	86
Saucers	89	115
Dinner plates	56	55
Pie plates	44	94
Glasses	156	83
Sugar bowls	12	9
Cream pitchers	17	12
Water pitchers	8	8
Gravy bowls	10	9
Soup bowls	60	44
Tureens	12	1
Vegetable dishes	10	10
Meat platters	19	19
Side dishes	62	39
Butter dishes	12	4
Spoon holders	12	8
LAUNDRY.		
Washboards	2	1
Ironing boards	2	2
Tubs (fibre)	2	2
Wringer	1	1
Clothes horse	1	1
Stove	1	1
Table	1	1
Flat irons	10	10
Clothes baskets	3	2
Clothes lines	3	3
Set laundry figures	1	1
Clothes posts	4	4
Props	3	3
Boiler	1	1
Shovel	1	1
Poker	1	1
Iron stands	2	2
Coal hod	1	1
PHARMACY.		
Air pump	1	1
Air receiver	1	1
Ingalls lamp	1	1
Powder blowers	2	2
Automatic cut-offs	2	1
Spray tubes	6	5
Throat mirrors	5	5
Tongue depressor	1	1
Nasal speculum	1	1
Throat brush	1	1
Applicators	2	2
Bottles	....	..
Scales	1	1
Pill tile	1	1
Graduates	4	4
Pestle	1	1
Oil stove	1	1
Atomizers	3	3
Medicine glasses	40	36
Air cushions	1	1
Hypo. syringes	2	2
Glass funnel	1	1
Electric battery	1	1
Hand bells	8	8
Medicine Case	1	1
Table	1	1
Medicine jars	40	40
Cork screws	2	2
Water bottles	4	3
Rubber sheets	7	5
Lemon squeezer	....	1
Bulb syringe	....	1
Fountain syringe	....	1
Rubber pistons	....	2
Glass pistons	....	2
OUTSIDE.		
Feet garden hose	350	275
Shovels	2	2
Spade	1	1
Hoes	4	6

OUTSIDE.—*Continued.*	1893	1894
Rakes	3	1
Plows	1	2
Scraper	1	1
Cultivators	....	2
Pitchfork	1	1
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Hose pipes	2	4
Feet fire hose	350	350
Hay knife	....	1
Indexed books	....	2
Wheelbarrow	....	1
Cuspidors	136	71
Ledger book	1	1
Set steam fitters' tools	1	1
Flue brushes	2	1
Scissors	1	1
Razors	3	2
Hone, strop, clippers, each	1	1
Brushes	2	2
Clothes hooks	48	48
Water coolers	3	3
Mouse traps	6	2
Lanterns	3	2
Register table	1	1
Hatchets	2	1
Hammers	2	1
Saws	2	1
Swing table	....	1
Horse	1	1
Wagon	1	1
Harness	1	1
Saddle	1	1
Bridle	1	1
Slop jar	....	1
Fire extinguishers	....	15
Yards rubber carpet	....	300
Brass stair rods	....	65
Halter	1	1
Comb and brush	1	1
Singletree	1	1
Tape line	1	1
Office desk and chair	1	1
Settee	1	1
Table	1	1
Letter press	1	1
Letter files	2	2
Copying books	3	3
Waste basket	1	2
Sewing machine	1	1
Tobacco knife	1	1
Record book	1	1
Carpet sweeper	1	1
Cloth-covered tables	2	6
Window shades	205	205
Chemical machines	5	5
Mantels	4	4
Candlesticks	23	29
Lamps	49	41
Plane	....	1

SPECIAL BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Under this heading comes the appropriation made by the last convention, and was entered separately in order to determine the exact amount expended. The items in detail are as follows:

7 days and 7 hours labor of A. T. Stanley (foreman) $27.23, 7 hours at 33⅓c $2.33, 7 days labor of J. I. Linn $21, 7 days labor of Chas. Geissler $21, 7 days labor of A. D. Bickford $21, 3 days and 5 hours labor of L. W. Bates $10.67	$103 23
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 27 hours labor of J. I. Linn $9, 41 hours labor of A. D. Bickford $13.67, 41 hours labor of Chas. Geissler $13.67, 41 hours labor of L. W. Bates $13.67	71 01
150 lbs. cotton waste, per Overland Cotton Mills	10 50
1 car Castle Rock stone $65, teaming $19.10, freight $8, 100 ft. stone $30, 21 bbls. B. K. & S. cement $94.50, 10 days labor of Fred Anderson $25, 8 days labor of Theo. Meyer $20, 7½ days abor of C. Soders $18.75, 5 days labor of P. Morris $10, 5 days labor of L. Gustison $10, 4 days labor of M. Foster $10, 2 days labor of H. Gleason $8, 2 days labor C. Soders $8, 10 per cent for services $32.63, per D. A. Russell	358 98
Expressage on cotton waste, per W. C. S.	1 90
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 5 days labor of A. D. Bickford $15, 5 days and 4 hours labor of Chas. Geissler $16.35, 4 days and 4 hours labor of L. W. Bates $13.35	65 70
30,000 hammer brick $262.50, 10 per cent for services $26.25, per D. A. Russell	288 75
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of A. D. Bickford $18, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days labor of L. W. Bates $18, 38 hours labor of Pat Morris $9.50	84 50
Lumber $13.50, building paper $1.75, per McPhee & McGinnity	15 25
5 days' and 5 hours' labor of A. T. Stanley $19.45, 5 days and 5 hours of Chas. Geissler $16.65, 5 days of A. D. Bickford $15, 5 days of L. W. Bates $15	66 10
3400 ft. mould $34, 170 ft. semi-circles $3.40, painting $4, per Colo Springs Planing Mill Co	41 40
Teaming $73.35, 32 lbs. B. K. & S. cement $144, lime $11.05, sharpening tools $1.56, 180 ft. stone $46, 8½ days' labor of H. H. Gleason $33, 7¼ days of C. Soders $29, 7 days of J. Souders $31.50, 7½ days of T McCarthy $33.75, 4½ days of J. Benson $20 25, 11½ days of J. M. Foster $28.75, 10½ days of Fred Anderson $26.25, 4 days of Theo. Meyer $10, 1½ days of J. Goss $3.75, 1 day of Chelcy $5, 1 day of H. Gouker $5, express $2.25, 24 ft. red stone $9.60, 16 ft. red stone $4, 10 per cent. for services $51.80, per D. A. Russell	569 86
6 pieces anchor iron, per Jacob Schmitt.	1 20
6 days' labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 5 days and one hour of Chas. Geissler $15.35, 7 days of A. D. Bickford $21, 7 days of L. W. Bates $21, 6 days of M. A. Maxwell $12	90 35
10 T anchors $2.50, 75 anchors $3.70, per H. C. Loesch	6 20
4 pieces 2x6x16, 4 pieces 2x6x12, per Newton Lumber Co	1 80
6 days' labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days of Chas. Geissler $18	39 00

SPECIAL BUILDING ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

6 days' labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days of Chas. Geissler $18, 4 days and 4 hours of J. C. Flatt $13.35, 6 days of M. A. Maxwell $12, 6 days of O. H. Stanley $12, lathiug (Clarence Beshcar) $5	$ 96 20
Teaming $46, lime $6.30, 5 days labor of J. Souders $22.50, 6 days and 6½ hours labor of H. Gleason $27.35, 5 days and 7 hours labor of C. Soders $23.50, 8½ days labor of J. M. Foster $21.25, 6 days labor of Fred Anderson $15, 3 days and 4½ hours labor of Johns $8.25, 8 days and 7 hours labor of Cheley $44.38, 8 days and 7 hours labor of Gouker $44.38, 10 days and 6 hours labor of Myers $26.88, 10 days and 6 hours labor of Goss $26.88, 10 per cent. for services $31.25, per D. A. Russell	343 82
5 days labor of A. T. Stanley $17.50, 5 days labor of Chas. Geissler $15, 5 days labor of L. W. Bates $15, 5 days labor of J. C. Flatt $15, 5 days labor of O. H. Stanley $10, lathing (Clarence Beshear) $8.40	80 90
200 feet qr. sawed flooring $7, cartage 25c, 170 feet plaster bead $2.66, per Newton Lumber Co	9 91
Lumber, per Crissey-Davis Lumber Co	61 14
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days labor of L. W. Bates $18, 6 days labor of J. C. Flatt $18, 6 days labor of O. H. Stanley $12	37 00
6 days labor of A. T Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 43½ hours labor of L. W. Bates $14.50, 52 hours labor of J. C. Flatt $17.35, 4 days labor of O. H. Stanley $8	78 85
Account plastering, per T. M. Huffman	35 00
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days labor of L. W. Bates $18, 6 days labor of J. C. Flatt $18, 2½ days labor of O. H. Stanley $5	80 00
Account plastering, per T. M. Huffman,	35 00
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days labor of L. W. Bates $18, 6 days labor of J. C. Flatt $18	75 00
6 days' labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days of L. W. Bates, $18, 6 days of J. C. Flatt $18, 3 days of O. H. Stanley $6	81 00
3 braces for porch 75c, 2 irons for cone of roof 75c, 2 rods 6 ft. 6 in. long $1.50, 2 rods 3 ft. 2 in. long 90c, cutting thread on 2 rods 20c, 4 plates, 8 holes, taped out 80c, per H. C. Loesch	4 90
20 ft. ½-in. plaster bead 30c, 14 strips $1.73, 144 ft. 3-in. base mould $3.02, 1 door 2.8x7x1⅜ $2.87, cartage 25c, 10 ft. ⅞ qr. round 70c, per Newton Lumber Co	8 87
2 doors, 3x7x1¾ $11, 2 transoms $2.20, cartage 25c, per McPhee & McGinnity	13 45
28 lbs. iron plate 75c, chimney brace $4.65, per Hassell-Talcott Iron and Foundry Co	5 40
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 5½ days labor of L. W. Bates $16.50, 6 days labor of J. C. Flatt $18	73 50
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18	39 00
49 hours labor of painter, per J. N. Jamerson	19 90
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 3 days labor of L. W. Bates $9	48 00
225 yds. ducking $47.25, 50 yds. ducking $15.75, freight $4.81, per Giddings Bros. & Bent	67 81
3 hours labor of H. Gleason $1.50, 4 hours labor of Gouker $2.50, 4 hours labor of Cheley $2.50, 4 hours labor of Goss $1.25, 4 hours labor of Meyers $1.25, 5 bu. lime $2, 14 hours labor of Self $7, 14½ hours labor of Gouker $9.06, 15 hours labor of Gleason $4.69, 40 hours labor of Foster $12.50, 15 hours labor of Gouker $4.69, teaming $8.55, lime $7.05, 10 per cent. for services $6.45, per D. A. Russell	70 99
50 yds. carpet paper $5, hanging shades 75c, laying 125 yds. carpet $6.25, per Giddings Bros. & Bent	12 00
Hauling jack screws $1.25, oil for screws 20c, use of shoring timber $1.75, 8 yds. sheeting $1.20, ½ gal. mixed paint 75c returning jack screws $1, 8 bolts 1½ x 6 in. 25c, 3 qts. linseed oil 50c, 12 sheets sand paper 15c, ½ doz. 2½-in screws 10c, per A. T Stanley	7 15
1 hour's time 50c, tape and solder 10c, 1 tripod 25c, per El Paso Electric Co	85
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days labor of L. W. Bates $18	57 00
1170 yds. new plastering $234, less $70 advanced, per T. M. Huffman	164 00
6 days labor of A. T. Stanley $21, 6 days labor of Chas. Geissler $18, 6 days labor of L. W. Bates $18	57 00
Labor in patching plastering $65, material $10, per T. M. Huffman	75 00
6 days and 3 hours labor of A. T. Stanley $22.20, 5 days and 6 hours labor of Chas. Geissler $17, 4 days and 6 hours labor of L. W. Bates $14	53 20
Sash, locks, nails, bolts, etc., per C. E. Durkee	2 35
18 doz. papers tacks, per G. S. Barnes & Son	8 20
12½ lbs. white lead, per Sperry & Tuckerman	1 15
Clothes hooks and sand paper, per W. C. Stark	1 98
Corner tins and sharpening tools, per H. C. Loesch	3 27
3 days and three hours labor of L. W. Bates	10 00
Tin, iron, wire, nails, bolts, etc., per A. S. Blake	60 50
61 hours patching plastering $36.60, 8 hours of laborer $3.25, 600 lbs. cement $4.50, plaster of Paris $2.50, putty $2.25, mortar $1, cartage $1.50, per Jacob Latas	51 60
Lumber, shingles, lath, cartage, etc., per Crissey & Davis Lumber Co	81 28

SPECIAL BUILDING ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

Account calcimining, per J. N. Jamerson	$ 50 00
17 hours labor painting book cases $7.65, oil 20c, shellac $1, 1 gal. hard oil $2.30, brush 35c; Childs' parlor—14 bolts wall paper $3.50, 15 bolts ceiling paper $11.25, 32 yards border $6.40; Drexel parlor—20 rolls wall paper $5, 10 bolts ceiling paper $7.50, 32 yards border $6.40; Jefferson Davis room—3 rolls wall paper 75c, 5 bolts ceiling paper $3.75, 12 yards border $4.80; Henry Ledyard room—3 rolls wall paper 75c, 3 bolts ceiling paper $2.25, 20 yards border $4; Assembly hall—3 rolls wall paper 75c, 2 bolts ceiling paper 50c, 65 hours labor $29.25, 30 gal. oil $21, 4 brushes $3, per Brown Wall Paper & Paint Company	122 35
5 days labor of J. M. Foster $12.50, 2 days and 2½ hours labor of Russell, $9.25, 4 hours labor of Gleason $2, 1 day and 1½ hours labor of Gleason $2.96, teaming $3.50, cement $6.12, salt $2.05, 4½ hours labor of Russell $2.25, 1 day and 4 hours labor of Gillett $6.75, 4½ hours labor of Foster $1.40, 3 days and 5 hours labor of Gleason $14.50, 1 day's labor of Butchee $4, 1 day's labor of Russell $4, 1 day's labor of Gleason $4, 9 hours' labor of Foster $2.81, 3 days' and 6½ hours' labor of Gillett $17.15, 3 days' and 3 hours' labor of Gillett $15.18, 1 day and 4 hours' labor of Gleason $6, 2 days' and 6 hours' labor of Butchee $11, 1 day and 3 hours' labor of Russell $5.50, 1 day and 3 hours' labor of Foster $2.50, red stone $1.50, 9 feet 4 inches flagging $3.73, 43 feet coping $10.75, mortar $3, 10 per cent. for services and implements $15.74, per D. A. Russell	173 14
Staff beads and cartage, per Colo. Springs Planing Mill Co	2 25
4 hours on paper files $1.60, 16 ft. Chicago lumber 85c, wire for hooks 50c, 249 hours time on book-cases $83, 565 ft. Chicago lumber $28.25, 31 ft. 3 in. corner moulding 93c, 175 ft. moulding $1.75, 255 ft. backing $7.65, glue, screws and nails $1, 4 cupboard turns $2, 4 brass bolts 80c, drayage $2.50, per Roberts & Bishoff	130 83
5 gals. turpentine $4, 33 gals. oil $23.10, 4 lbs. putty 20c, 150 lbs. white lead $12, 1 gal. shellac $3.50, 1 gal. hard oil $2.50 2 gals. tinning paint $2.50, 90 lbs yellow ochre $6.30, ½ gal. red paint 65c, 8 hours patching calcimine $3.25, 74 hours painting $30.06, 3818 yds. calcimine $2.10 (less $50 cash advanced), per J. N. Jamerson	248 06
14 hours labor of A. T. Stanley	5 50
35 tin corners $1.75, 10 lbs. solder $2.50, 3 hours on fineal $1.50, 2 sheets tin 50c, solder for corners 10c, 67 ft. galvanized flashing $3, 316 ft. 4 in. flashing $5.93, 6 corners 30c, 4 sheets tin $1, repairing fineal $2.50, 72 ft. flashing $2.16, 2 lbs. solder 50c, 29 lbs. galvanized iron $2 90, 59 hours work $29.50, per Rudolph Heyse	54 14
41 lbs. oakum $5.13, 6 nipples $1.20, 27 hours fitter and helper $18.90, 4 ft. pipe 35c, 1 "ell" 15c, per E. S. Bumstead & Co	25 73
Total	$4,689 90

As the foregoing itemized statement shows, we have so far expended the sum of $4,689.90 of the amount appropriated for repairs. There yet remains to be expended probably $550, including architect's bill, replacing tiling on front veranda and tin gutter on top balcony in rear. For some unaccountable reason these items have been delayed, but are not particularly important.

In repairing the north tower the structure was taken down completely, a new foundation put in, two openings fitted in the basement story and the base of the tower built of good, large "through" stones, well laid in cement mortar. A liberal supply of headers were used in the construction and the tower is now considered to be one of the strongest portions of the building. The tower being rather tall and slender it was deemed advisable to shorten the height, and it was reduced about eight feet, thereby lessening the weight considerably. A new cement floor was also placed in open court around north tower.

Brick walls were substituted for the wooden carrying partitions in basement. The material used was the best variety of hammer brick, well laid in cement, the walls being twelve inches in thickness. In doing this a greater portion of the old concrete base of the dwarf walls was removed and material of a better quality substituted.

No attempt was made to raise and level the floors, as we did not care to risk the loosening of the plastering. The idea also prevailed that the shrinkage in woodwork had almost reached its limit.

On the main floor the plastering was in rather bad shape, and was stripped off the hallways and replaced with new. It was also deemed advisable to strengthen the carrying walls on this floor, and the wooden studding taken from basement was placed on this floor, making the stability of the carrying partitions much greater.

The new walls in basement and stripping the plastering off walls of hallway on first floor consumed a greater portion of the cost of the new plastering, and an effort was made to repair the old in spots. But it was found to have been frozen, and an attempt to remove a small portion generally resulted in the downfall of a large block. Consequently it was deemed best not to meddle with it more than absolutely necessary, and therefore the plastering on upper floors was patched as well as possible. It was almost useless to attempt to repair it, as we would have largely exceeded the appropriation. As it is, a greater portion of the plastering will wear for some time to come, but a portion of it will have to be replaced at intervals.

Nearly all the walls in basement, all the rooms on first floor not papered, a portion of the rooms on second floor, and the hallways on first, second and third floors were calcimined. A requisition for a portion of this work had been granted in the spring of 1893, but was postpoued until repairs were finished.

When the floors were placed on jack screws it loosened the plastering in various places in memorial rooms on first floor, thereby necessitating patching in spots, and causing the repapering of all these rooms.

The making of the library cases was postponed quite a while, the books remaining in boxes. This was because we did not care to set the cases until work on the inside partitions was completed.

The porches were all secured to the building. Owing to a misunderstanding only sufficient ducking was ordered to cover the upper decks of porches. Tin flashing was placed next to main walls on the upper decks and a band of tin over ducking on the outer edge of balcony. The ducking was given three coats of paint, and will undoubtedly protect the floors and save the ceilings from breaking down through leakage.

The top of elevator shaft was enclosed and plastered. This was considered an economical measure, as we now escape the evil effects of the cold air that exists in the attic.

The cracks where window and door casings were set in walls were filled with cotton waste and covered with strips of moulding, thereby preventing the wind from entering with such ease as formerly. As a consequence of these two items our coal bill did not amount to as much for the past fourteen months as it did the first ten months of our existence.

The stone work in front was repainted, the steps leading to area way under front balcony were raised, and coping was placed at all the front windows in basement.

The following deductions from itemized statement will readily show the cost of the various kinds of work performed:

Masonry, material labor and use of tool,	$1,805 54
Carpenter work	1,442 04
Plastering and patching	360 60
Calcimining and painting	317 96
Lumber	233 10
Tin, iron, hardware, etc	148 14
Library cases	130 83
Papering, oil, etc	122 35
Ducking	67 81
Plumbing	25 73
Odds and ends	35 80
Total	$4,689 90

While the cost of repairs will be somewhat in excess of the architect's estimate it is because a great many items were brought to his notice that were not mentioned at the time the home was examined—such as library cases, calcimining, papering, stone coping at basement windows, patching plastering and numerous other matters that helped to swell the total.

The work, so far as possible, was done by union labor. There was only one instance in which the question was raised and the matter was speedily and satisfactorily settled. The work was well done, and the stability of the building at this time is much greater than ever before.

SPECIAL BUILDING CASH ACCOUNT.

At the beginning of the work there was placed in a local bank to the credit of F. A. Colby (trustee) and myself a sum of money with which to pay the day workmen employed by the home. The same is accounted for in the following:

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 10, '93—By check from Dailey	$500 00
Dec. 7, '93—By check from Dailey	500 00
Jan. 18, '94—By check from Dailey	500 00
Mch. 17, '94—By check from Dailey	200 00
Total	$1700 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Nov. 11—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, J. G. Linn 27 hours labor $9, A. D. Bickford 41 hours labor $13.67, Chas. Geissler 41 hours labor $13.67, L. W. Bates 41 hours labor $13 67	71 01
Nov. 17—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, A. D. Bickford 5 days labor $15, Chas. Geissler 5 days and 4 hours labor $16.35, L. W. Bates 4 days and 4 hours labor $13.35, W. C. Schuman expressage on cotton waste $1.90	67 60
Nov. 25—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, A. D. Bickford 6 days labor $18, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 6 days labor $18, Patrick Morris 38 hours labor $9.50	84 50
Dec. 2—To A. T. Stanley 5 days and 5 hours labor $19.45, Chas. Geissler 5 days and 5 hours labor $16.65, A. D, Bickford 5 days labor $15, L. W. Bates 5 days labor $15, Jacob Schmitt 6 pieces anchor iron $1.20	67 30
Dec. 9—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 5 days and 1 hour labor $15.35, A. D. Bickford 7 days labor $21, L. W. Bates 7 days labor $21, M. A. Maxwell 6 days labor $12, Newton Lumber Co. lumber $1.80, H. C. Loesch anchor iron $6.20	98 35

DISBURSEMENST.—*Continued.*

Dec. 16—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18	$ 39 00
Dec. 23—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 4 days and 8½ hours labor $14.85, J. C. Flatt 4 days and 4 hours labor $13.35, M. A. Maxwell 6 days labor $12, O. H. Stanley 6 days labor $12, Clarence Beshear lathing $5	96 20
Dec. 30—To A. T. Stanley 5 days labor $17.50, Chas. Geissler 5 days labor $15, L. W. Bates 5 days labor $15, J. C. Flatt 5 days labor $15, O. H. Stanley 5 days labor $10, Clarence Beshear, lathing, $8.40	80 90
Jan. 6—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates, 6 days labor $18, J. C. Flatt, 6 days labor $18, O. H. Stanley 6 days labor $12	87 00
Jan. 13—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 43½ hours labor $14.50, J. C. Flatt 52 hours labor $17.35, O. H. Stanley 4 days labor $8, T. M. Huffman account plastering $50	113 85
Jan. 20—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 6 days labor $18, J. C. Flatt 6 days labor $18, O. H. Stanley 2½ days $5, T. M. Huffman account plastering $35	115 00
Jan. 27—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, J. C. Flatt 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 6 days labor $18	75 00
Feb. 3—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, J C. Flatt 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 6 days labor $18, O. H. Stanley 3 days labor $6	81 00
Feb. 10—Hassell-Talcott I. & F. Co. iron plate and chimney brace $5.40, A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, L. W. Bates 5½ days labor $16.50, J. C. Flatt 6 days labor $18	78 90
Feb. 17—To A. T. Stanley 6 days labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days labor $18, J. N. Jamerson services of painter for 49 hours $19.90	58 90
Feb. 24—To A. T. Stanley 6 days' labor $21, Chas. Geissler, 6 days' labor $18, L. W. Bates 3 days' labor $9	48 00
March 3—To El Paso Electric Co, tape, solder and tripod 85c, A. T. Stanley incidentals $7.15, A. T. Stanley 6 days' labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days' labor $18, L. W. Bates 6 days' labor $18	65 00
March 10—To A. T. Stanley 6 days' labor $21, Chas. Geissler 6 days' labor $18, L. W. Bates 6 days' labor $18	57 00
March 17—To H. C. Loesch 14 corner tins $2.10, sharpening tools $1.17, A. T. Stanley 6 days' and 3 hours' labor $22.20, Chas. Geissler 5 days' and 6 hours' labor $17, L. W. Bates 4 days' and 6 hours' labor $14	56 47
April 1—To Sperry & Tuckerman, 12½ lbs. white lead $1.15, W. C. Stack clothes hooks and sand paper $1.98, G. S. Barnes & Son 18 doz. papers tacks $8.20, C. E. Durkee screws, bolts and nails $2.35	13 68
April 7—To A. T. Stanley 14 hours' labor	5 50
April 14—To L. W. Bates, 3 days' and 3 hours' labor	10 00
April 17—To J. M. Jamerson account calcimining	50 00
April 17—To Jacob Latas 61 hours labor, patching, plastering $36.60, 8 hours of labor $3.25, 600 lbs. cement $4.50, plaster of Paris $2.50, putty $2.25, mortar $1, cartage $1.50	51.60
April 17—To Colo. Springs Planing Mill Co. staff beads and cartage	2 25
Total	$1,574 01
Receipts	$1,700 00
Expenditures	1,574 01
Balance on hand June 30	$ 125 99

As receipts were furnished for all of these items the account does not call for comment.

TRANSPORTATION.

The following persons have been granted the sum of $10 upon departing from the home:

July 19, '93.	Jas. W. Snider, of Toledo, O.	$ 5
Aug. 15, '93.	W.H. Hauck, of New Orleans, La.	10
20, '93.	A. S. Kelley, of Bradford, Pa	10
Sept. 25, '93.	M. A. Miller, of Topeka, Kan	10
Nov. 24, '93.	L. G. Ashley, of Grand Forks	10
Dec. 13, '93.	Felix Seward, of Springfield, O	10
Jan. 15, '94.	John Butler, of New York	10
Mch. 10, '94.	John Foley, of Omaha, Neb	10
10, '94.	Geo. M. Sutton, of New Albany, Ind	10
Apr. 7, '94.	Andrew Liddell, of St. Paul, Minn.	10
7, '94.	R. C. Boyd, of Chicago	10
25, '94.	W. E. Call, of Savannah, Ga	10
May 7, '94.	R. E. Farquhar, of Chattanooga, Tenn	10
7, '94.	W. P. Bittman, of Boston, Mass.	10
27, '94.	W. L. Hoddy, of Richmond, Ind.	10
June 6, '94.	John Weisbrod, of Des Moines, Iowa	10
13, '94.	Jos. A. Dallas, of Boston, Mass	10
20, '94.	R. E. Collins, of San Antonio, Tex.	10
23, '94.	Frank McDonald, of Elmira, N.Y.	10
23, '94.	Frank Smith, of Chicago, Ill	10
28, '94.	R. McCollum, of New York	10
Total		$205

As the home is so far removed from the center of printing circles each departing member was allowed the full limit of the appropriation, the only exception being the first on the list, who vacated upon physician's order before the law went into effect.

BURIAL ACCOUNT.

May 2, '93.	Burial of J. W. Howard	$35 00
	Headstone for J. W. Howard	10 00
9, '93.	Burial of C. E. Armstrong	30 00
	Headstone for C. E. Armstrong	10 00

BURIAL ACCOUNT.—*Continued.*

June 2, '93.	Burial of B. C. Sanford	$35 00
	Headstone for B. C. Sanford,	10 00
July 25, '93.	Burial of Henry Lee	35 00
	Headstone for Henry Lee	10 00
27, '93.	Burial of H. Watson	35 00
	Headstone for H. Watson	10 00
Sept. 18, '93.	Burial of F. D. Swing	35 00
	Headstone for F. D. Swing,	10 00
23, '93	Burial of G. W. Lutes	35 00
	Headstone for G. W. Lutes	10 00
Dec. 1, '93.	Burial of James Browell	35 00
	Headstone for James Browell	10 00
13, '93.	Burial of Thos. Devitt	10 00
	Headstone for Thos. Devitt,	35 00
Jan. 22, '94.	Burial of Patrick Murphy	35 00
	Headstone for Patrick Murphy	10 00
Feb. 15, '94.	Burial of F. L. Sherman	35 00
	Headstone for F.L. Sherman	10 00
Mar. 3, '94.	Burial of W. O. White	35 00
	Headstone for W. O. White,	10 00
23, '94.	Burial of E. H. Crossman	35 00
	Headstone for E. H. Crossman	10 00
Total		$580 00

Cash Account.

RECEIPTS.

May	1, '93—Balance on hand	$ 30 18
	25, '93—By cash from Dailey	100 00
Aug.	27, '93—By cash from Dailey	100 00
Dec.	29, '93—By cash from Dailey	100 00
April	8, '94—By cash from Dailey	100 00
May	15, '94—By cash from Dailey	100 00
	Total receipts	$530 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

May	1. W. U. T. Co., messenger	$ 25
	3. W. U. T. Co., messenger	35
	8. Lucille Foreman, sal. May 1–8	6 40
	8. Julia Todd, sal. May 1–8	6 40
	8. H. T. O'Brien, hame clip	50
	12. Fairley Bros., glassware	3 75
	13. P. Jones, plate for horse's foot.	1 00
	19. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Blakeslee	1 25
	22. W. T. U T. Co., messenger	25
	24. W. H. Roby, 13 lbs. seed beans.	1 63
	25. W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
	26. W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
	31. W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
	31. W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
June	2. Q. J. Wellington, 2 boxes pens.	1 65
	2. Stamps	5 00
	3. D. Ashby, blue glasses for Lee.	75
	3. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Smith	1 00
	5. M. French, sal. June 1–4	5 35
	7. John DeFries, hack for D. D. Coe	2 00
	16. Minnie Heidel, sal. to June 15.	12 25
	20. May Dillon, sal. June 16–20	3 20
	30. J. E. Jeanne, zinc for battery	50
July	3. P. O. box rent to Sept. 30	2 00
	8. M. Cummings, sal. to July 4	8 00
	8. W. U. T. Co. messenger	25
	8. W. U. T. Co. messenger	25
	9. W. U. T. Co. messenger	25
	10. E. Gildea, sal. July 1–9	5 90
	10. Annie Finn, sal. July 1–9	10 45
	11. W. U. T. Co. messenger	25
	15. D. McPherson, scraper for boiler	75
	15. P. Jones, shoeing horse	2 00
	19. Jas. W. Snider, of Toledo, transportation	5 00
	25. D. & R. G. R'y, freight on pool table	3 75
	26. W. U. T. Co. messenger	25
Aug.	1. W. K. Sinton, dentistry for Sandy	3 00
	5. Postage stamps	5 00
	5. H. T. O'Brien, rep. harness	1 00
	15. W. H. Houck, of New Orleans, transportation	10 00
	15. Wm. Lennox, transferring books	3 70
	15. D. Ashby, spectacles for Houck	1 75
	24. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Lee	1 00
Aug.	31. Dr. Chamberlain, extracting tooth for Watson	1 00
	31. A. S. Kelly, of Bradford, transportation	10 00
Sept.	1. John Schneider, singletree	1 25
	7. Newton Lumber Co., 120 stakes for trees	4 25
	9. E. P. Burke, furniture polish	3 00
	16. J W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Miller	1 00
	16. F. Bumstead & Co., repairing atomizer	20
	19. W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
	21. D. Ashby, spectacles for Conway	2 00
	23. Louis Scott, salary to date	19 15
	23. Q. J. Wellington, 2 indexed books for library	4 00
	23. W. U. T. Co., messenger	15
	25. W. U. T. Co., messenger	15
	25. M. A. Miller, of Topeka, transportation	10 00
	25. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Ashley	1 50
Oct.	9. Wells-Fargo Express Co., expressage on Amick cure	1 50
	10. P. Jones, shoeing horse	2 00
	10. Jacob Schmitt, repairing wagon	2 25
	10. P. O. box rent to Dec. 31	2 00
	20. W. U. T. Co., messengers	60
	20. Stamps	2 00
	28. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Hill	75
Nov.	3. William Lennox, transferring books	75
	4. J. E. Jeanne, repairing battery	85
	4. Wells-Fargo Express Co., expressage on Amick cure	2 25
	13. Q. J. Wellington, copying book	1 85
	18. Stamps	2 00
	21. W. G. Williams, 300 lbs. potatoes	2 70
	24. L. G. Ashley, of Grand Forks, transportation	10 00
Dec.	1. W. K. Sinton, ext. tooth for Dumas	1 00
	1. W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
	5. Q. J. Wellington, ink and tablets	1 35

DISBURSEMENTS.—*Continued.*

Dec.	5. F. Bumstead, repairing air pump	$ 25
	5. W. F. Exp. Co., express on Amick cure	2 50
	13. Felix Seward of Springfield, transportation	10 00
	13. E. V. Andrews, delivery of telegrams	50
	13. J. E. Jeanne, zinc for battery	75
	16. Fairley Bros., lamp chimneys.	1 05
	20. Stamps	2 00
Jan. 1,'94	P. Jones, shoeing horse	2 00
	4. P. O. box rent to March 31	2 00
	4. Candace Allen, salary to date	1 65
	15. John Butler, of New York, transportation	10 00
	17 W. U. T. Co., messenger	25
	20. Stamps	2 00
	22. G. R. Howard, delivery of telegram	50
	31. Q. J. Wellington, paper, ink and pencils	1 90
Feb.	3. H. T. O'Brien, leather furnishings	1 85
	3. A., T. & S. F. R'y, freight on fire extinguishers	12 40
	3. Colorado Springs Transfer Co., transferring extinguishers	2 00

DISBURSEMENTS.—*Continued.*

Feb.	14. W.-F. Exp. Co., express on Amick cure	1 50
	15. W. U. T. Co., messenger	35
	20. Stamps	2 00
	20. D. Ashby, spectacles for Coe	1 50
Mch.	3. Daily News, printing labels	4 35
	5. Dr. J. R. Robinson, occulist and aurist	5 00
	5. J. E. Jeanne, repairing battery	50
	10. John Foley, of Omaha, transportation	10 00
	10. G. M. Sutton, of New Albany, transportation	10 00
	12. D. Ashby, repairing glasses for Blakeslee	25
	23. W. U. T. Co., messenger	35
	24. W. U. T. Co., messenger	35
	25. Carl Auberer, malt	60
	28. P. Jones, shoeing horse	2 00
	31. Stamps	2 00
April	1. P. O. box rent to June 30	2 00
	1. H. T. O'Brien, rep. harness	80
	2. J. E. Jeanne, zinc for battery	40
	5. D. & R. G. R'y, freight on drugs,	36
	7. Andrew Liddell, of St. Paul, transportation	10 00
	7. R. C. Boyd, of Chicago, transportation	10 00
	9. M. A. Ege, rep. billiard cues	70
	15. Mina Campbell, salary to April 15	20 00
	18. Stamps	2 00
	25. W. E. Call, transportation	10 00
	27. G. H. Iles, plastering	5 00
May	7. A. T. & S. F., freight on rubber matting	37 60
	7. Wm. Lennox, transferring matting	1 00
	7. R. E. Farquhar, of Chattanooga, transportation	10 00
	10. W. H. Roby, cucumber seed	40
	11. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Conway	1 00
	15. W. P. Bittman, of Boston, transportation	10 00
	11. W. U. T. Co., messenger	35
	18. Oppenheim Bros., shoes for Blakeslee	2 25
	18. Stamps	2 00
	22. W. H. Roby, garden seed	2 50
	27. W. L. Hoddy, of Richmond, transportation	10 00
June	1. W. K. Sinton, dentistry for A. P. Sutton	2 00
	1. P. Jones, shoeing horse	2 00
	1. Gazette, advertising	30
	5. Frankie Canaga, salary, June 1 to 5	3 35
	6. John Weisbrod, of Des Moines, transportation	10 00
	9. D. Ashby, repairing atomizer.	25
	10. W. U. T. Co., messenger	50
	13. Jos. A. Dallas, of Boston, transportation	10 00
	19. M. Cummings, salary to June 10	20 00
	20. Richard Collins, transportation	10 00
	21. J. W. Ayres, repairing shoes for Lillis	1 00
	21. U. S. Express Co., expressage on Inland Printer	2 10
	23. Frank McDonald, transportation	10 00
	23. Frank Smith, transportation	10 00
	27. Stamps	2 00
June	28. R. McCollum, transportation	10 00
	28. Q. J. Wellington, foolscap	1 00
	Total disbursements	$ 539 24
	Expenditures	$ 539 24
	Receipts	530 18
	Deficit	$ 9 06

SUMMARY.

Expended for maintenance—14 mo.	$18,752 51
Building account	1,158 74
Furnishings account	794 02
Special building account	4,689 90
Transportation	205 00
Burial account	580 00
Total	$26,180 17
Expended prior to May 1, '93	$85,172 35
Expended during 14 months	26,180 17
Total expenditures to date	$111,352 52

There will be $830 due for insurance within the next year.

In conclusion I would state that the home is in good condition, the furnishings are still in good shape, the accommodations are good enough for almost anyone, and the only thing to be regretted is that we have not had sufficient inmates to make a fair showing.

I desire to return thanks to the Executive Committee for passing favorably upon recommendations made during the year, and to the Finance Committee for their confidence displayed by promptly auditing the bills contracted by the management.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. SCHUMAN,
Superintendent.

Under provisions of the trust deed the trustees of the home are required to submit to the International Typographical Union a detailed statement of their transactions for the past fourteen months, which is, in our opinion, sufficient excuse for the great length of the report.

EDW. T. PLANK,
JAMES J. DAILEY,
COLUMBUS HALL,
FRANK S. PELTON,
F. A. COLBY,
WM. B. PRESCOTT,
A. G. WINES.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports

REPORT INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT COMMITTEE.

To the Officers and members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Legislation affecting printing interests during the first session of the Fifty-third Congress has been as follows:

The insertion on the free list of the Wilson bill of the following paragraph:

Books, engravings, photographs, music, maps, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitious private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign governments.

The new matter is confined to the clause "shall have been printed more than twenty years," and, as a consequence, makes little change in prior law.

A measure calculated to materially increase the volume of printing in the United States was the extension of the one-cent-a-pound rate to—

All periodical publications issued from a known place of publication at stated intervals and as frequently as four times a year by or under the auspices of a benevolent or fraternal society or order organized under the lodge system and having a *bona fide* membership of not less than 1,000 persons, or by a regularly incorporated institution of learning, or by or under the auspices of a trades union, and all publications of strictly professional, literary, historical or scientific societies, including the bulletins issued by State boards of health, shall be admitted to the mails as second-class matter and the postage thereon shall be the same as on other second-class matter and no more.

No expense beyond loss of time was incurred by your committee, and we have no desire to seek remuneration therefor.

ORLANDO S. MONTZ,
HENRY S. SUTTON,
ED. H. THOMAS,
Committee.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Laws respectfully submit the following as the result of their deliberations upon such matters as were submitted for their consideration:

Recommendation No. 1, by President Prescott, to strike out Article XVII and substitute the following:

ARTICLE XVII.

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP AND WITHDRAWAL CARDS.

SECTION 1. The International Union shall issue, in blank form, cards with appropriate designs, to be known as the "Certificate of Membership" and the "Withdrawal Card," which shall be furnished subordinate unions at prices fixed by law, to be used by members in good standing, on proper application being made therefor.

SEC. 2. The said Certificate of Membership shall be in words as follows:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT .....*the bearer hereof, whose signature appears in this certificate is a member in good standing of*.....*Union, No*....*of the*.....*of*.....*and is entitled to the friendship and good offices of all unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.*

The bearer has paid International Union per capita tax for month of.....*18*...

Given under our hands and the seal of the union at.....*this*.....*day of*.....*18*...

.....*President.*
.....*Secretary.*
.....*Member's Signature.*
Countersigned.....*Sec.-Treas. I. T. U.*

This certificate expires in six months from date.

SEC. 3. The issuance of this certificate shall in no case work a forfeiture of membership in the subordinate union from which it was drawn until such certificate shall have been accepted by a sister subordinate union, or shall expire by limitation.

SEC. 4. The withdrawal card shall contain on its obverse side the following words:

International Typographical Union.

THIS CERTIFIES THAT .....*the holder hereof, is at this day and date a member in good standing of*.....*Typographical Union, No*.....*of the*.....*of*.....*and is granted this Honorable Withdrawal Card, which exempts him from all dues or taxes whatsoever, and acquits him of all rights to benefits of any kind whatsoever in said organization; and he is required to deposit same with the proper officer before seeking work under the jurisdiction of any subordinate union; and he promises not to violate any trade requirement of the said International Typographical Union, or its subordinate bodies, while holding this card.*

Witness our hands and the seal of the union, the day and year first above written.

.....*President.*
.....*Secretary.*
Countersigned.....*Sec.-Treas. I. T. U*

The reverse of the card shall contain the following, which must be subscribed when holder deposits same for the purpose of resuming active membership:

I hereby affirm, on my honor as a man, that since receiving this card I have not been guilty of violating any regulation of the International Typographical Union, or any union subordinate thereto; and this declaration is made with the full knowledge that any wilful misrepresentation renders me liable to discipline.

.....
(Signature.)

SEC. 5. When a card is issued to a member of the allied crafts, the secretary issuing such card shall insert the craft to which the member belongs after his name.

SEC. 6. Members in good standing who cease to work at the business, or remove from the jurisdiction of a subordinate union shall be entitled to the withdrawal card issued by this union, which exempts them from the payment of all dues, and deprives them of all offices and benefits whatever. Immediately on returning to the business or coming within the jurisdiction of a subordinate union the holder shall deposit same and be immediately placed on the active list.

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 2, by the committee—To transpose from the General Laws the following, to be known as sections 7 and 8 of the above article:

SEC. 7. A member of a subordinate union working regularly at the business cannot demand the right of withdrawing from the union on the plea of economizing expenses or of inability to pay his dues; and the union, in such case, is justified in refusing a card.

SEC. 8. Any member taking a withdrawal card, vacates any office he may hold in the union.

Recommendation No. 3, by President Prescott: Amend Section 1 of Article IV., second line, by substituting "whose term, on and after October 8, 1894, shall be for two years" for "whose term shall be for one year." Tabled.

Recommendation No. 4, by President Prescott: Amend Section 8, Article II., second line, by striking out the words "one year," and substituting therefor "two years." Tabled.

Recommendation No. 5, by President Prescott: Amend Section 6, Article II., second line, by striking out the words "on or before the 15th day of April," substituting therefor the words "within fifteen days after the election."

Recommendation No. 6, by President Prescott: Strike out Section 2, Article XIII.

Recommendation No. 7, by Presideut Prescott: Amend Section 1, Article XIV., by striking out the word and figures "fifty ($50)" in line four and substituting therefor the following: "sixty ($60)."

The foregoing seven recommendations were considered seriatim, and Recommendations Nos. 1, 5, and 6 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 2 was amended by striking out Section VIII. Recommendations Nos. 3 and 4 were laid on the table.

Mr. Leech (Washington), moved to amend Recommendation No. 7 by substituting $75 for $50.

Motion made to lay upon the table; a roll call being ordered the result was as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander	Hill
Alford	Hilton
Barnes	Klamser
Bradbury	Klinger
Bramwood	Latham
Butler	Marnell
Clary	Menaugh
Clark	Michelstetter
Cook, S. C.	Montgomery
Cook, C. G.	McCaffery
Crouse	McCarthy
Donohue	McGovern
Flanagan	McHale
Gilmour	O'Connell, P. J.
Gove	O'Connell, J. P.
Greenfield	Perkins
Guyette	Raber
Hamilton	Sterling
Hastings	Symmes
Heafey	Thorson
Hebard-	Wallace
How	Wells

NAYS.

Benedict	Heckert
Bessler	Higgins
Bird	Holcomb
Bosse	Johnson
Boyle	Karnes,
Brewer	Kavanaugh
Britton	Kernan
Bronson	Kilduff
Calhoon	Koster
Carney	Kramer
Curran	Lane
Cotter	Lawler
Crowley	Leech
Cutting	Lowe
Daley	Lynch
Denham	Maginnis
Dorsey	Martin
Duguid	McCraith
Fink	McKinley
Gary	Meehan
Girling	Miller
Graham	Moore
Grove	Nolan
Grubb	O'Brien
Hall	Owen
Hastie	Perry

NAYS.—*Continued.*

Prindle	Thurman
Riordan	Tilney
Runshe	Toner
Saloshin	Varrellmann
Soulliere	Von Buettner
Souther	Walkup
Shryock	Wheeler
Sinis	Williams
Shepard	Williamson
Stevens	Woodrow
Stephan	Yarnall
Tatem	Ziebold
Thomas	

Lost—Yeas, 44; Nays, 78.

The amendment to recommendation No. 7 on division was lost.

The motion to non-concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 58 to 55.

The rules were suspended and the following credentials received and the delegates seated: Fred Alexander, of New Orleans, Walter V. Hebard, of New Orleans, Bernard Nolan, of Chicago, pressmen; J. S. Smith, of Washington, stereotyper; Sam D. Symmes, of Crawfordsville.

Consideration of the report of the Laws Committee was resumed.

Recommendation No. 8, by President Prescott: Amend Section 63, General Laws, by inserting the following after the words "good standing" in line seven: "Number initiated, expelled or suspended, admitted or withdrawn by card for each month, together with such other information as the Executive Council may deem necessary."

Recommendation No. 9, by President Prescott: Amend Section 174 by substituting the word "loaned" for "distributed" in the seventh line.

Recommendation No. 10, by President Prescott: Strike out Section 8, Article V., By-Laws.

Recommendation No. 11, by President Prescott: Strike out section 168, General Laws.

Recommendation No. 12, by President Prescott: Strike out the last clause of section 156 General Laws.

Recommendation No. 13, by President Prescott: Strike out decision 47.

Committee report favorably.

Recommendation No. 14, by President Prescott: Amend resolution 11 to read: The Committee on Admissions is instructed to exclude persons suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage and from infectious and contagious diseases.

Committee recommends that the above be referred to the Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

Recommendation No. 15, by President Prescott, add new article to the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE ....—OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT FUND.

SECTION 1. On and after July 1, 1895, any contributing member in good standing who has been such continuously for a period of twelve months shall be entitled to an out-of-work benefit of $3 per week (six days to constitute a week) for six weeks, commencing with the second week of his idleness, on being deprived of employment for any cause whatever, except on account of a strike, lock-out, illness, debauchery, intemperance or other immoral conduct, voluntary relinquishment of situation or intentional incompetency; after the expiration of the first six weeks a member shall not be eligible as a beneficiary for seven weeks, when an additional six weeks' benefit may be drawn, and then he shall not be restored to the benefit roll of this fund until a year has elapsed, commencing with recipient's first week's benefits; nor shall any member receiving strike benefits from this union or sick benefits from his subordinate union be eligible for assistance from this fund until one week after the termination of such benefits; provided, members engaging in remunerative occupations, domestic or otherwise, shall not be considered as eligible to benefits under this law; nor shall a member who has received two or more days' work in one week be entitled to benefits for that week; and any member who refuses employment shall forfeit his right to benefits for twelve months from that date.

Contingent on the adoption of the foregoing, the following amendments are submitted:

Insert in section 5, article VI, Constitution:

He shall, subject to the approval of the Executive Council, prepare suitable card books, stamps, receipts and other supplies necessary for the prompt and efficient administration of the out-of-work benefit fund, and distribute them among the local unions.

Strike out the words "twenty-five" in line five, section 1, article IX, and insert "fifty" in lieu thereof.

Amend section 3, article IX, to read as follows:

SEC. 3. With the exception of mailers, bindery girls, press feeders and holders of certificates of membership working without the jurisdiction of any subordinate union, whose per capita tax shall be twenty-five cents, every member shall pay fifty cents as dues to the International Union, which shall be collected monthly; provided, however, that in the case of certificate of membership holders it shall be collected by the proper officer of the union in which said certificate is deposited, and the amount so received shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

Amend Section 4, Article IX., so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The revenues of the International Union shall be apportioned to the several funds as follows: Ten per cent. to the general fund to defray the expenses of this body; fifteen per cent. shall be placed as a defense fund to the credit of the Executive Council; fifteen per cent. shall be placed to the credit of the burial fund, and ten per cent. shall be placed to the credit of the endowment fund of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and allied crafts represented in the International Typographical Union; and fifty per cent. to the out-of-work benefit fund.

Committee reports favorably.

The foregoing recommendations were considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 12 was amended to read as follows: "Subordinate unions shall publish in the Typographical Journal all material changes in scales of prices." Consideration of recommendation No. 15 was deferred and made a special order for Thursday, immediately after roll-call.

The following was presented to the convention:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8, 1894.

Officers, Members and Visitors to I. T. U.:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: On behalf of B. B. Huntoon, superintendent of Kentucky Institution for Instruction of the Blind, you are cordially invited to visit that institution on Tuesday afternoon, October 9. The Reception Committee have arranged that you meet at the convention hall not later than 2 o'clock p. m. for said visit, transportation having been provided.

Yours, W. J. CORBETT,
Chairman Reception Committee.

On motion, the communication was received and the invitation accepted, with thanks.

By Mr. Dorsey (Dallas):

Resolved, That the pressmen's delegation be empowered to employ a secretary for the transaction of their business, and that the compensation of such official shall not exceed twenty-one dollars.

Adopted.

The president announced the following Special Committee on Officers' Reports:

Messrs. Alexander (New Orleans), Cook (Trenton), Lowe (Peoria), Barnes (Galveston), Lahan (Chicago stereotypers).

By Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION: The badge worn by the delegates on this occasion is a sad reminder of the great loss sustained by the International Typographical Union in the death of George W Childs, the printer philanthropist. No death in recent years has been received with so much regret and caused such universal sorrow especially to trades' unionists and the printers in particular. Coming so soon after the death of his life-long friend, Mr. A. J. Drexel, who was his partner in almost every undertaking, the announcement sent a thrill of dismay which is still vibrating in the hearts of the wage-workers of the country

Mr. Childs early showed his preference for the printers by presenting them with a burial lot of good dimensions in the cemetery wherein he himself now lies, where after the toil and strife of life is over they can rest until the last great day.

His newspaper, the Public Ledger, reflected on its every page the master mind that directed its course. The compositors on this paper enjoyed for many years the benefits of an extra five cents per thousand ems above what the scale of prices called for, Mr. Childs sharing in this way the profits of his successful enterprise. He also remembered them in many other ways and on many occasions.

In 1886, at the Pittsburg convention, a check for $10,000 was presented unconditionally to the International Typographical Union by Mr. Childs and Mr. Drexel jointly, which sum was afterward made the basis of a fund for the erection of the present magnificent home for union printers. In 1892, at the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, Mr. Childs journeyed westward for the purpose of participating in the exercises, and was the recipient of many courtesies from the various Typographical Unions who vied with each other in doing him honor.

The world has need of such men as Mr. Childs, whose sympathies were with the toiler, and who do what they can for the emancipation of the laboring classes. The loss of one so prominent in his world is felt all the more keenly because of the smallness of the number of a like disposition who are ready and willing to ease the burden of the worker.

Mr. Childs died February 3, 1894, and was placed in the Drexel Mausoleum, Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia. His funeral was attended by a great throng of mourners, among whom were many local printers and representatives from the International Typographical Union.

Resolved, That when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of our deceased friends, George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel

On motion the foregoing eulogy and resolution were adopted by a rising vote.

Adjourned to 9 a m. Tuesday

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1894, 9:30 A. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

On calling the roll the following delegates responded:

Alexander	Clark
Alford	Clary
Barnes	Cook, C. G.
Benedict	Cook, S. C.
Bessler	Cotter
Bird	Crouse
Bosse	Crowley
Boyle	Curran
Britton	Cutting
Butler	Daley
Bradbury	Denham
Bramwood	Donohue
Brewer	Dorsey
Bronson	Duguid
Calhoon	Fink
Carney	Flanagan
Forsyth	McHale
Gary	McKinley
Gilmour	Meehan
Girling	Menaugh
Gove	Miller
Graham	Montgomery
Greenfield	Moore, G. W.
Grove	Moore, Phil
Grubb	O'Brien
Guyette	O'Connell
Hall	Owen
Hamilton	Perkins
Hastie	Perry
Hastings	Prindle
Heafey	Raber
Hilton	Riordau
Higgins	Runshe
Holcomb	Saloshin
Hotze	Sims, Ned
How	Smith
Johnson	Soulliere
Kavanagh	Souther
Kernan	Stanton
Kilduff	Stephan
Klamser	Sterling
Klinger	Stevens
Koster	Symmes, S. D.
Kramer	Tatem
Lahan	Thomas
Lane	Thorson
Latham	Thurman
Lawler	Tilney
Leech	Toner
Lowe	Varrelmann
Lynch	Von Buettner
Maginnis	Walkup
Marnell	Wallace
Martin	Wells
McCaffery	Williams, Geo. W.
McCarthy	Williams, Wm. C.
McCraith	Williamson
McDonald	Woodrow
McGovern	Yarnall

Reading of the minutes was dispensed with and on motion errors in the four last pages of the previous day's proceedings were corrected, and those pages ordered reprinted.

It was moved that all delegates be permitted to have themselves recorded as present. Adopted.

On motion it was ordered that hereafter only delegates who certify their presence to the secretary within five minutes after roll-call should be recorded as present.

The credentials of Messsrs. Joyce (Frankfort), Palmer (Chattanooga), Irvine (St. Joseph), Schoeneman (Indianapolis) and Dorrell (Toledo), were received and the delegates seated.

The rules were suspended and the Committee on Credentials submitted the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Credeutials respectfully report as follows:

The matter of the credentials of Alex. McCulloch, of Richmond, Va., Guye W. Moore, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and C. L. Drummond, of Fort Wayne, Ind., were referred to this committee.

Mr. McCulloch has lost his credentials. There being on file with Secretary Wines a duplicate properly attested, your committee recommend that he be admitted as a delegate.

Guye W. Moore presents duly attested credentials as alternate to this convention in place of the elected delegate, Mr. Pursel, who was detained at home by sickness in his family. Your committee recommends that he be seated as delegate.

In the case of C. L. Drummond, of Fort Wayne, Ind., there is a dispute as to the legality of the meeting of the union which elected him delegate to this convention. Seven members of said union, in a total of sixty-five, protest against his admission to this convention.

On July 25th, the day set apart for election of delegates to the I. T. U., two special meetings of the union were held, one at 5:30 and the other at 9:30 P. M. At the former meeting the union decided not to send a delegate; at the latter meeting this action was reversed and Mr. Drummond elected. A dispute arose as to which was the legally called meeting. At the next regular meeting of the union the question was taken up and decided in favor of the legality of the meeting which elected Mr. Drummond. Your committee, therefore, recommends that Mr. Drummond be seated as delegate to this convention.

Respectfully submitted,

ALEX DUGUID,
JOS. P. CARNEY,
THOS. F. MCHALE,
H. K. STEPHAN.

The report was received and the recommendations adopted.

The following communication was received with the thanks of the convention:

LOUISVILLE, KY., OCT. 8, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union—GENTLEMEN: In the name and by the authority of the Louisville Trades and Labor Assembly, we tender you the gratuitous use of one or more of our halls during your sessions in this city. The Assembly halls are in Library Building, on Fourth avenue, between Green and Waluut streets.

Respectfully,
LOUISVILLE TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY,
PER C. L. CULP, Custodian of Halls.

President Prescott announced the following special committee on report of committee on governmental control of the telegraph:

Messrs. Toner (Washington), Heafey (New ark), Soulliere (Worcester), Bradbury (Kansas City), Lane (Knoxville).

The regular order of business being resumed, the report of the Committee on Laws was taken up and disposed of as follows:

Recommendation No. 17. By Mr. Hastings (Hamilton): To amend Article IX, of the Constitution by striking out of all that article and inserting in lieu thereof the article as proposed by Mr. Smith (Cincinnati), in relation to general percentage system of collecting dues, appearing on pages 129 to 131, proceedings of 1893.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 18. By Mr. Hurton (Chicago): To amend Section 1, Article XIII, to the end of making the Journal free to every member, and assessing the unions pro rata for expense of same.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 19. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article II, Section 3, second line, strike out "for the term of *one* year," and insert "for the term of *two* years."

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 20. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article II, Section 6, third line, strike out "the fifteenth of *April*," and insert "the fifteenth of *August*."

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 21. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article III, Section 1, third line, strike out, "in *such city as the preceding convention shall determine*," and insert, "in *the city of Indianapolis, Indiana*."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 22. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article IV, Section 1, second line, strike out "whose term shall be for *one* year" and insert "whose term shall be for *two* years."

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 23. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article VI., Section 5, page 11, line 17, strike out "a *full monthly* statement," aud insert "*semi-monthly*, a full statement."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 24. By Mr. Robinette, (Sacramento): Article VI., Section 5, page 11, lines 29, 30, 31 and 32, strike out all of the following: "He shall publish in couvenient form the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order and General Laws of the Internatjonal Union, to be distributed among local unions." The same is more fully provided for in Art. V. of the By-laws, page 32, under "Standing Orders."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 25. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article VI., Section 5, page 12, lines 1 and 2, strike out "in circular form and send to all subordinate unions."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 26. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): Article VI., Section 5, page 12, line 7, strike out "by the *15th of March in each year*," and insert "by the *15th of July, prior to the election of delegates*."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 27. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): By-laws, Article V., Section 11, line 9, strike out "first of *October* in each year," and insert "first of *February, every second year*."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 28. By Mr. Robinette (Sacramento): General Laws, Section 63, line 7, after the words "good standing," insert the following: "Number initiated, expelled, suspended or rejected, admitted or withdrawn by card, for each month, together with such other information as the Executive Council may deem needful for the proper administration of this organization's business."

Already acted upon.

Recommendation No. 29. By Mr. Walkup (Galesburg): To amend Section 121, General Laws of the I. T. U., by striking out the words "*the day*," in fourth line, and inserting instead the words "*thirty days*,"

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 30. By Mr. Mangan (Cincinnati Stereotypers): To amend Section 51, General Laws, so as to read, "Section 51—In a jurisdiction where more trades than one hold charters from the International Typographical Uniou, no union shall enter into any contract with employer until such contract shall have been submitted to and ratified by all unions of the allied crafts in such jurisdiction. Violation of this law shall be punished by suspension of the charter of the offending union. A joint standing committee, consisting of three members from each union, shall be appointed, etc."

Committee recommends the substitution of the following for the above:

". . . . . No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation unless such contract is sanctioned by the Allied Trades Council."

The foregoing recommendations were considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 17, 18, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29 were concurred in. The subject matter of recommendations Nos. 19, 20, 22, 28, having been previously disposed of, no action was necessary. Recommendation No. 25 was amended as follows, on motion of Mr. McCulloch (Richmond):

Substitute the following for lines 38, p. 11 to line 2 on p. 12 of constitution (recommendation 25): "He shall publish in the Typographical Journal on or before the 15th of each month a list of arrearages of subordinate unions, and if said arrearages are not paid within thirty days thereafter the presidents of all such unions shall then be officially notified."

Recommendation No. 27 was amended by striking out the words "first of February, every second year," and inserting in lieu thereof "first of February after each convention."

Consideration of recommendation No. 30 was deferred until Thursday.

Recommendation No. 31. By Mr. Duguid (Cincinnati): To amend Section 1, Article III., of Constitution; Strike out "biennially" and insert "annually;" and also, in same section of same article, strike out "October" and insert "September." The section to read as follows: "The International Typographical Union shall meet *annually* on the second Monday in *September*."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 32. By Mr. Duguid (Cincinnati): Providing for a uniform withdrawal card.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 33. By Mr. Duguid (Cincinnati): To change the date on which new laws shall take effect from March to January.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 34. By Boston Union No. 13: That Article IX. be so amended as to increase burial fund benefit to $100, and that per capita tax be increased in proportion.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 31, on demand of Mr. Duguid (Cincinnati), was divided; that portion of the recommendation relating to biennial sessions was non-concurred in by the following vote:

YEAS.

Alexander	Klinger
Bird	Kernan
Barnes	Kramer
Bessler	Lowe
Bradbury	Lynch
Benedict	Lahan
Bramwood	Lane
Bronson	Lawler
Butler	Leech
Britton	McHale
Bosse	McCarthy
Calhoon	Marnell
Crowley	Menaugh
Curran	Maginnis
Carney	Martin
Clary	Moore, Phil.
Cotter	Montgomery
Cook, C. G	Michelstetter
Crouse	McCaffery
Duguid	McCulloch
Donohue	O'Connell, P. J.
Dorrell	Owen
Denham	O'Brien
Daley	O'Connell, J. P.
Fink	Perkins
Forsyth	Perry
Gary	Prindle
Graham	Riordan
Guyette	Runshe
Grubb	Roberts
Grove	Saloshin
Gove	Shepard
Greenfield	Sterling
Higgins	Sims Ned
Hastie	Shryock
Hebard	Symmes, S. D.
Heafey	Schoeneman
Hill	Tilney
Hall	Toner
Irvine	Thurman
Joyce	Williamson
Johnson	Williams, W. C.
Kavanagh	Yarnall
Kilduff	Palmer

NAYS.

Alford	Miller
Clark	McKinley
Cook, S. C.	Raber
Cutting	Souther
Drummond	Stevens
Gilmour	Soullierre
How	Stephan
Hotze	Thomas
Hastings	Thorson
Holcomb	Varrelmann
Klamser	Wallace
Latham	Wells
McCraith	Woodrow
Moore, G. W.	Walkup

Yeas, 86; nays, 28.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hastie (Chicago), President Prescott ruled that if the membership adopted the proposition to return to annual sessions the officers elected at this convention would serve for one year; but if the proposed amendment was rejected they would hold office for two years, as the convention should submit propositions contingent on the amendment being defeated.

On motion the decision of the chair was ordered recorded as the sense of the convention, with one dissenting voice.

The subject matter of recommendations Nos. 32 and 34 having been previously disposed of, no action was necessary. Recommendation No. 33 was non-concurred in.

Mr. Bramwood (Denver), moved to reconsider the vote by which recommendation No. 7 was non-concurred in. A roll-call being ordered resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander	Grove
Bird	Hastie
Barnes	Hebard
Bessler	Heafey
Benedict	Hotze
Bramwood	Hill
Boyle	Hall
Brewer	Johnson
Bronson	Joyce
Bosse	Kavanagh
Crowley	Kilduff
Curran	Klinger
Carney	Kramer
Cotter	Lynch
Crouse	Lane
Cutting	Lawler
Daley	Leech
Dorrell	McCarthy
Duguid	McCraith
Fink	Martin
Gary	Moore, Phil
Graham	Montgomery

YEAS.—*Continued.*

Miller
Nolan
O'Connell, P. J.
Owen
O'Brien
Perry
Riordan
Shepard
Sims, Ned
Soullierre
Shryock
Symmes, S. D.
Stephan
Tatem
Tilney
Thomas
Toner
Varrelmann
Von Buettner
Williamsou
Woodrow
Walkup
Yarnall

NAYS.

Alford
Bradbury
Butler
Britton
Clary
Cook, S. C.
Clark
Cook, C. G.
Calhoon
Donohue
Denham
Drummond
Forsyth
Guyette
Gilmour
Girling
Grubb
Gove
Greenfield
Higgins
How
Hamilton
Hastings
Hilton
Holcomb
Irvine
Kernan
Koster
Klamser
Laham
Lowe
McHale
Marnell
Menaugh
Maginnis
McCulloch
Moore, G. W.
Meehan
McKinley
Michelstetter
McCaffery
O'Connell, J. P.
Palmer
Perkins
Prindle
Raber
Runshe
Schoeneman
Souther
Stevens
Saloshin
Sterling
Thorson
Thurman
Wallace
Wells
Williams, W. C.

Yeas, 67; uays, 57.

The rules were suspended and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That the pressmen in convention assembled, request that all proceedings of the pressmen be published in the daily proceedings.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9, 1894, 8 P. M.

The convention was called to order pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered to the roll-call:

Alexander
Alford
Barnes
Benedict
Bessler
Bird
Boyle
Bradbury
Bramwood
Brewer
Britton
Bronson
Butler
Calhoon
Carney
Clark
Clary
Cook, C. G.
Cook S. C.
Cotter
Crouse
Crowley
Curran
Cutting
Daley
Denham
Donohue
Dorsey
Drummond
Duguid
Fink
Flanagan
Forsyth
Gary
Gilmour
Girling
Gove
Graham
Greenfield
Grove
Grubb
Guyette
Hall
Hastie
Hastings
Hebard
Heckert
Higgins
Hill
Hilton
Holcomb
Hotze
How
Irvine
Johnson
Joyce
Karns
Kavanagh
Kernan
Kilduff
Klamser
Klinger
Koster
Kramer
Lahan
Latham
Lawler
Leech
Lowe
Lynch
Maginnis
Marnell
Martin
McCaffery
McCarthy
McCraith
McCulloch
McGoveru
McHale
McKinley
Meehan
Menaugh
Michelstetter
Miller
Montgomery
Moore, G. W.
Moore, Phil
Moreland
Nolan
O'Brien
O'Connell, P. J.
O'Connell, John P.
Owen
Palmer
Perkins
Perry
Prindle
Raber
Riordan
Roberts
Runshe
Saloshin
Shepard
Shoeneman
Shryock
Sims, Ned
Smith
Soulliere
Souther
Stephan
Sterling
Stevens
Symmes, S. D.
Tatem
Thomas
Thorson
Thurman
Tilney
Toner
Varrelmann
Von Buettner
Wallace
Wells
Wheeler
Williams, Geo. W.
Williams, Wm. C.
Williamson
Woodrow
Varnall
Ziebold

Unanimous consent was granted to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That a rising vote of thanks be tendered the management and scholars of the Kentucky School for the Blind for the splendid reception and entertainment given the members and visitors of this convention, and that we congratulate the people of Kentucky upon the possession of such a magnificent and well-conducted institution of learning for the blind.

Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Laws was resumed as follows:

Recommendation No. 7. By President Prescott: Amend Section 1, Article XIV., by striking out the word and figures "fifty ($50)" in line four and substituting therefor the following: "sixty ($60)."

Mr. Leech (Washington), moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Adopted by a vote of 80 to 53.

Recommendation No. 34. By Boston Union No. 13: That Article IX. be so amended as to increase burial fund benefit to $100, and that per capita tax be increased in proportion.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 35. By Mr. Wheaton (Syracuse): Add the following section to the General Laws: "Subordinate unions are requested to use all means within their power to secure the privilege of governing apprentices; and they are especially enjoined to enter into negotiations with employers to the end that a person's application for apprenticeship, after serving six months in the composing-room, shall be contingent upon a satisfactory report from a committee of the union relative to such person's educational qualifications."

Committee reports favorably.

AUG. MCCRAITH,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. VON BUETTNER,
TOM M. LAWLER,
DANIEL T. RIORDAN,
Committee on Laws

The subject matter of recommendation No. 34 having been previously disposed of, action was unnecessary. Recommendation No. 35 was concurred in.

The president was authorized to refer to appropriate committees all matter on the secretary's desk without reading.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30th, 1894.

To the President and Delegates, International Typographical Union.

GENTLEMEN: I have a proposition to offer which I trust you will give your earnest consideration. I am designing an elaborate certificate, illustrating the art of printing and kindred trades from the "first proof" to the latest inventions, the typesetting machiues and the perfecting press. The design will contain a likeness of Guttenberg and Franklin, the American eagle, the Stars and Stripes, the implements of our trade, and, in fact, a great many thoughts will be illustrated in connection with the "Art Preservative" which will serve to remind our members of by-gone days. All these will beautifully harmonize with each other. A space will be devoted to filling in the names and dates of initiation of members. The entire design I propose to execute in brass rule and type (no lithographing). It will be about 22x28 inches and handsomely printed in from six to ten colors.

Now, gentlemen, if I can get the consent of your convention to have the seal of the International Union attached to each copy that I may dispose of, I will agree to pay twenty-five cents for each impression, or any reasonable percentage which may be hereafter agreed upon by a committee. The revenue derived from use of seal to be placed to the fund for the benefit of the Printers' Home. If the consent be granted the certificate will be known as the official emblem of the International Typographical Union. I feel confident that after the design is executed, being the work of a compositor instead of a lithographer, nearly every union member under the jurisdiction of the International Union will possess a copy. Being considered an artist in this line of work I am satisfied that this difficult undertaking will be the largest, most intricate and at the same time the most magnificent piece of work ever undertaken, upon which I expect to spend about ten months in its production.

In conclusion, I would say that if this request is granted I will produce at the next annual convention a printed copy of the design, which, I am sure, will not only be a masterpiece of typographical designing, but a credit to the "Art Preservative," and a work which any member will be proud to possess.

Trusting my proposition will seem favorable to you and that you will act accordingly, I am fraternally yours, CHARLES T. PEYTON.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

APPEAL OF JAMES MCNAMEE AND JAS. B. MCGARVEY AGAINST NEW YORK STEREOTYPERS' UNION, NO. 1.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1893.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned hereby appeal from the decision rendered by Third Vice-President Lewis, September 22, 1893, on the appeal of the undersigned against the action taken by New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, in the case of the charges brought by them, April 15, 1893, against J. P. Dunn, a copy of which charges, together with copies of the other documents in the case, is enclosed herein.

In making this further appeal the appellants desire to state that, in their opinion, the third vice-president deals with them very unjustly in a case wherein the law is extremely plain and in which the facts are admitted by both sides. Indeed, the case against the accused is so strong as to make argument all but superfluous.

Section 115 (now 118), General Laws, I. T. U., says: "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by expulsion, for one union man to make application for the position of another union man in any office unless there shall be charges of incompetency proven against the individual holding said situation." This law puts the case entirely beyond the shadow of a doubt when the facts are admitted as they have been. All that remains is for an unbiased tribunal to put in force the plain letter and spirit of the law. What matters it that a committee has sent some one to break the law? Does that relieve the actual offender of guilt? Can an accused, under the laws of the land, plead that he was sent to commit an offense by this one or that? Or, is the Executive Committee of the New York Stereotypers' Union above the common law and superior to the written laws of the International Typographical Union? It must be one of these, otherwise your decision will be in our favor.

This deliberate driving of the appellants from their positions is part of a base conspiracy, in which the accused has been the willing tool of the electrotype finishers in the New York Stereotypers' Union. The excuse put forward that he was acting under instructions of the Executive Committee only emphasizes the fact that they were participators in the conspiracy. They had no right to assume that the plaintiff, McGarvey, was guilty of working against the interests of the union until he had been given a fair trial and the charge has been proven. It is universally conceded that a person is to be considered innocent until proven guilty, yet the charges against the plaintiff, McGarvey, were not even presented to the union when the Executive Committee, according to their own admission, had decided that he was guilty and had sent this man Dunn to deprive him—although at the time a member in good standing—of his position. Even the vilest criminal, whatever may be the charge, has a right to a fair and impartial trial, but apparently no one who incurs the animosity of the majority of the New York Stereotypers' Union has any rights which said majority are bound to respect.

The appellants declare the case against the accused to be absolutely invulnerable, and we therefore ask you to reverse the action of the New York Stereotypers' Union and the decision of Third Vice-President Lewis for the reasons here given and for the reasons stated in our first appeal, a copy which is enclosed.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES MCNAMEE,
JAS. B. MCGARVEY,
Appellants.

DECISION OF THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT LEWIS.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 22, 1893.

To Stereotypers' Union No. 1, New York City, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: In conformance with the requirements of Section 4, Article VI., Constitution I. T. U., the appeal of Jas. B. McGarvey and James McNamee against the action of Stereotypers' Union No. 1 in the case of McGarvey and McNamee vs. J. P. Dunn, has been referred by President Prescott to the third vice-president.

The defendant (Dunn), in the above mentioned case is charged with applying for the situation held by another member of the union (McGarvey) in violation of Section 115, General Laws, I. T. U., which reads as follows:

"It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by expulsion, for one union man to make application for the position of another union man in any office, unless there shall be charges of incompetency proven against the individual holding said situation."

The defendant, while admitting the fact that he did apply for and secure the situation in the office of "The Caller," stated that he did so under instructions from the Executive Committee of the union. The said committee claimed that they were justified in giving such instructions on the ground that they were satisfied that the plaintiff (McGarvey) was not working in the interest of the union, but on the contrary was using his influence as president of the union for his *own personal* benefit and in the interest of a rival organization, and that the defendant, having acted in the matter as an agent of the Executive Committee, was relieved of all personal responsibility, and therefore not guilty as charged.

The union decided by an almost unanimous vote that the charges were not sustained. In deciding the appeal I will say that Section 15, General Laws, would apply in a case where a member of a union *voluntarily and for his own personal benefit* made application for the situation held by another member of the union.

The defendant in this case *did not so apply*, but acted under the instructions of the Executive Committee; the union concurred in the action of that committee. Therefore, the law does not apply in this case and the appeal is *not sustained.*

In making the decision we do not wish to be understood as *endorsing* such measures, they are discreditable to the union and are liable to do more harm than good. W. B. LEWIS,
Third Vice-President.

Referred to special committee on McGarvey's appeals.

APPEAL OF JAMES MCNAMEE AGAINST NEW YORK STEREOTYPERS' UNION NO. 1.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1, 1894.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned hereby appeals from the action of the New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, in expelling him for nonpayment of a fine of $185.01 imposed upon him for signing a circular known as "A Plea for Justice," a copy of which together with copies of other documents in the case is enclosed herein.

In making this appeal the appellant desires to explain, in brief, the circumstances of the case. The article entitled "A Plea for Justice" was issued by a number of stereotypers and helpers in New York city for the purpose of reforming the deep injustice that has so long existed whereby the stereotype helpers are forever condemned to remain such by the substitution of electrotype finishers in their places as apprentices. Said article, as can be seen, is simply an expression of opinion and a statement of facts, and it was signed by many persons, then, as now, in good standing in the New York Stereotypers' Union. A few only of the signers were singled out for persecution, because if a large number had been attacked the movement in favor of the reform referred to would have become too formidable to be easily suppressed.

The electrotype finishers, who constitute the large majority of the New York "Stereotypers'" Union, therefore determined to single out a few of the reformers and make an example of them in order to intimidate the remainder. This they did by expelling one directly and by placing a fine of $185.01 on each of two others, one of whom is the appellant. The latter attempted to appeal to President Prescott, but was answered that he must first deposit the amount in question in the hands of the president of the subordinate union. Both of those fined refused to pay, and for this were subsequently expelled from the union.

The appellant is of the opinion that this ruling will not hold good in law, and desires now to appeal to the I. T. U. convention itself.

He therefore asks that you reverse the decision of the New York Stereotypers' Union in this case, and order his reinstatement as a member of said union for the following reasons:

1. Because the appellant in signing the article entitled "A Plea for Justice" was only exercising his right of free speech.

2. Because there is nothing in said article contrary to the laws of the union nor of the I. T. U.

3. Because the reforms advocated are perfectly proper and expedient.

4. Because the principle of apprenticeship proposed is the only fair one, and is the only one in operation throughout the whole trade and throughout all trades—New York Stereotypers' Union alone excepted.

5. Because this circular has received the endorsement of a large proportion of the stereotypers' unions throughout the country, and has been condemned by none except the New York Union.

6. Because the union exonerated almost all the other signers of the said article who were members of the union, and had no right to single out the appellant when others were let go.

7. Because the large majority of the union are not stereotypers at all, but belong to a trade that seeks to control the stereotyping business, and said majority were, therefore, grossly prejudiced against the appellant and intensely interested in seeing him convicted.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
JAMES MCNAMEE, *Appellant.*

Referred to Special Committee on McGarvey's cases.

The following communication was, on motion, referred to a special committee:

LINOTYPE LODGE,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: At the last regular meeting of our union, held Sunday, September 23, the position which we hold relative to the occupation of printing, at which we have become recognized because of the introduction into your business of type-setting machines, our attitude, as a body of union men, brought in daily coutact with the members of an organization whose aims and objects are identical with our own, was thoroughly discussed by the leading representatives of our craft. It was universally admitted and ultimately decided by the members that because of the introduction of machines into the composing-room, thereby necessitating the presence of a member of our craft, whose constant duty requires him to associate and labor in the interest of the operator, we deem it of the utmost importance and believe that the time has arrived wherein active steps should be taken to consummate an agreement binding us in closer affiliation one with the other, thereby strengthening the relations that now exist, at the same time establishing by this unification a line of defense with which to meet and overcome difficulties that the future will surely develop. As it is not possible for us to send a delegate who would advocate our cause before your honorable body we decided to address the delegates in convention, now assembled, by letter, outlining our standiug and present condition, and appealing for their earnest consideration and support for what we expect from them in the future. Our union is the only legitimate body in the country, composed exclusively of machinists who have made a specialty of the Linotype machine, having received their instructions and experience at the shops of the Mergenthaler Company, and who are thoroughly competent to handle the machines in any office wherever placed. The leaders of the movement in this vicinity have labored energetically in the work of enrollment, and as a result of their efforts every machinist employed on the machines in and around New York is an active, contributing member, and we have also enrolled a majority of those employed in the constructing department at the shop. Many of our members are now holding positions on newspapers in different cities, scattered all over the country, in offices where your union is largely represented or in absolute control. But the increase to our ranks in the future will be in sections of the country which we cannot, because of our limited jurisdiction, reach and govern, unless we get your assistance, and an unorganized body of men will soon confront your union who are exempt from taxation in supporting the principles of organized labor, unless measures are devised by which these men can be brought under control.

It is not an easy matter at this time to predict what the future will bring forth regarding the adjustment of difficulties that may arise from this enforced progressive machine development. And in order that we may be prepared to meet any opposition directed against us, we believe that an amalgamation of those employed in the mechanical departments of the printiug business should be brought about as speedily as possible. Your union already exercises a control over the pressmen and stereotypers, and when trouble is imminent you know because of this existing agreement that they will sustain you in the battle for right and justice. We believe that just such an agreement should exist with the machinists. Our position to-day is equally as important, and we have become as much of a fixture in the printing business as either of the trades mentioned and are entitled to the same recognition and support. Of late it has become a custom with the papers intending to put in machines to send a man to the shop where he remains for a limited period under instruction, but altogether too limited to make of him a competent Linotype machiuist. These men depart from us without any possibility of our exercising a control over their future movements. When approached on the subject of unionism they regard our appeal with indifference, regarding us only as a local body confined

to this vicinity alone, where jurisdiction is limited, and when once beyond this limit there is no authority to compel them to do otherwise than as they please. These men return after having graduated, and enter upon good paying positions; they associate with union men who contribute to maintain and keep them where they are. In case of any difficulty arising, there being nothing to bind them to your cause, it is optional with them whether they will stand by you or rat the office. Either alternative is within their power to exercise. There are numerous cases of this kind existing to-day, and the ranks of this class are being constantly swelled by additional recruits. The disinterested attitude of these men toward the principles which we are striving to maintain are exceedingly detrimental to the progress of unionism, and the results which we look forward to cannot be accomplished unless they are brought into line. It will not be a difficult matter to bring about the proper adjustment in this particular if attended to at once. If the appeal set forth in this letter is granted this matter will, in due time, receive proper attention. But if not, we hope that during this session of your body, laws will be enacted, and if properly enforced, these men will be compelled to contribute to the power to whom they are indebted in many ways for their present good fortune.

Another matter which we wish to bring to your notice, as it is of vital importance to our craft and because of the damaging effects produced by its continuance, we believe that this growing evil should be discountenanced and condemned before it has made further inroads into our business. We refer to the practice of some of your members who have attempted to assume the position of Linotype machinists, attending to the running repairs on the machines, and in a general way acting as combination handy man, both as operator and machinist. We regard this practice as a direct steal on our occupation, and not in keeping with union principles. And we furthermore claim the exclusive right from a business standpoint, and believe that the repairs on these machines should be attended to by members of our craft who have made a life's study of the applied mechanism utilized in their construction. This practice not only misrepresents our calling, but it deprives our members from holding lucrative positions which we consider rightly belong to them. It is a noticeable fact that whenever machinery has been introduced into any industry to supplant hand labor, the intricate mechanism adopted by the inventor in his imitation of the human faculties always requires the presence of a skillful machinist who has made a specialty of this particular machine. By his thorough knowledge of every detail employed in its construction he is able to locate and remedy any defects that exist, re-adjust the parts that are subject to the greatest wear with quickness and dispatch, keeping the machine in condition to perform the work required of it and relieving the operator of many annoyances that are sure to occur and interfere with his labors during the time he is employed upon it. This is the class of men composing our union, such a class of men we want to furnish, and such a degree of competency we want to establish and always maintain. This can be attained if we get from your union the recognition that we desire, and the support rendered will act as inducement encouraging us to increase our efforts in that direction in the future. Although at this time our union is numerically small, it is destined to increase accordingly as the machines are introduced. When it is understood that every office will require the services of from one to four machinists, in proportion to the number of machines, it will readily be seen that the limit has not as yet been reached, but is destined to future growth. There has been a phenomenal increase in the number of machines during the last year, and the future output will be even greater.

The Mergenthaler Company have enlarged their plant by adding another new building to increase the facilities for manufacturing. The working capacity of the shops has increased about two-thirds larger in the last two years. Each month sixty machines, on an average, are put upon the market by the Brooklyn shops alone, and at Baltimore the shop is running to its utmost limit. Every office adopting these machines must have in constant attendance while in operation a competent Linotype machinist in order to get the results claimed for them by the manufacturer. We are not sustained in this latter assertion by the manufacturers, nor will they admit that our presence is an absolute necessity. But the machine as it stands to-day has not reached that state of automatic perfection wherein it can be regarded as either self-operating or self-adjusting, but human hands, directed by that skill which experience alone can give, must still supply that deficiency which the inventor has never as yet reproduced. We have in this very brief manner outlined our present situation and condition, and believe that the members, especially the operators, will realize the importance of our position amongst you and interest themselves in behalf of our future welfare. We earnestly desire to unite with you, and in order that a satisfactory settlement of the questions now awaiting our decision can be reached there must be an agreement entered into between our unions, or a charter granted us, thereby bringing us within and under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

Therefore having, because of the introduction of machinery, become associated workers in the occupation of printing, and because of our earnest desire to labor harmoniously with the printing craft, with whom we are constantly engaged, and because we wish to uphold a uniform scale of wages, regulate the hours of labor and sustain the principles of unionism by mutual support whenever oppressive measures are directed against us, realizing that in our present attitude we are the link that should connect and bind together the chain of unity, thereby establishing an invincible bulwark with which to overthrow any opposition that may arise to impede our future progress. We, representing and voicing the unanimous sentiment of Linotype Lodge of Brooklyn, N. Y., do request the earnest sympathy and support of the delegates now assembled, and do hereby appeal to the International Union for a charter, wherein we will pledge ourselves to support and work within and under the absolute jurisdiction and control of your union.

THOMAS R. CHAMBERS, N. Y. Press,
GEORGE W. TERRY, " "
L. FISHER, N. Y. World,
J. R. MCKEE, " "

The attention of members of the convention was directed to certain communications relative to the Childs-Drexel Home. On motion the same were referred to the Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

Papers in the case of James McNamee against New York Stereotypers' Union No. 1, and the case of James McNamee and James B. McGarvey against New York Stereotypers' Union No. 1, were referred to a special committee, who were given power to determine what portion, if any, of the exhibits should be printed in the minutes. Like authority was granted in the matter referred to the Childs-Drexel Home Committee.

On motion a special committee on typesetting devices was ordered appointed.

Consideration of committee's report on typesetting devices was made a special order for Wednesday at 2 p. m.

A special committee on reduction of the hours of labor was ordered appointed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS AND FINANCES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Returns and Finances has carefully examined the books of the Secretary-Treasurer from June 30, 1894 to Oct. 2, 1894, and find them to be correct. The balance is as follows:

Deposit in Louisville Banking Co.	$ 1,500.00
" " Fletcher's Bank	14,994.17
Cash in hand	35.37
Deposit in Gas Co.	7.00
	16,536.54
Due from Indianapolis National Bank	19,922.05
Total	$36,458.59

J. W. HASTIE,
J. H. DALEY,
SAM T. WOODROW,
JOHN W. BRAMWOOD,
FRANK J. BOYLE.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

The president announced the following Special Committee on Typesetting Devices:

McCarthy (New York), Sterling (Cleveland), Irvine (St. Joseph), Wallace (Buffalo), Johnson (Memphis).

The regular order of business was resumed and the supplementary report of the Committee on Laws considered, as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Laws beg leave to submit the following supplemental report:

Recommendation No. 36. By Mr. Souther (St. Paul): Providing for the inauguration of a shorter work-day in the book and job offices.

Committee recommends that a committee of five be appointed on shorter work-day, and that the above be referred to that committee.

Recommendation No. 37. By Mr. Souther (St. Paul): In regard to a general percentage plan of collecting dues.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 38. By Mr. Voiles (Cincinnati): To amend Section 122, General Laws, in regard to political action.

Committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Committee on Government Ownership of the Telegraph.

Recommendation No. 39. By Mr. Tilney (Cincinnati): To create a general law as follows: A regular situation in a newspaper office shall be not less than four nor more than six days in any one week.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 40. By Cincinnati Union: The minimum amount of ems for each machine shall be 18,000 in eight consecutive hours, and any operator attaining the ability to set that amount shall be deemed eligible to hold a situation or sub in any office working under the rules and regulations of the I. T. U. All disputes as to competency shall be settled by the proper committee.

Committee recommends that the above be referred to Committee on Machines.

Recommendation No. 41. By Mr. Kavanagh (Troy): An amendment to Section 118, General Laws:

Section 118 is hereby amended so as to read: It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by expulsion, for one union man to make application for the position of another union man in any office. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help at will, and may discharge help: First: For incompetency. Second: For violation of the rules of the office, chapel or union. Third: For neglect of duty. Fourth: In order to decrease the force. It shall be further understood that if a workman be competent to "sub" in an office he is competent to hold a regular situation. In all cases when a compositor or machine operator is discharged, he shall be furnished a written statement of the cause by the foreman, if demanded.

Committee reports favorably.

AUG. MCCRAITH,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
TOM M. LAWLER,
J. VON BUETTNER,
D. T. RIORDAN.

The recommendations were considered seriatim. Recommendations Nos. 36 and 38 were concurred in. The subject matter of recommendation No. 37 having been previously disposed of, no action was necessary. Recommendation No. 39 was tabled. Recommendation No. 41 was amended by adding the following:

"And should an increase of force be rendered necessary within sixty days those so discharged by reason of such reduction of force shall be reinstated."

On motion of Mr. Bramwood (Denver), Section 39, General Laws, was stricken out and Recommendation No. 41, as amended, substituted therefor.

The following communication, resolutions, etc., were taken as read and referred to their respective committees by the president.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 7, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
President International Typographical Union, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR: At last meeting of Illinois State Typographical Union No. 4, I was instructed to write you that it was understood that the Mergenthaler Company stipulate in their lease to the different proprietors who lease their machines that men over thirty-five years of age shall not operate machines. If such is the case Illinois State Typographical Union enter their protest and call on all delegates to Louisville convention to bring about legislation that will give all competent members the privilege to operate machines when the opportunity affords.

Fraternally,
J. A. ONYUN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Referred to special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

Adopted at semi-annual session of N. E. T. U., held in Rutland, Vt., October 2 and 3, 1894:

WHEREAS, The creator is greater than the creature, and, whereas, local unions are the creatures of the International Typographical Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor a more liberal extension of the powers of district unions, and a consequent curtailment of said powers to the international body.

Resolved, That we are entitled to an equal distribution of the funds (known as per capita) of the International Typographical Union to carry on our work.

Resolved, That we demand full powers in all matters pertaining to unionism in our respective districts.

Resolved, That we, the New England Typographical Convention, demand legislation of this nature at the hands of our respective delegates to the International Typographical Union and the officers of that body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the delegates of our respective local bodies and the International Typographical Union officers now in Louisville assembled.

JOHN F. DUGGAN,
Sec.-Treas.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolved, That International Organizers be especially instructed to devote especial efforts toward the formation of Newspaper Mailers' Unions in the larger cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Baltimore and Indianapolis. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Typographical Union convention at Louisville.

JOHN F. DUGGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

Adopted at the semi-annual session of the New England Typographical Union held in Rutland, Vt., October 2 and 3, 1894:

Resolved, That the New England Typographical Union recommend the following amendment to General Law 157, to add: "Provided, where there are members of more than one affiliated union working for the same employer, no union shall sign a scale of wages without the consent of the unions or union interested."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Typographical Union convention in Louisville, Ky.

JOHN F. DUGGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Adopted at semi-annual session of New England Typographical Union, held in Rutland, Vt., October 2 and 3, 1894:

WHEREAS, The pressmen of the country for some years past have been divided, and as such division is detrimental to the interests of the pressmen, and

WHEREAS, A committee of three has been appointed by the president of the International Typographical Union to confer with a similar committee of the International Pressmens' Protective Union to try and settle the existing difficulty, and

WHEREAS, Said committee have met and agreed upon the settlement as published in the Typographical Journal on September 1, 1894; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as delegates to the New England Typographical Union, representing the different typographical unions in New England, are heartily in favor of such agreement, and trust that the delegates to the International convention shall ratify the same.

Resolved, That our secretary-treasurer be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

JOHN F. DUGGAN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

During the year a representative of Alex. Gow & Co., of London, Eng., called on your officers endeavoring to arrange for the sale of individual certificates of membership, requesting that his proposition be transmitted to the convention. His letter is produced herewith and samples of the work are in the secretary's hands:

LONDON, August 24, 1894.

MR. W. B. PRESCOTT.

DEAR SIR: We have to thank you for your letter of the 11th inst. We are sending you by this mail three more specimens of our work in Trade Union Emblems, and will be very pleased to submit a sketch for your society, or finish the pencil design left by Mr. Gow with you, which would make a very pretty picture. We have sent out finished designs to Mr. P. J. McGuire, Mr. Martin Fox and to Mr. F. P. Sargent, who are having conventions next month. Your craft would give a good scope to the artist, and we believe we could please you. At foot we give you the prices for best work on good paper, including design, carriage and duty paid.

5,000 at 50c.; 10,000 at 38c.; 15,000 at 32c.; 20,000 at 26c., net. Yours faithfully,

ALEX. GOW & CO.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Oct. 5, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT.
President International Typographical Union Convention, Louisville, Ky.

No. 181 desires release of jurisdiction in Titusville. Official.

C. A. PUTNAM.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

The following appeal of H. H. Fisher was presented to the forty-first session and referred to Committee on Appeals, but for some unexplained reason the committee failed to report on it. At the request of Mr. Fisher it is re-submitted:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., November 21, 1892.

To the International Typographical Union:

On February 9, 1892, I was expelled from the union here. The charge was brought by E. A. Vinnedge, who claimed I had taken his place as foreman at less wages. The accompanying certified statement signed by Mr. Merriman explains the situation as I understand it, and the claims of any other person to foremanship and its powers, no matter what the said person may have aspired or assumed to be or at any time led any one to believe he was, were simply ambitious assumptions. According to the Constitution foremanship includes the right exclusive to hire and discharge hands. I never had this authority or anything akin to it, therefore was not foreman. Before Vinnedge came to town, or the daily started, Merriman promised me work when the daily should start. Several weeks after the daily was running and Vinnedge was working, Merriman gave me the promised work and we agreed as to wages, I hiring as an all-round hand. When Vinnedge was discharged I continued at the same wages and subject to Merriman's authority as before and as set forth in his statement.

There were seven, including myself, at the meeting which expelled me. Five votes were cast, all against me, viz: Cook, proprietor, business manager and editor of the Gulf News (rival sheet of the Caller), the same position he had occupied since the News started about a year previous; H. P. McKevitt and E. A. Vinnedge, set forth in the Sun as editor and business manager, respectively, which positions they had occupied for over six weeks; F. E. Curts, employing printer running Caller job office on shares; T. Tinney, discharged from Caller for drunkenness. The Constitution says proprietors, business managers and city editors are not eligible to membership in unions, yet sixty per cent. of the vote was cast by such persons in this case. Curts, in violation of the Constitution, which says employing printers cannot act as officers of unions, sat as president. I claim these members were actuated by prejudice, and my expulsion was glaringly illegal.

Cook, McKevitt and Tinney disliked me for condemning their drunken sprees; Cook had failed to produce some $12 of union funds which he had stood good for some six months previous and I had questioned his Simon purity, which questioning I know he disapproved. The management of the Sun and News did not like my occasionally successful soliciting of ads. for the Caller. McKevitt at this time was under bond, charged with embezzlement, and he disliked me for remarks made on the subject; Curts a short time before had become displeased at me for some trifling occurrence, and called me a "stinker." I was secretary previous to my expulsion, and as some of these "square" men (square with the corners cut off) were over four months in arrears, and had time and again appointed a place and time of payment and as often failed to materialize, I wrote to Mr. McCleavey that some would not "apparently" pay. For this at least three voters said I deserved punishment. I never had the least idea that I was doing anything I had not a perfect right to do, or that anyone thought so; if I had I should have talked with the other members about it and written to headquarters, if necessary, to ascertain my ground. No intimation was given me that anyone had anything against me until the charge was read at the close of the meeting.

H. H. FISHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at my office in the city of Corpus Christi, Texas, on this, the 28th day of November, A. D. 1892, as witness my signature and seal of office.

JOHN P. MITCHELL,
Notary Public, Nueces County, Tex.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., March 11, 189..

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Eli T. Merriman, business manager of and stockholder in the Caller Publishing Company, do hereby certify that I am foreman of the Caller office, as I understand the term.

I am a practical printer and alone claim the right (either personally or through another) to hire and discharge all hands in said office, make up or have made up forms as I wish, and control any and all hands at any time as I see fit; to say what copy shall be set, at what time, in what

type, how it shall be set, spaced, etc., and have always claimed these powers and exercised them whenever I saw fit.

ELI T. MERRIMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this, the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

F. W. MOORE,
Notary Public, Nueces County, Tex.

Referred to Committee on Appeals.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 29, 1894.

Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union in Convention Assembled at Louisville, Ky.

GREETING: Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, will have none of her members to represent her in your body at this convention. It, therefore, becomes necessary, as she is making an appeal for financial assistance, that she should make some statement and give some reasons, in addition to the printed appeal which has been mailed to all delegates whose names have appeared in the official organ, and in order to fully explain matters we will revert to the beginning of the trouble.

In August, 1890, a strike and lockout occurred in this city which affected every daily newspaper published at the time. For some time previous to this Col. H. G. Otis, manager and editor of the Los Angeles Times, had tried to form a combination of the newspaper proprietors, but without avail, partly owing to the fact of his personal obnoxiousness and partly because the Tribune, the rival morning Republican newspaper, refused to co-operate with him. The complete change in the management of the Tribune, however, gave him his long-looked-for opportunity. A demand soon came from the combination for a 20 per cent. reduction in the price of composition and a corresponding reduction in the scale for time hands. The scale at the time was fifty cents per thousand on morning papers and forty-five cents on evening papers. Cuts, plates and one man to set ads. had been previously conceded, which left the file hands little else but solid digging. The union offered to discuss the matter, but the combination—which was virtually Otis—would listen to nothing but the concession of their full demands. The union naturally could not consent to this, and the Times and Herald locked out their men. The Tribune and Express men struck. The proprietors of the last two newspapers immediately called for a conference with a committee, some slight concessions were made (the price of composition remaining the same), and the men went back to work, after being out two days.

Otis immediately made arrangements for a crew of P. P. F.'s from Kansas City, who arrived about ten days after the lockout. He made a contract for a year with them at fifty cents per 1,000, the price he refused to pay union men. The Herald was regained at the end of ten weeks. When Otis' contract with the P. P. F.'s had expired the fraternity men were reduced to forty-five cents, and the hours of composition extended so that they could make the same amount of wages. The union all this time was fighting the Times, and had reduced its circulation and advertising considerably.

As soon as the P. P. F. accepted the reduction the union was requested to reduce its scale to the same amount, and it had no option but to concede.

About this time the Sacramento Bee was ratted and a force of P. P. F.'s went from the Los Angeles Times to do it. Negotiations were also made with one of the San Francisco papers to take possession of it, but the fight which little No. 174 has kept up on the Times no doubt scared the San Francisco paper from seeking the antagonism of her bigger sister.

During all this time very little assistance came from the International Typographical Union or sister unions, excepting San Francisco, No. 21, which levied a 1 per cent. assessment weekly for a time, afterward reducing to one-half of 1 per cent. Los Angeles' own assessments were 10 per cent., 5 per cent. and 3 per cent., at different periods.

After a fight of about twenty months an agreement was made to place four men in the composing-room and one in the job room, the understanding being that a union foreman would take charge in a short time and gradually weed out the fraternity men. This was to be done to let Otis' dignity down easy.

Accepting the arrangement (which was a verbal one) in good faith, the union declared the fight off, and the Times spread the news broadcast over the country and made advertising contracts for long periods with all the principal advertisers. Time went on, and still the Fraternity men "held the fort," and the union men, instead of increasing, diminished. A refusal to reinstate men who had been laid off, coupled with a demand from the Council of Labor to withdraw our countenance from the establishment, caused the calling out of the three men who remained, and the fight was again on in all its fierceness.

The Times during the truce had, of course, improved its position, and we had to begin again at the beginning.

We soon made our power felt again, and the intrepid rat importer looked for a way to neutralize our efforts. He succeeded to a certain extent by introducing machines—the Mergenthaler Linotype—and has at present ten of these, one for head letter. After the Fraternity men had become familiarized with the working of them their employer had another opportunity of getting even with the union, this time by supplying machine operatives to the Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger. He has also offered to set the type or supply plates for the two union papers here at thirteen cents per 1,000 ems, and does supply the only morning paper in San Diego.

Since the death of the Tribune, the Times' morning Republican rival, Otis has practically had no competition. The Evening Express, (Republican), although an excellent evening paper, cannot naturally cover the field. The Herald, an old-time Democratic newspaper, but recently turned independent, lacks enterprise, is printed with worn-out type, and has neither editorial or business management worth the name, and fails to respond to every advantage we have made for it and every opportunity thrown in its way.

The printed appeal distributed among you will give you information on many other points, and the extracts from District Organizer Robinette's letter should impress you with the seriousness of the situation on the coast.

Gentlemen, the I. T. U. cannot afford to allow No. 174 to carry on this fight with her own resources, neither can the Pacific coast afford to allow her to declare the fight off. We have been doing the work so long that encouragement from the outside is necessary to stimulate to greater exertions, and we believe that when you better understand the situation here your response will be not only prompt, but generous, as becomes a body to which so many other trade organizations look as a pattern to follow after.

All who have any personal knowledge of the facts of the case will agree that your body can make no appropriation too large, or take any measures, however far-reaching, which the circumstances and conditions here do not justify.

Signed in behalf of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

D. W. MOORE, President.
JAS. PHILLIS, Secretary.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be given to Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of our deceased friend, George W. Childs, and that the membership throughout our jurisdiction be asked to contribute an amount equal to the sum received for 1,000 ems composition, or one hour's time work on or before May 12, 1895, the anniversary of Mr. Childs's birth, such sums to be forwarded to Typographical Union No. 2.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

By Toronto Delegation:

TORONTO, Oct. 3, 1894.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union.

Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, in session assembled:

WHEREAS, Toronto Mailers' Union has been in existence nearly one year; and whereas, in that time the organization of newspaper mailers throughout the country has not been in the same proportion as other trades; and whereas, Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, believe that an extra effort should be made by the International Typographical Union in the direction of organizing the newspaper mailers; therefore be it

Resolved, That Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, call on the International Executive Council to take steps at once to organize the newspaper mailers throughout the country in the best interest of unionism.

B. MCKENNA,
President.
J. T. DANDIE,
Recording Secretary.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Forsyth (Charleston):

Resolved, That resolution No. 13 be stricken out.

Referred to Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

By Mr. Carney (Milwaukee):

Resolved, That the name of John J. Harvey, of Milwaukee, Wis., be stricken from the roll of permanent membership, he having ratted.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Carney (Milwaukee):

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when a question of vital importance to Milwaukee and surrounding cities and States must be solved and settled in a satisfactory manner, for in dealing with the pests which infest our city it has resolved itself into a question of life and death to No. 23, of Milwaukee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union does hereby appropriate the sum of $2,500 to rout and clear forever the Cream City (Milwaukee) of this obnoxious, pest-breeding rodent—the Fraternity.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

By the Indianapolis delegation:

At the September meeting the following was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Indianapolis Union, No. 1, desires to give official expression of its recognition and appreciation of the compliment bestowed in the location of International headquarters at the city of Indianapolis, and in this manner of returning the thanks of the craft to further express the hope that that honorable body may find it convenient and advantageous to continue the location of the same for the future in said city."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Barnes (Galveston), by request:

Substitute for Section 141, General Laws:

Section 141. That none but members of the Typographical Union be allowed to operate or learn to operate machines, provided, that apprentices may work on machines at any time during last year of apprenticeship. Local laws must govern apprentices on machines in other respects.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Kramer (Lafayette):

LAFAYETTE, IND., Sept. 29, 1894.

At a regular meeting of Lafayette Typographical Union, No. 64, held September 2, 1894, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by said union:

Resolved, That, as Robert J. Thompson has been restored to full membership in this (Lafayette) union, this body hereby authorizes its chosen delegate to the Forty-second session of the International Typographical Union to have said Robert J. Thompson's name stricken from the roll of expelled members and placed among those of the permanent members of that body.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the resolution as set forth, and that we have been instructed by the Lafayette Typographical Union No. 64, to furnish this to our delegate to the International Typographical Union as part of his duties in that body.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Lowe (Peoria):

To amend Section 141, General Laws, so as to make it read:

Section 141. That none but members of the Typographical Union be allowed to operate or learn to operate machines. Local laws must govern apprentices on machines.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 1, 1394.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: As organizer of the old Third District, officially I ceased to exist after a few brief months. The district was well organized and in good condition except at Little Rock and Montgomery, where the Fraternity had a foothold. That organization was routed at Fort Worth, and now ceases to exist in Texas except locally. Respectfully submitted,

O. A. EYLAR,
Organizer Old Third District.

Referred to Committee on Officers' Reports.

By Mr. Heafey (Newark):

Resolved, That the name of Wm. Simmonds, Newark, N. J., be stricken from the permanent list of International Typographical Union members and placed on the black list for "ratting" the Newark Times.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Stevens (Minneapolis):

Amend Article IX., Section 1, of Constitution, by adding after the words "on or before the third Monday of each month" the words "except in the case of the organizations of press-feeders and bindery girls, who shall pay a per capita tax of ten cents per month."

Referred to Committee on Laws

By Mr. Clark (Omaha):

Resolved, That the International Union return to Omaha Union, No. 190, the sum of $50 paid under protest on the W. S. McClevey claim, ordered paid at the last session.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Wallace (Buffalo):

Resolved, That the name of Thomas Digman, who represented Typographical Union, No. 9, at the Boston session in 1891, be transferred from the active list to the list of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Bramwood (Denver):

That Section 144, General Laws, be stricken out.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. O'Connell (New York):

Resolved, That the words "but in no case shall benefits be paid for the first week of the difficulty," in Section 55, General Laws, be stricken out.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Leech (Washington):

That the funds of the International Typographical Union be placed in more than one depository.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Montgomery (Denver):

That Resolution No. 10 (p. 80, I. T. U. Const.) be amended to read as follows:

10. Where applicants are admitted to the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers the expense of transportation shall be defrayed by the local typographical union when the applicant is unable to pay the same.

Referred to Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

By Mr. Montgomery (Denver):

That resolution No. 12, page 80, International Typographical Union Constitution, be stricken out and the following be inserted in lieu thereof.

12. The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized to appropriate from the Home Fund, upon proper application of the superintendent, an amount equal to railroad fare from the place where application was made for admission to the Home, the said amount to be expended by the superintendent in purchasing transportation in whatever direction a discharged inmate may select.

Referred to Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

By Mr. Montgomery (Denver):

That section 141, General Laws, be amended by the addition of the following:

Any person employed in the operation of typesetting machines shall be considered competent who turns out a product of 22,500 ems minion, 25,000 ems nonpareil or 27,500 ems agate in a period of eight hours.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Cook (Trenton):

Resolved, That the name of Chas. B. Yard be transferred from the list of ex-delegates to that of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Tilney (Cincinnati):

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8, 1894.

Cincinnati Delegates to I. T. U. Convention,
Robert W. Tilney, Chairman.

GENTLEMEN: The following was passed at yesterday's meeting:

Resolved, That the delegates be and they are hereby directed to use their utmost endeavors to have the I. T. U. adopt a law governing the minimum amount of ems to be composed on a typesetting machine in line with the following: "That the minimum amount of ems for each machine operator shall be 18,000 in eight (8) consecutive hours, and any operator attaining the ability to set that amount shall be deemed eligible to hold a situation or sub in any office working under the rules and regulations of the International Typographical Union. All disputes as to competency shall be settled by the proper committee."

A communication from the St. Paul Feeders' Union was referred to you without instructions.

Fraternally,
WM. B. OWENS,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 3.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Girling (Minneapolis):

Amendment to Section 119, General Laws; That the words "chiefly pressmen" in the second line of said section, and the words "second vice" in the fourth line and the word "pressman" in the fifth line of said section, be stricken out therefrom.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Girling (Minneapolis):

Amendment to Section 101, General Laws; That after the word "shall" in the fifth line of said section, the words "have charge" shall be stricken out and the words "be foreman" shall be inserted in lieu thereof, and that after the word "pressmen" in the sixth line the words "and where only one pressman is employed he shall have charge of said press-room" be inserted.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Stevens (Minneapolis):

Resolved, That in order that the Government printing office may be freed from political influence and placed upon the same footing as other printing offices of the country, the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union be instructed to use all means in their power to secure the enforcement of civil service rules in the giving out and retaining of situations in the Government printing office at Washington, D. C.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Toner (Washington):

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is deeply interested in the matter of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph, and

WHEREAS, This and other legislation in which the craft may become interested can best be had by bringing the powerful and permanent influences of this organization to bear on the National Legislature at Washington, and

WHEREAS, The establishment of the International headquarters at Washington will place constantly before Congress an influence which cannot be ignored, and which of its very nature must be attended with success,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That the headquarters of the International Typographical Union be removed to Washington, D. C.

Referred to Special Committee on Government Control of Telegraph.

By Mr. Kramer (Lafayette):

That the following paragraph be added to the General Laws:

Any member of the International Typographical Union who shall defraud any employing printer out of any money, shall be suspended from said union for a period of six (6) months.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Kramer (Lafayette):

To amend Section 108, General Laws, International Union, by striking out the word "four" in third line and inserting the word "five."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. O'Connell (Dayton):

To amend Section 11, Art. VI., of Constitution, so as to read: "The organizer shall have authority to appoint a delegate, where possible, as a deputy whenever he shall deem advisable," etc.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Britton (Jacksonville):

It is my sad and painful duty to report that since your last convention death has taken from among us Mr. Lewis P. Ashby, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Ashby represented No. 162 at Atlanta, in 1890; I therefore move that Mr. Ashby's name be transferred to the list of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Barnes (Galveston):

In accordance with a resolution introduced at a recent meeting of Galveston Typographical Union, No. 28, instructing me, as their delegate to the Forty-second session, to endeavor to bring about some legislation by the International Typographical Union that will more clearly define "Who shall be entitled to the use and benefits of the union label?" I beg to call the attention of this body to the condition of affairs as regards the use of the label in Galveston.

There are in our city some four or five offices owned and conducted by honorary members of our union—persons who in the past have been in the front rank of the craft as union men. One office in particular, that of a former active member of our union, having associated himself in business with an "amateur," a young man who has never served an apprenticeship in the busi-

ness, but has enough knowledge of the business at this date to do a fair job, allows this man to use the label on his work, which seems to me to be an abuse of the use of the label.

It does not appear to be an act of justice to our former active member to withdraw the label. He was faithful to the union as long as he was actively associated. Force of circumstances no longer permits his retaining active membership should he be willing to do so. Steady work for union printers he does not have. Whatever work they can turn over into such printers' hands they are willing to do. It is practically an "open" office. We want to draw the line. Where shall we draw it?

I believe an earnest consideration of this subject by the International Typographical Union will devise means to remedy this evil and aid us to give union labor its just dues.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Adjourned to meet 9 a. m. Wednesday

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1894, 9:00 A. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered at the roll-call:

Alford
Barnes
Benedict
Bessler
Bird
Bosse
Boyle
Bramwood
Brewer
Britton
Bronson
Butler
Calhoon
Carney
Clark
Clary
Cotter
Cook, C. G.
Cook, S. C.
Crouse
Crowley
Curran
Cutting
Daley
Denham
Donohue
Dorsey
Drummond
Duguid
Fink
Forsyth
Gary
Gilmour
Girling
Gove
Graham
Greenfield
Grove
Guyette
Hall
Hamilton
Hastie
Hastings
Heafey
Hebard
Heckert
Higgins
Hill
Hilton
Holcomb
Hotze
How
Irvine
Johnson
Joyce
Karns
Kavanagh
Kernan
Kilduff
Klamser
Klinger
Koster
Kramer
Lahan
Lane
Latham
Lawler
Leech
Lowe
Lynch
Maginnis
Mangan
Marnell
Martin
McCaffery
McCarthy
McCraith
McCulloch
McDonald
McGovern
McHale
McKinley
Meehan
Menaugh
Miller
Montgomery
Moore, G. W.
Moore, Phil
Moreland
Nolan
O'Brien
O'Connell, P. J.
O'Connell, John P.
Owen
Perkins
Perry
Prindle
Raber
Riordan
Roberts
Runshe
Saloshin
Schoeneman
Shepard
Shryock
Sims, Ned
Smith
Souther
Soulliere
Stanton
Stephan
Sterling
Stevens
Symmes, Sam D.
Tatem
Thomas
Thorson
Thurman
Tilney
Toner
Varrelmann
Von Buettner
Wallace
Walkup
Wells
Williams, Geo. W.
Williams, Wm. C.
Williamson
Woodrow
Yarnall
Ziebold

The chair announced the following special committees:

Special Committee on Application of Linotype Machinists for a Charter: Messrs. Donohue (New York), Kavanagh (Troy), Guyette (Kansas City), O'Connell (Dayton), Forsyth (Charleston).

Special Committee on Shorter Hours: Messrs. Menaugh (St. Louis), Butler (Dallas), Walkup (Galesburg), Souther (St. Paul), and Palmer (Chattanooga).

Special Committee on McGarvey and McNamee appeal cases: Messrs. Girling (Minneapolis, pressmen), Nolan (Chicago, pressmen), Meehan (Boston, web pressmen), Stanton (Chicago, electrotypers), Williams (Boston, stereotypers).

On motion the following communications and telegrams were received and action deferred:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT, Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIR: The Commercial Club, an organization composed of one thousand of the business and professional men of Indianapolis, cordially joins in the invitation of the Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, to the International Typographical Union to hold their next meeting in this city. We suggest consideration of the fact that it would be greatly to the convenience of the organization to come to Indianapolis on account of the location here of the International headquarters, the documents and properties of which will be readily at hand, whereas it is necessary to practically suspend the business at headquarters for a period of two weeks or more during the time of arrangements connected with the holding of meetings in other cities. Besides, the geographical advantages of the location of Indianapolis and as a railroad center where lines from all directions converge would make it possible to save a large sum in the aggregate of the traveling expenses of delegates.

It is a well demonstrated fact that Indianapolis has advantages over any other city in the country, as the total mileage from all of the leading cities is less than to any other important point. The facilities of the city for large meetings are in all respects unsurpassed. Ample hotel accommodations are available at all times, the prices ranging from one to three dollars per day. The city has become the popular meeting place for national organizations, and its advantages for these purposes have given it wide fame as "a convention city." It is believed that it would be especially agreeable as a meeting point for the International Typographical Union on account of the well sustained strength at this point of labor organizations, of which there are seventy-three in Indianapolis with a total membership of over seven thousand. With assurances of a cordial welcome to the members of your organization if they come to Indianapolis, I am,

Very truly yours,
WILLIAM FORTUNE,
Secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 8, 1894.

To W. B. PRESCOTT, Louisville:

Central Labor Union endorses resolutions urging the next meeting of your body at Indianapolis.
D. L. STODDARD,
Secretary.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 9, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT, Louisville:

No. 117 requests election of Delegate Calhoon as district organizer.
R. N. LANTZ,
J. F. MOREHOUSE,
Ex-delegates.

Received and placed on file.

The following communication was read:

It is our painful duty as members of No. 80 to report to this body the death of L. N. Duffy, who represented No. 80 in the session of the International Typographical Union at Montreal in 1873. Mr. Duffy joined Dubuque Typographical Union, No. 22, immediately after the completion of his apprenticeship, which was in 1860, and continued a union member until his death, which occurred in Pueblo, Col., August 3, 1894. Mr. Duffy was a charter member of No. 80, and was held in high esteem by his associates.

We hereby move that the name of L. N. Duffy be transferred from the permanent list to the deceased list.

DAVE L. GUYETTE,
C. J. BRADBURY.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Owen (Louisville):

Resolved, That the president of the International Typographical Union appoint a special committee of five to act in conjunction with the committee of Typographical Union, No. 10, relative to unionizing the Courier-Journal newspaper office.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

By Mr. Hastie (Chicago):

Resolved, That the boycott instituted against the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, be and is hereby indorsed by the International Typographical Union, and subordinate unions urged to act in accordance with this action.

Unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

By Mr. Marnell (St. Louis):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union heartily indorse the boycott placed on the firm of Buxton & Skinner, book and job printers, of St. Louis, by St. Louis Typographical Union, No 8.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Consideration of the report of the Committee on Laws was resumed as follows:

Recommendation No. 42. By Mr. Montgomery (Denver): That Section 141, General Laws, be amended by the addition of the following: "Any person employed in the operation of typesetting machines shall be considered competent who turns out a product of 22,500 ems minion, 25,000 ems nonpareil or 27,500 ems agate in a period of eight hours."

Recommend to refer to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

Concurred in.

Recommendation No. 43. By Mr. Bramwood (Denver): That Section 144, General Laws, be stricken out.

The committee recommend to refer to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

AUG. MCCRAITH.
J. VON BUETTNER,
TOM M. LAWLER,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
D. T. RIORDAN,
Committee on Laws.

Concurred in.

The Special Committee on Governmental Control of the Telegraph reported the following resolution and recommended that it be referred to the Committee on Laws:

By Mr. Toner (Washington):

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is deeply interested in the matter of securing governmental ownership and control of the telegraph, and

WHEREAS, This and other legislation in which the craft may become interested can best be had by bringing the powerful and permanent influences of this organization to bear on the National Legislature at Washington, and

WHEREAS, The establishment of the International headquarters at Washington will place constantly before Congress an influence which cannot be ignored, and which of its very nature must be attended with success; therefore be it

Resolved, That the headquarters of the International Typographical Union be removed to Washington, D. C.

Concurred in.

On motion the convention proceeded to the nomination of officers.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. McCraith (Boston) nominated Mr. W. B. Prescott, incumbent.

Mr. A. M. Butler (Dallas) seconded the nomination of Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Moore (Wilkesbarre) nominated Mr. John W. Hastie (Chicago).

Mr. O'Connell (Dayton) nominated Mr. Robt. W. Tilney (Cincinnati).

FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Woodrow (Camden) nominated Mr. Wm. E. Greenfield (Washington).

Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta) nominated Mr. Theo. Perry (Nashville).

Mr. Denham (Nashville) seconded the nomination of Mr. Perry.

Mr. O'Connell (New York) seconded the nomination of Mr. Greenfield.

On motion, the pressmen's delegation were directed to present the name of a candidate for second vice-president before adjournment of the afternoon session.

On motion, the stereotypers and electrotypers' delegation were likewise directed to present a candidate for third vice-president before adjournment of the afternoon session.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Mr. Drummond (Ft. Wayne) nominated Mr. A. G. Wines (St. Louis), incumbent.

Mr. Perkins (New York) seconded the nomination of Mr. Wines.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Mr. Owen (Louisville) nominated Mr. Wm. M. Higgins (Louisville).

Mr. Forsyth (Charleston) nominated Mr. Theo. Yarnall (Philadelphia).

Mr. Daley (Newark) nominated Mr. Wm. Perkins (New York).

Mr. Kramer (Lafayette) seconded the nomination of Mr. Higgins (Louisville).

Mr. Hamilton (Akron) nominated Mr. Bernard Nolan (Chicago).

Mr. Lynch (Syracuse) nominated Mr. August McCraith (Boston).

Mr. Williamson (Indianapolis) nominated Mr. Chas. L. Drummond (Ft. Wayne).

Mr. Montgomery (Denver) seconded the nomination of Mr. Wm. Perkins (New York).

Mr. Leech (Washington) was nominated. Declined.

Mr. McCulloch (Richmond) nominated Mr. C. E. Clark (Omaha).

Mr. Lahan (Chicago) nominated Mr. C. S. Roberts (New York).

Mr. Irvine (St. Joseph) nominated Mr. John W. Bramwood (Denver).

Mr. Toner (Washington) seconded the nomination of Mr. Bramwood.

Mr. Hastings (Hamilton) nominated Mr. H. G. Martin (Chicago).

On motion the nomination of delegates to the American Federation of Labor was left open until adjournment this evening.

FOR TRUSTEES OF CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS AND ALLIED CRAFTS.

Mr. Lawler (Washington) nominated Mr. Bird (Pittsburg) who declined.

Mr. Souther (St. Paul) nominated Mr. E. E. Stevens (Minneapolis).

Mr. Clary (Cleveland) nominated Mr. W. H. Montgomery (Denver) who declined and placed Mr. Jas. J. Dailey (Philadelphia) in nomination.

Mr. Soulliere (Worcester) nominated Mr. P. J. O'Connell (New York) who declined.

Mr. Drummond (Ft. Wayne) nominated Mr. J. L. Robinette (Sacramento).

Mr. Bird (Pittsburg) nominated Mr. David Hastings (Hamilton).

Mr. McGovern (New York) nominated Mr. D. J. McCarthy (New York) who declined.

Mr. Butler (Dallas) nominated Mr. Henry E. Dorsey (Dallas).

Mr. Heafey (Newark) nominated Mr. J. O. Williamson (Indianapolis).

Mr. McHale (Albany) nominated Mr. J. B. N. Soulliere (Worcester).

Mr. Perry (Nashville) nominated Mr Alex. Duguid (Cincinnati).

Mr. O'Connell (New York) nominated Mr. L. C. Shepard (Grand Rapids).

On motion nominations were closed.

The convention then took a recess for thirty minutes for the purpose of allowing the various districts to caucus and select candidates for the office of District Organizer.

The time for re-assembling having arrived the Convention was called to order and the nomination of officers proceeded with.

DISTRICT ORGANIZERS.

First District, Mr. Geo. J. Curtin (Lynn).
Second District, Thomas F. McHale (Albany).
Third District, James A. Power (Washington).
Fourth District, W. H. Wells (Norfolk).
Fifth District, Jacob Eitel (Savannah).
Sixth District, John D. Flanagan (Grand Rapids).
Seventh District, J. K. Brewer (Springfield).
Eighth District, J. A. Lane (Knoxville).
Ninth District, John P. Marnell (St. Louis).
Tenth District, H. S. Woodward (Minneapolis).
Eleventh District, S. D. Nedrey (Omaha).
Twelfth District, A. M. Butler (Dallas).
Thirteenth District. No nomination.
Fourteenth District. Edw. A. Parker (San Francisco).
Fifteenth District. No nomination.
Sixteenth District, James Reid (Toronto).

The following communications were read:

By Mr. McCaffery (Colorado Springs):

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: As delegate from the city in which the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is located, I take pleasure in presenting for your consideration the following communications from the Chamber of Commerce and City Council of Colorado Springs and local union No. 82, in which they extend to you an earnest and hearty invitation to hold the next session of the International Union in *their* city and at your *home*.

Every union under the jurisdiction of the International has been informed of our intention to present these invitations, and we believe their acceptance would be in accord with the wishes and desires of a large majority of the craft.

The causes which prompted their issuance have been personally explained to nearly every member of this convention, and, as they are fully set forth in the invitations, we deem it unnecessary to enumerate them here.

In the distant but beautiful city of Colorado Springs you have erected and now maintain an institution that will perpetuate the memory of the International Typographical Union so long as history is written and until time shall be no more. Therefore, gentlemen, we implore you to make a pilgrimage over the American desert, and when you arrive at Colorado Springs, the Mecca of the broken down and weary printer, your exclamation, beyond doubt, will be:

"Home, Sweet Home!"

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Sept. 22, 1894.

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union in Convention Assembled:

Colorado Springs, through its Chamber of Commerce, sends greetings: The most beautiful little city in all our land, with a climate of world-wide fame, and in the midst of scenery which for grandeur, wonder and charm is unsurpassed upon the continent, respectfully and cordially invites you to hold your next convention within its gates and under the shadow of Pike's Peak. Here, in the intervals of your convention labors, you can visit the scenic wonders which annually draw thousands of tourists from every part of the world, and enjoy the dry, bracing atmosphere and brilliant sunshine that bring health to the invalid and a perennial joy to all dwellers upon these upland heights. You will also find an especial pleasure in visiting and inspecting the Childs-Drexel Home, erected by your generosity and sustained by your munificent bounty. Our numerous hotels will afford you ample accommodation, and our recently completed convention hall, with a seating capacity of 2,500, will be found adequate for all your needs.

Colorado Springs extends to you a cordial invitation.

The Chamber of Commerce of Colorado Springs.
GEO. R. BUCKMAN,
Secretary.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Sept. 26, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: At the regular meeting of the City Council of Colorado Springs, held September 17, 1894, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Colorado Springs Typographical Union No. 82 is endeavoring to secure for the city the next meeting of the International Typographical Union of North America, and

WHEREAS, said International Typographical Union has materially contributed to the welfare of Colorado Springs by locating and maintaining its Home for Infirm Printers in our midst; therefore be it

Resolved By the Mayor and City Council of the city of Colorado Springs that the City Clerk be and is hereby instructed to extend, on behalf of the city of Colorado Springs, an invitation to the International Typographical Union to hold its next session in Colorado Springs.

In accordance with the foregoing instructions I hereby extend to you on behalf of the City of Colorado Springs a most cordial invitation to hold your next session in this city. We have every facility for entertaining you, and have the natural advantages of climate and scenery which are not possessed by any other locality. We feel especially attached to your craft by reason of the location here of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers. Should you select Colorado Springs for your next session, I beg to assure you of a hearty welcome and a generous hospitality.

Yours respectfully,
CHAS. P. SMITH
City Clerk.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., Sept. 27, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Prompted by a desire to perform a duty we believe to be incumbent upon us, owing to our location in the city where the Childs-Drexel Home is situated, and believing that every member of the craft under the jurisdiction of the International has a personal interest in an institution that has cost them upward of $120,000, and the maintenance of which will necessitate an annual outlay of thousands more, Colorado Springs Typographical Union, No. 82, hereby extends to you an earnest and

hearty invitation to hold the next session of the International Typographical Union in Colorado Springs.

We fully recognize the responsibilities we assume in inviting you to meet in our city, and were it not for the vast interests we believe to be at stake we would hesitate long before assuming them. When the International meets again the home will have been in operation nearly five years, and we respectfully ask if it is not time a meeting was held here, in order that the representatives of the different local unious may have an opportunity to personally inspect the home, examine the buildings and furnishings, interview the inmates and partake of the food upon which they fare, being thus enabled to place an intelligent estimate upon the workings of the home and to form an accurate opinion of the future value of the land upon which it is situated.

We believe that if the next session of the International is held in Colorado Springs it will be largely attended, as it should be, for not over 2 per cent. of the entire membership have ever seen the home or its surroundings, and a great majority have a very wrong impression of it, thus detracting from an institution that stands to-day a living monument of the noble generosity of its founders and supporters.

Gentlemen, we do not extend this invitation in a spirit of rivalry, but rather as a plain business proposition, and believe you will simply perform a duty you owe the craft in general by accepting it. While other cities may present more pleasing inducements and offer entertainments which we cannot afford, there are none which present more serious problems for your earnest consideration than Colorado Springs.

Having an abiding confidence in your wisdom, and believing that in selecting the place of next meeting, you will be guided by a determination to subserve the best interests of those whose representatives you are, we again extend to you a cordial invitation to accept the hospitality of the city of Colorado Springs and Local Union No. 82.

G. C. ASH,
President.

W. L. DENNHARDT,
Financial Secretary.

A large majority of the following named unions have endorsed Colorado Springs as the place of next meeting, and *all* of them have expressed a decided preference for it:

Adrian, Mich., No. 166.
Asheville, N. C., No. 263.
Boston, Mass., No. 13.
Burlington, Vt., No. 312
Chicago, Ill., No. 272.
" " No. 247.
Des Moines, Iowa, No. 118.
Duluth, Minn., No. 131.
Evansville, Ind., No. 15.
Ft. Scott, Kan., No. 319.
Hutchinson, Kan., No. 243.
Johnstown, Pa., No. 157.
London, Canada, No. 133.
Muscatine, Iowa, No. 251.
Niagara Falls, No. 233.
Oneida, N. Y., No. 294.
Paterson, N. J., No. 195.
Portland, Ore., No. 58.
Pueblo, Col., No. 175.
Rutland, Vt., No. 134.
Sedalia, Mo., No. 206.
St. Paul, Minn., No. 13.
Toronto, Canada, No. 1.
Anaconda, Mont., No. 255.
Baltimore, Md., No. 38.
Burlington, Iowa, No. 75,
Cheyenne, Wyo., No. 184.
Cleveland, Ohio, No. 6.
Columbus, Ohio, No. 220.
Daneville, Ohio, No. 230.
Dubuque, Iowa, No. 22.
Frankfort, Ind., No. 287.
Guthrie, Okla., No. 258.
Jackson, Mich., No. 99.
Lincoln, Neb., No. 6
Madison, Wis., No. 313.
Minneapolis, Minn., No. 42.
Norwich, Conn., No. 104.
Ottawa, Canada, No. 102.
Philadelphia, Pa., No. 2.
Port Huron, Mich., No. 300.
Riverside, Cala., No. 254.
Sandusky, Ohio, No. 237.
St. Louis, Mo., No. 3.
St. Paul, Minn., No. 14.
Wilkesbarre, Pa., No. 167.
Olympia, Wash., No. 142.
Hamilton, Ohio, No. 290.

By Indianapolis delegation:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Oct. 7. 1894.

The following resolutions were adopted;

WHEREAS, It is known to the members of this union that the International Typographical Union is about to assemble in convention in the city of Louisville; and

WHEREAS, The question of selecting a place to hold its next session, and, possibly, the relocation of the International headquarters will come up in the course of its proceedings; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the delegates from this union be urged to use their best endeavors first, last and all the time, to retain the headquarters of the International in Indianapolis in case this question should be agitated; and be it further

Resolved, That a cordial and earnest invitation be extended to the International Typographical Union to hold its next session in the city of Indianapolis, and that our delegates be instructed to urge upon the convention the advantages of our city for its next place of meeting.

JOHN E. HAMPTON,
President.

GEO. C. DEAN,
Financial-Corresponding Secretary.

GALVESTON, TEX.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: At the September meeting of Galveston Typographical Union, No. 28, a motion was unanimously adopted to invite your honorable body to hold the forty-third annual session in this city. This action was taken after mature deliberation, and with the assurance of the hearty co-operation of the business men and commercial organizations of our city, the municipal and county officers, the twenty-six labor organizations holding charters here, Texas Labor Conference and our own citizens, all of whom pledge themselves to the cordial entertainment of the ladies and gentlemen who shall compose the forty-third session of the International Typographical Union and all of their friends who may accompany them, it being the earnest desire that the attendance at the next convention shall be the largest in the history of the body.

We claim your favorable consideration and acceptance of this invitation for the following reasons:

Galveston, No. 28, is one of the oldest unions in the jurisdiction, holding her charter originally from the National Union.

Your honorable body has never held a session in Texas, whose magnificent area—larger than all New England, with a few European countries thrown in—certainly entitles her to consideration in a geographical sense, and your brothers and sisters in this state believe that great good to the craft and organized labor generally will result from a session of the International Typographical Union held in their midst.

Because we pledge ourselves to give to you an entertainment more novel and varied than can be furnished by any town on the continent, a climate delicious, an atmosphere soft, balmy and rejuvenating, redolent with the pure ozone of the Gulf of Mexico and fragrant with the odors of tropical fruits and flowers.

Because *we want you to come* and taste the hospitality of a warm-hearted and generous people and live for a few days in the present paradise and the coming metropolis of the great southwest, and

Because, if we must be candid, we recognize your great value as an advertising medium, and we want you to know of the beauties and advantages of this wonderful country, that your report may go forth among our brethren to the ends of the earth.

Every convenience for the convention has been arranged for, and reduced rates on railroads and steamboat lines from New York, St. Louis, Chicago and Denver will be granted.

Given under our hand and the seal of the union, at Galvestou, this 26th day of September, 1894.

A. G. NICHOLS, President.
CARRINGTON VISER, Secretary.
F. N. WHITEHEAD,
H. B. JOHNSON,
JAMES OWEN,
FRANK WILLARD,
MARSENE JOHNSON,
JOHN H. BARNES,
Special Committee on Invitation.

The president annouuced the following Special Committee on Courier-Journal: Messrs. McCraith (Boston), Bessler (Detroit), Latham (Buffalo), Cook (Ann Arbor), Wells (Norfolk).

The president announced that nominations for the next place of meeting were in order.

Mr. Lynch (Syracuse) nominated Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. McCaffery (Colorado Springs) nominated Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. Bramwood seconded the nomination of Colorado Springs.

Mr. Barnes (Galveston) nominated Galveston, Texas, and in doing so had read the following telegram:

AUSTIN, TEX., Oct. 10, 1894,

To the Presiding Officer of the International Typographical Union:

Texas sends hearty greetings and cordially invites the International Typographical Union to hold its next Convention at Galveston.

J. S. HOGG,
Governor of Texas, and an old printer.

Mr. Butler (Dallas) seconded the uomination of Galveston, Texas.

Mr. Williamson (Indianapolis) nominated Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Perkins (New York) seconded the nomination of Syracuse.

Mr. Montgomery (Denver) seconded the nomination of Colorado Springs.

On motion the nominations were closed.

It was moved by Mr. Drummond (Ft. Wayne) that the election board consist of three members, one to be selected by each of the three candidates for president.

Carried.

The following communication was received:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 9, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Convention Assembled in Louisville, Greeting:

Regretting profoundly that I am prevented from being with you bodily, yet are my spirit and thoughts with you daily, and while were I present I should still antagonize the Boston delegation on the woman question should they adhere to their views of last year, yet I would commend their action upon the land question and the single tax to the convention and urge that this most important economic question be considered. Regards to "Sandy Drummond" (may he never keep his seat), and all other "X's" and friends of last year, and be sure that Nelson Kennedy Springer, aged two weeks, will be educated to the principles of true reform. With fraternal yearning to be with you, I am respectfully, BELLE PIERSON SPRINGER,
461 South Meridian St.

Received and referred to a committee consisting of the Boston delegation and Mr. C. L. Drummond (Ft. Wayne).

The following telegram was read, received and filed:

CHICAGO, ILL., October 10.

To the International Typographical Union Convention, Louisville:

Wishing you success for the eight-hour movement. J. E. BECKER & Co.

On motion of Mr. Hall (Lexington) Mr. J. B. Payne was granted the privilege of addressing the convention.

By Mr. Hall (Lexington):

WHEREAS, J. B. Payne, of Bluegrass Union, No. 183, has designed and patented a button or badge for the craft, and intends putting same on the market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this body endorse and recommend to the favorable consideration of the craft at large the button or badge designed by J. B. Payne.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Hall (Lexington):

Resolved, That it be the sense of this convention that no smoking be allowed in this hall during its business sessions.

Adopted.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta):

To amend Section 5, Article VI. of the Constitution, by changing the words "He shall furnish each subordinate union by the 15th of March in each year" to "he shall furnish each subordinate union by the 15th of July of each year."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta).

To amend Section 6, of Article 2, of the Constitution, by changing the words "fifteenth day of April" to the "fifteenth day of August," so as to read: "Section 6. Returns (under seal) of such delegates-elect must be made to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before the 15th day of August."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta). At request of Savannah, Ga., Union, No. 183:

Resolved, That the name of Lewis P. Ashby, who represented Jacksonville, Fla., Union at the Atlanta, Ga., session of the International Typographical Union, be transferred to the list of deceased members, he having died in Savannah, Ga., his old home, on Friday, March 9, 1894, in his eightieth year.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Clark (Omaha):

Resolved, That it shall not be considered the duty of machine operators to wash or stack matrices, the operators confining themselves to running in and out such matrices. All cleaning of machines to be done by the offices.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Boston Union, No. 13: That the following be submitted to the referendum, and that those local unions rendering a majority vote thereon shall adopt:

"This local union shall make provision for branch meetings of the book and job trade and of the newspaper trade for the purpose of discussion and education; no definite action to be taken on any constitutional matter without the consent of the union in general meeting assembled."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta):

To amend Section 1, Article I, of the Constitution, by adding the words "typesetting machinists" after the words "or electrotypers" in the fifth line; also add the same words in line ten of the same article and section after the words "admitted to."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta):

To amend Section 4 of Article I of the Constitution by adding the words "type-setting machinists" after the words "electrotypers."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta):

To strike out Section 143 of the General Laws.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 3, 1894,

WHEREAS, Thomas Lauder was expelled from this union at its regular meeting May 1, 1892, for "ratting;" and

WHEREAS, The said Thomas Lauder represented this union at the annual session of the International Typographical Union at Atlanta, Ga., in June, 1890; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union be, and it is hereby requested, to strike the name of Thomas Lauder from the list of permanent members as unworthy the honor there accorded it.

Resolved, That the secretary of this union be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the forthcoming session of the International Typographical Union at Louisville, Ky., through Mr. Henry Saloshin, who will represent Atlanta (Ga.) Union on that occasion.

Adopted September 3, 1894.

HENRY C. BUSH, Recording Secretary. J. A. PARR, President.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

SAVANNAH, GA., Sept. 24, 1894.

To Henry Satoshin, Atlanta, Ga.:

DEAR SIR: At a regular meeting of No. 183, held Friday, August 24, 1894, you were requested to offer the following resolution at the next session of the International Typographical Union, to be held in Louisville, Ky., the first week in October:

Resolved, That the name of Henry J. Middleton be transferred from the permanent list to the expelled list, he having ratted on the Savannah Morning News June 21, 1894.

JACOB EITEL, Secretary. W. H. BARCLAY, President.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Butler (Dallas):

Amend section 118, page 62, General Laws, by striking out all after the word "office."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Butler (Dallas):

Strike out section 139, page 65, General Laws.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Menaugh (St. Louis):

Resolved, That the names of David Orr and Hugh T. McMurtry, ex-delegates, be transferred from the active to the deceased list.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Montgomery (Denver):

Strike out section 159, p. 68, Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

CINCINNATI, October 4, 1894.

To the Cincinnati Delegates to the International Typographical Union Convention—Robert W. Tilney, Chairman—Gentlemen: Having been elected to the honor of representing Cincinnati at the next Internatioual Convention to be held in Louisville in October, the union gives you the following instruction to be carried out at the convention:

That you appeal from President Prescott's decision of March 9, 1894.

Following is President Prescott's decision of March 9, 1894, in reference to a socialistic paper (Labor), printed in St. Louis, bearing the label of No. 8 and sent to this city bearing a Cincinnati date line and filled with plate matter:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9, 1894.

Joseph C. Noel, Esq., Secretary Cincinnati Union No. 3:

DEAR SIR: On my return to this city, after an absence of about a week, I find St. Louis' reply to my note of inquiry concerning the status of the socialistic paper (Labor), about which No. 3 complains, protesting against the label thereon. In view of the explanation made by No. 8 it is impossible for me to interfere. Labor is printed in the Western Newspaper Union office which is strictly union and entitled to the use of the label. The office sets all its type used in publication and makes plates. As the label used is that of No. 8 and the office complies with all the regulations of that body, I fail to see what ground No. 3 has for interfering. The fact that th paper carries the Cincinnati date line cuts little or no figure, as you would not presume to question the right of a sister union to use the label on books that were intended for distribution or sale outside of its jurisdiction. To be precise, plates are not used on Labor, as the office sets all the type used in the publication, and, if it is stereotyped before being printed, that is merely a matter of convenience to which we cannot undertake to object.

Yours fraternally,
W. B. PRESCOTT.

Referred to Committee on Appeals.

By Mr. Kavanagh (Troy):

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The duty devolves upon me to announce to this assembly the death of Charles C. Giles, of Troy, in his fiftieth year. Mr. Giles represented No. 52 as a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention, held in St. Louis in 1874. A quiet, unassuming gentleman, he was held in high esteem by many friends. He is survived by a wife and three children. I would move that his name be placed among those of the deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. McHale (Albany):

That the International Typographical Union demand the admission of Edward Marshman, of Albany, into Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, of New York City.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Gilmour (Toronto):

TORONTO, Oct 8, 1894.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Toronto Stereotypers' Union, No. 21, in session assembled:

WHEREAS, Toronto Stereotypers' Union feel that owing to the small number of members in this Union the per capita tax to International Typographical Union is too high.

Resolved, That Toronto Stereotypers' Union, No. 21, ask the International Typographical Union for relief in this matter.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Gilmour (Toronto):

TORONTO, Oct 3, 1894.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, beg to lay before your honorable body the following statement: The union is composed of newspaper mailers and has on its roll almost every one in the city eligible for membership. As is well known, the business of newspaper mailing is a poorly paid occupation, at least in Toronto, and under the circumstances we believe that the amount of per capita tax at present levied by the International Typographical Union is exorbitant for the amount of wages earned. We would, therefore, appeal to your honorable body to reduce the amount of per capita at present charged.

B. MCKENNA, President.
J. T. DANDIE, Recording Secretary.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. McHale (Albany):

It is my painful duty as a member of No. 4, of Albany, to report to this body the death of Edward Kennedy, who represented No. 4 at the session of the International Typographical Union at Boston in 1891. I hereby move that the name of Mr. Kennedy be transferred from the permanent to the deceased list.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Bramwood (Denver):

Resolved, That in the purchasing of all supplies needed for the Childs-Drexel Home bids shall be invited from the different wholesale houses when practicable and a yearly contract be made for the same, said supplies to be furnished each month or as desired by the Superintendent or recommended by the Board of Trustees, said contracts to be approved by the trustees before becoming effective.

Referred to Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

By Mr. McCulloch (Richmond):

To amend Section 1, Article IX., Constitution: After word "law" in line four, erase down to word "money" in line seven, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"And from a per capita of twenty-five cents from subordinate unions, payable monthly on or before the third Monday in each month, but upon the certification of a subordinate union that any of its members have been out of work for more than two weeks in the current month the per capita on such members shall be reduced to twelve and one-half cents.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. O'Connell (Dayton):

That the name of Joe Schnebly be transferred from the permanent list of members to that of the deceased list.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Hall (Lexington):

WHEREAS, On account of the introduction of machinery and other labor causes large numbers of printers are out of work for a great part of the year, not of their own fault, and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of this International Union to assist printers so unemployed with work in place of alms when possible, because it is better for the union and for the printer that assistance should be given that way, therefore,

Resolved by the International Union that five papers (daily) shall be established in five business centers in this country, the main purpose of whose existence shall be to afford idle printers an opportunity to work for sufficient time to enable them to eke out a livelihood.

It is not intended that these offices shall be asylums for the loafer and idler, but a relief to the hapless printer out of work and on his way to find employment.

Resolved, That this matter be referred to a committee of five, appointed by the chairman, to consider and report upon this subject and hear all statements in regard to it.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Fink (Pittsburg:)

That the name of Wm. G. Boyd be transferred from the permanent to the deceased list.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Prindle (St. Paul):

Amend Article V. Section 6, By-Laws, by striking out the words two hundred and figures ($200) in the second line and substituting therefor four hundred ($400).

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

That the names of the following delegates from Typographical Union, No. 2, be transferred from the permanent to the deceased list of members, they having served in that capacity in the years mentioned:

Eugene H. Munday, 1857, and Vice-President for that year; John M. Perry, 1866; Norton A. Downs, 1870; John W. Wharton, 1870; Samuel Irvin, 1890.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Bessler (Detroit).

Resolved, That the name of Frank J. C. Ellis be taken from the permanent list and placed on the deceased list.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Heafey (Newark):

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by the president to inquire into the affairs of Newark Pressmen and Stereotypers' Union, No. 7 charges having been preferred against the Executive Committee of said union for violation of International Typographical Union laws, and that two of said committee shall be members of a typographical union.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Karns (Columbus):

Captain William F. Bloor died in Washington, D. C., on the 4th day of November, 1892, and was buried near that city.

Mr. Bloor represented Columbus Typographical Union, No. 5, at the session of the International Convention held at the Nation's Capital in 1868.

Captain Bloor was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio in 1836, and at the age of fourteen entered the printing office of the Wheeling Intelligencer He drifted to California way back in the 50's, and in conjunction with his brother, the late George W. Bloor, he founded the Marysville Appeal, now a standard paper of the Northwestern part of the Golden State.

Mr. Bloor having returned to Ohio, enlisted in the army as a private, but was promoted to a captaincy in 1865, his last service being at the head of Company F, 186th O. V. I.

For a number of years Mr. Bloor was foreman of the large printing office of Nevins & Meyers in Columbus, but at the time of death he was holding a position in the Treasury Branch of the Government printing establishment.

He was a stanch union man, and could be depended upon in every emergency. He filled many positions in Columbus Typographical Union, No. 5, from president to committeeman, with honor to himself and the organization he loved so dearly.

His many friends in Columbus always speak kindly of his memory.

Remove the name of William F. Bloor from the list of permanent members and add one more to that of the sainted roll.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

Adjourned to meet at 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894, 2:00 P. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered to the roll-call:

Alexander	Lane
Alford	Latham
Barnes	Lawler
Benedict	Leech
Bessler	Lowe
Bird	Lynch
Bosse	Maginnis
Boyle	Mangan
Bradbury	Marnell
Bramwood	Martin
Brewer	McCaffery
Britton	McCarthy
Bronson	McCraith
Butler	McCulloch
Calhoon	McDonald
Carney	McGovern
Clark	McHale
Clary	McKinley
Cotter	Meehan
Cook, C. G.	Menaugh
Cook, S. C.	Michelstetter
Crouse	Miller
Crowley	Montgomery
Cutting	Moore, G. W.
Daley	Moore, Phil.
Denham	Moreland
Donohue	Nolan
Dorrell	O'Connell, P. J.
Dorsey	O'Connell, John P.
Drummond	Owen
Duguid	Perkins
Fink	Perry
Flanagan	Prindle
Forsyth	Raber
Gary	Riordan
Gilmour	Roberts
Girling	Runshe
Gove	Saloshin
Graham	Schoeneman
Greenfield	Shepard
Grove	Shryock
Grubb	Sims, Ned
Guyette	Smith
Hall	Souther
Hamilton	Soulliere
Hastie	Stanton
Hastings	Stephan
Heafey	Sterling
Hebard	Stevens
Heckert	Symmes, S. D.
Higgins	Tatem
Hill	Thomas
Hilton	Thorson
Holcomb	Thurman
Hotze	Tilney
How	Toner
Irvine	Varrelmann
Johnson	Von Buettner
Karns	Wallace
Kavanagh	Walkup
Kernan	Wells
Kilduff	Williams, Geo. W.
Klamser	Williams, Wm. C.
Klinger	Williamson
Koster	Woodrow
Kramer	Yarnall
Lahan	Ziebold

The chair announced the hour set for special order for the consideration of report of Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By unanimous consent, the following telegrams were read and ordered placed on file:

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 9, 1894.

Messrs. BOYLE, SOUTHER and PRINDEL, Louisville, Ky.:

Mayor and Commercial Club invite next convention to St Paul. Letters mailed to-night.

THOMAS YOULD,
H. W. BENNETT.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 9, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT, Louisville, Ky.:

The city of St. Paul and the Commercial Club send greetings and cordially invite you to hold next convention of the union in St. Paul.

W. J. FOOTNER,
President.
C. W. HERR,
Chairman Convention Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TYPESETTING DEVICES.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Typesetting Devices respectfully submit the following report for consideration:

1. Substitute for Section 143, General Laws, By New York State Typographical Union:

That machinists employed on typesetting machines be admitted as conditional members of typographical unions.

Report favorably.

2. By Mr. Clark (Omaha):

Resolved, That it shall not be considered the duty of machine operators to wash or stack matrices, the operators confining themselves to running in and out such matrices. All cleaning of machines to be done by the offices.

Report unfavorably.

3. By Mr. Hall (Lexington):

WHEREAS, On account of the introduction of machinery and from other labor causes large numbers of printers are out of work for a great part of the year, not of their own fault; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of this International Union to assist printers so unemployed with work in place of alms when possible, because it is better for the union and for the printer that assistance should be given in that way; therefore,

Resolved, By the International Union. That five papers (daily) shall be established in five business centers in this country, the main purpose of whose existence shall be to afford idle printers an opportunity to work for sufficient time to enable them to eke out a livelihood. It is not intended that these offices shall be asylums for the loafer and idler, but a relief to the helpless printer out of work and on his way to find employment.

Resolved, That this matter be referred to a committee of five, appointed by the chairman, to consider and report upon this subject and hear all statements in regard to it.

Report unfavorably.

4. By Cincinnati Union: The minimum amount of ems for each machine shall be 18,000 in eight consecutive hours, and any operator attaining the ability to set that amount shall be deemed eligible to hold a situation or sub in any office working under the rules and regulations of the International Typographical Union. All disputes as to competency shall be settled by the proper committee.

Report unfavorably.

The Cincinnati delegates asked to be recorded as voting nay.

5. Substitute for Section 141, General Laws. By Mr. Barnes (Galveston), by request: Section 141. That none but members of the Typographical Union be allowed to operate or learn to operate machines; provided, that apprentices may work on machines at any time during last year of apprenticeship. Local laws must govern apprentices on machines in other respects.

Report favorably

6. By Mr. Lowe (Peoria):

To amend Section 141, General Laws, so as to make it read: "That none but members of the Typographical Union be allowed to operate or learn to operate machines. Local laws must govern apprentices on machines."

Previously acted upon.

Respectfully submitted,

D. J. MCCARTHY,
HUGH WALLACE,
JAMES M. IRVINE,
WM. H. JOHNSON,
J. H. STERLING.

Recommendations Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 1 was non-concurred in and the subject matter referred to Special Committee on Application of Linotype Machinists for a Charter. Recommendation No. 5 was amended by striking out the words "last year of apprenticeship" and inserting "last six weeks of apprenticeship, providing they receive the scale of the subordinate union," and inserting the word "indentured" before the word "apprentices" in fifth line. Recommendation No. 6, having been previously acted upon, further action was unnecessary.

The report was adopted as amended.

The following communication was received with thanks and an explanation ordered forwarded for failure to accept invitation:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 8, 1894.

To the Delegates and their Ladies:

I am authorized by Mr. P. P. Caldwell, superintendent, to extend his heartiest invitation to all the delegates of the International Typographical Union and their ladies to visit the Industrial School of Reform and printing office for this afternoon, Wednesday, October 10, 1894.

Respectfully,
MRS. JOS. KERN.

The following resolution was adopted:

By Mr. Toner (Washington):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled at Louisville, Ky., October 9, 1894, earnestly request Congress to restore the wages in the Government Printing Office to the rate paid prior to March, 1877.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the Public Printer.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your Law Committee beg leave to submit the following supplementary report:

Recommendation No. 44. By German Union. No. 9 (Chicago): To strike out section 103, General Laws, relating to the fining of members for not attending meetings on Sunday.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 45. By Mailers' Union (Toronto): To reduce the per capita tax.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 46. By Mr. McCulloch (Richmond): To reduce per capita tax one-half on members who have been out of work two weeks in a month.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 47. By Mr. Gilmour (Toronto): To reduce per capita tax on Stereotypers' Union, No. 21.

Committee reports unfavorably

Recommendation No. 48. By Mr. Montgomery (Denver): To strike out Section 159, General Laws, it being a duplicate of Section 160.

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 49. By Mr. Butler (Dallas): To amend Section 118, General Laws, relating to powers of foremen.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 50. By Mr. Butler (Dallas): To strike out Section 139, General Laws, relating to sub-list.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 51. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta): Relating to machinists on typesetting devices.

Committee recommend that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

Recommendation No. 52. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta): To amend Section 4, Article 1, Constitution, providing for the granting of charters to machinists on typesetting devices.

Committee recommends reference to the appropriate committee.

Recommendation No. 53. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta): To amend Section 1, Article 1, with the same object as above.

Committee recommends reference to appropriate committee.

Recommendation No. 54. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta): Relating to date of forwarding blank credentials.

Previously acted upon:

Recommendation No. 55. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta): Relating to time of forwarding credentials.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 56. By Mr. Stevens (Minneapolis): To amend Article IX., Section 1, Constitution, to reduce per capita tax on press feeders and bindery girls to ten (10) cents.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 57. By Mr. Kramer (Lafayette): To increase term of apprenticeship to five years.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 58. By Mr. Kramer (Lafayette): To suspend members for six months who may defraud employers.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 59. By Mr. O'Connell (New York): To amend Section 55, General Laws, by striking out "but in no case shall benefits be paid for the first week of the difficulty."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 60. By Mr. Leech (Washington): To amend Section 5, Article VI., fifth line, page 11, by substituting the word "banks" for "bank."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 61. By Mr. O'Connell (Dayton): To amend Section 11, Article VI., Constitution, relating to the powers of organizers to appoint deputies.

Committee reports unfavorably.

AUG. MCCRAITH,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
TOM M. LAWLER,
J. VON BUETTNER,
DANIEL T. RIORDAN,

The foregoing eighteen recommendations were considered seriatim. Recommendations Nos. 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 57, 58, 60 and 61 were concurred in. The chair ruled recommendation No. 47 to be special legislation and, therefore, out of order. The subject matter of recommendations Nos. 49, 54 and 55 having been previously disposed of, no action was necessary. Recommendation No. 51 was referred to the Special Committee on Typesetting Devices. Recommendations Nos. 52 and 53 were referred to the Special Committee on Application of Linotype Machinists for a Charter. Action on recommendation No. 56 was deferred until such time as Pressmen's affairs are under consideration. Recommendation No. 59 was non-concurred in.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Miscellaneous Business beg leave to report as follows:

By Mr. Karns (Columbus:

Capt. William F. Bloor died in Washington, D. C., on November 4, 1892, and was buried near that city.

Mr. Bloor represented Columbus Typographical Union, No. 5, at the sessions of the International Convention held at the nation's capital in 1868.

Capt. Bloor was born in St. Clairsville, O., in 1836, and at the age of 14 years entered the printing office of the Wheeling Intelligencer. He drifted to California away back in the '5 s, and in conjunction with his brother, the late George W. Bloor, founded the Marysville Appeal, now a standard paper of the northwestern part of the Golden State.

Mr. Bloor having returned to Ohio, he enlisted in the army as a private, but was promoted to a captaincy in 1865, his last service being at the head of Company F, 186th O. V. I.

For a number of years Mr. Bloor was foreman of the large printing office of Nevins & Myers in Columbus, but at the time of his death was holding a position in the Treasury branch of the Government printing establishment. He was a

stanch union man and could be depended upon in every emergency. He filled many positions in Columbus Typographical Union No. 5, from president to committeeman, with honor to himself and the organization which he loved so dearly.

His many friends in Columbus always speak kindly of his memory.

Remove the name of William F. Bloor from the list of permanent members and add one more to that of the sainted roll.

Reports favorably.

On motion it was ordered that when we adjourn it be to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The chair announced that deferred nominations were in order, and Mr. Prindle (St. Paul) nominated the city of St. Paul as the place for holding the next convention.

Mr. Roberts (New York) on behalf of the stereotypers and electrotypers, nominated Mr. Chas. B. Lahan (Chicago) for third vice-president.

Mr. Varrelmann (Cincinnati) nominated Mr. Harry K. Stephan (New York) for delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Higgins (Louisville) by unanimous consent, extended an invitation to the convention to attend a ball tendered the International Union by Louisville Typographical Union at Phœnix Hill Park, Thursday, October 11.

The following matters on the secretary's desk were ordered taken as read and referred to their proper committees:

By Mr. Hastings (Hamilton): To amend Section 143, General Laws, by adding the following words:

But where there is no local machinists' union, or where a machine tender is not eligible for membership in such local machinists' union, he may be admitted to membership in a subordinate union.

Referred to Special Committee on Application for Charter from Linotype Machinists.

By Mr. Alford (Raleigh):

Add as proviso to section 122, General Laws:

Provided, This shall not apply to the effort now in progress in favor of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Chicago delegation:

Members of a subordinate union employed in an office at the time of the introduction of machines shall have preference as operators, one expert operator to be allowed.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Hebard (New Orleans):

Resolved, That subordinate unions be instructed to correspond with sister unions and submit plans for the measurement of machine type, with a view of the adoption by the International Typographical Union at its next session of a uniform measurement of type set by machines.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Bessler (Detroit):

Section 143. Subordinate unions shall insist that expert machinists having charge of typesetting devices be members of the local machinists' unions where said union exists. Provided, that this shall not prevent members of the International Typographical Union from acting in the capacity of machinists.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Leech (Washington):

That in offices where dupes are taken and averages kept of the product of machine operators a schedule must be posted for the inspection of the chapel daily or weekly.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Moore (Wilkesbarre):

Resolved, That Section 10, General Laws, be stricken out and the following substituted therefor:

Section 10. It is competent for the secretary of a subordinate union to receive the International certificate of membership at any time, if the card be clear and within date, and no charges are pending against the holder. Membership in said union shall date from time of said reception.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Clary (Cleveland):

That Section 151 of General Laws be stricken out.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Wallace (Buffalo):

Resolved, That the MacKellar system of measurement be adopted for typesetting machines.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Clary (Cleveland):

Resolved, That the name of James Cavan, whose name was placed on the expelled list at the Chicago session for ratting, was placed on the deceased list by mistake, and that the same be changed.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Clary (Cleveland):

Resolved, That Section 159 of General Laws be stricken out.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Klinger (Pittsburg):

To amend Section 25, Page 45, General Laws, by striking out figures "1887" in first line and inserting figures "1895." Also strike out the word "morning" in third line of same section.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Leech (Washington):

Amend Article XIII, Typographical Journal, Section 1, line 27: Strike out after the word "and" the words "three copies to the president, secretary and Chairman of Executive Committee of each union" and insert in lieu thereof "three copies to the secretary and one to the president of each union, also three additional copies to each union having over 500 members, and to unions of over 1,200 members three extra copies."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. McCulloch (Richmond):

In Section 3, of Article II, of Constitution, substitute the words "two years" for "one year," in line two.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Prindle (St. Paul):

Resolved, That no member of a subordinate union, employed on Linotype machines or other typesetting devices, be allowed to work more than eight hours in any one day; *Provided*, however, this shall not apply to chapels where a larger paper is issued on a given day of the week; operators then to be allowed ten hours, fifty hours being the limit in any one week.

Referred to Committee on Typesetting Devices.

By Mr. Prindle (St. Paul):

Resolved, That the name of Leonard Weihbrecht, Jr., of Cream City Typographical Union, No. 23, be stricken from the list of permanent members of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Weihbrecht was a delegate to the International Typographical Union Convention in 1883, representing No. 23. He has been expelled from Cream City Union.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

On motion the convention took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION—*Continued.*

The hour of convening having arrived, the convention was called to order.

Mr. McFarland (Indianapolis) announced the name of Frank J. Boyle (St. Paul) as the unanimous choice of the pressmen for second vice-president.

Mr. McCraith (Boston) made a verbal report for the Special Committee to visit the Courier-Journal office.

Mr. Lawler (Washington) moved that the report be received as a report of progress and the committee given further time.

Carried.

Adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1894, 9:00 A. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered at the roll-call:

Alexander	Joyce
Alford	Karns
Barnes	Kavanagh
Benedict	Kernan
Bessler	Kilduff
Bird	Klamser
Bosse	Klinger
Boyle	Koster
Bradbury	Kramer
Bramwood	Lahan
Brewer	Lane
Britton	Latham
Brouson	Lawler
Butler	Leech
Calhoon	Lowe
Carney	Lynch
Clark	Maginnis
Clary	Mangan
Cotter	Marnell
Cook, C. G.	Martin
Cook, S. C.	McCaffery
Crouse	McCarthy
Crowley	McCraith
Curran	McCulloch
Cutting	McDouald
Daley	McGovern
Denham	McHale
Donohue	McKinley
Dorrell	Meehan
Dorsey	Menaugh
Drummond	Michelstetter
Duguid	Miller
Fink	Montgomery
Flanagan	Moore, G. W.
Forsyth	Moore, Phil.
Gary	Moreland
Gilmour	Nolan
Girling	O'Brien
Gove	O'Connell, P. J.
Graham	Owen
Greenfield	Palmer
Grove	Perkins
Grubb	Perry
Guyette	Prindle
Hall	Raber
Hamilton	Riordan
Hastie	Roberts
Hastings	Runshe
Heafey	Saloshin
Hebard	Schoeneman
Heckert	Shepard
Higgins	Shryock
Hill	Sims, Ned
Hilton	Smith
Holcomb	Souther
Holze	Soulliere
How	Stanton
Irvine	Stephan
Johnson	Sterling
Stevens	Wallace
Tatem	Wells
Thomas	Williams, Geo. W.
Thorson	Williams, Wm. C.
Thurman	Williamson
Tilney	Woodrow
Toner	Yarnall
Varrelmann	Ziebold
Walkup	

It was ordered that errors occurring in the minutes requiring no action by the convention be certified to the secretary for correction.

The chair announced that the special order was consideration of recommendation No. 15, report of Committee on Laws.

Recommendation No. 15, by President Prescott, add new article to the Constitution, as follows:

ARTICLE——OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT FUND.

SECTION 1. On and after July 1, 1895, any contributing member in good standing who has been such continuously for a period of twelve months shall be entitled to an out-of-work benefit of $3 per week (six days to constitute a week) for six weeks, commencing with the second week of his idleness, on being deprived of employment for any cause whatever, except on account of a strike, lock-out, illness, debauchery, intemperance or other immoral conduct, voluntary relinquishment of situation or intentional incompetency; after the expiration of the first six weeks a member shall not be eligible as a beneficiary for seven weeks, when an additional six weeks' benefit may be drawn, and then he shall not be restored to the benefit roll of this fund until a year has elapsed, commencing with recipient's first week's benefits; nor shall any member receiving strike benefits from this union or sick benefits from his subordinate union be eligible for assistance from this fund until one week after the termination of such benefits; provided, members engaging in remunerative occupations, domestic or otherwise, shall not be considered as eligible to benefits under this law; nor shall a member who has received two or more days' work in one week be entitled to benefits for that week; and any member who refuses employment shall forfeit his right to benefits for twelve months from that date.

SEC. 2. Subject to the approval of the Executive Council, subordinate unions shall make such arrangements suitable for their respective localities as will permit of members reporting daily, and any member failing to report and have his or her card properly stamped in accordance with the regulations shall forfeit his or her benefit for that day; provided, holders of certificates of membership residing outside the jurisdiction of a subordinate union shall make application through the nearest union weekly, the application being attested to under oath.

SEC. 3. Any member obtaining benefits under false pretenses, or aiding or abetting such fraud, shall be deprived of all benefits for the space of one year thereafter and shall be fined $25 by the local union, which sum shall be covered into the fund; in default of payment within five months the offender shall be expelled.

SEC. 4. It shall be competent for the Executive Council to make rules for facilitating the disbursement of moneys to members, and it is hereby authorized to exercise discretionary power in advancing sums to unions at distant points from headquarters for the purposes of this law; provided, however, reasonable guarantees of the use of the same in good faith shall be given.

SEC. 5. Each subordinate union is directed to appoint a committee consisting of three members on the eligibility of applicants.

SEC. 6. If at any time it should appear that the revenue of this fund is inadequate to meet the expenses, the Executive Council shall have power to levy an assessment; provided that said assessment shall not exceed fifty (50) cents in any one year; and, provided, further, this shall not be construed as allowing the Executive Council to impose levies for any other purpose.

Contingent on the adoption of the foregoing, the following amendments are submitted:

Insert in Section 5, Article VI., Constitution:

"He shall, subject to the approval of the Executive Council, prepare suitable card books, stamps, receipts and other supplies necessary for the prompt and efficient administration of the out-of-work benefit fund, and distribute them among the local unions."

Strike out the words "twenty-five" in line five, Section 1, Article IX., and insert "fifty" in lieu thereof.

Amend section 3, article IX., to read as follows:

SEC. 3. With the exception of mailers, bindery girls, press feeders and holders of certificates of membership working without the jurisdiction of any subordinate union, whose per capita tax shall be twenty-five cents, every member shall pay fifty cents as dues to the International Union, which shall be collected monthly; provided, however, that in the case of certificate of membership holders it shall be collected by the proper officer of the union in which said certificate is deposited, and the amount so received shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

Amend section 4, article IX., so as to read as follows:

SEC. 4. The revenues of the International Union shall be apportioned to the several funds as follows: Ten per cent. to the general fund to defray the expenses of this body; fifteen per cent. shall be placed as a defense fund to the credit of the Executive Council; fifteen per cent. shall be placed to the credit of the burial fund, and ten per cent. shall be placed to the credit of the endowment fund of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and allied crafts represented in the International Typographical Union; and fifty per cent. to the out-of-work benefit fund.

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 30, by Thomas Mangan (Cincinnati Stereotypers): To amend Section 51, General Laws, so as to read, "Section 51. In a jurisdiction where more trades than one hold charters from the International Typographical Union, no union shall enter into any contract with employer until such contract shall have been submitted to and ratified by all unions of the allied crafts in such jurisdiction. Violation of this law shall be punished by suspension of the charter of the offending union. A joint standing committee, consisting of three members from each union, shall be appointed, etc."

Committee recommends the substitution of the following for the above:

. . . . . No local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation unless such contract is sanctioned by the Allied Trades Council.

The foregoing resolutions were considered seriatim:

Recommendation No. 15 was non-concurred in.

Recommendation No. 30 was unanimously concurred in.

Messrs. Lawler, Perkins, Stephan, Grove, Cotter, Williamson, Fink, Higgins, Owen, Shepard, Riordan, Crowley, Hotze, Shryock, Bronson, Michelstetter, Miller, Varrelmann, Hall, Tilney, Gary, Joyce, Sims, Kavanagh, Hastings, Gilmour and Runshe requested to be recorded as voting yea; Messrs. Irvine and Wells as voting nay, on recommendation No. 15.

The report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business was again taken up for consideration.

By Mr. Hall (Lexington):

WHEREAS, J. B. Payne, of Blue Grass, No. 189, Lexington, Ky., has designed and had patented a button or badge for the craft and intends putting same on the market; therefore be it

Resolved, That this body indorse and recommend to the favorable consideration of the craft at large the button or badge designed by J. B. Payne.

Reported favorable with the recommendation that the letters "A. C." (allied crafts) be added.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta), at request of Augusta (Ga.) Union, No. 48:

AUGUSTA, GA., September 3, 1894.

WHEREAS, Thomas Lauder was expelled from this union at its regular meeting, May 1, 1892, for "ratting;" and

WHEREAS, The said Thomas Lauder represented this union at the annual session of the International Typographical Union at Atlanta, Ga., in June, 1890; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union be and it is hereby requested to strike the name of Thomas Lauder from the list of permanent members as unworthy the honor there accorded it.

Resolved, That the secretary of this union be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the forthcoming session of the International Typographical Union at Louisville, Ky., through Mr. Henry Saloshin, who will represent Atlanta, Ga., Union on that occasion.

Adopted September 3, 1894.

J. A. PARR, President.

(Seal.)

HENRY C. BUSH, Recording Secretary.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Cook (Trenton):

Resolved, That the name of Charles B. Yard be transferred from the list of ex-delegates to that of deceased members.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Wallace (Buffalo):

Resolved, That the name of Thomas Digman, who represented Typographical Union No. 9 at the Boston session in 1891, be transferred from the active list to list of deceased members.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Saloshin, by request of Savannah, Ga.:

Resolved, That the name of Henry J. Middleton be transferred from the permanent list to the expelled list, he having "ratted" on the Savannah Morning News, June 21, 1894.

W. H. BARCLAY, President.

JACOB EITEL, Secretary.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Menaugh (St. Louis):

Resolved, That the names of David Orr and Hugh T. McMurtry, ex-delegates, be transferred from the active to the deceased list.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Kavanagh (Troy):

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The duty devolves upon me to announce to this assembly the death of Charles C. Giles, of Troy, who died March 3, 1894, in his 50th year. Mr. Giles represented No. 52 as a delegate to the convention held in St. Louis in 1871. A quiet, unassuming gentleman, Mr. Giles was held in high esteem by many friends. He is survived by a wife and three children. I would move that his name be placed among those of the deceased members.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta), at request of Savannah Union, No. 183:

Resolved, That the name of Louis P. Ashby, who represented Jacksonville, Fla., at the Atlanta session of the International Typographical Union, be transferred to the list of deceased members, he having died in Savannah, Ga., his old home, on Friday, March 9, 1894, in his eightieth year.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. McHale (Albany):

It is my painful duty as a member of No. 4, of Albany, to report to this body the death of Edward Kennedy, who represented No. 4 at the session of the International Typographical Union at Boston, in 1891. I hereby move that the name of Mr. Kennedy be transferred from the permanent to the deceased list.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

That the names of the following delegates from Typographical Union No. 2 be transferred

from the permanent to the deceased list of members, they having served in that capacity in the years mentioned. Eugene H. Munday, 1857, and vice-president International Typographical Union for that year; John M. Perry, 1866; Norton A. Downs, 1870; John W. Wharton, 1870; Samuel Irvin, 1890.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Fink (Pittsburg):

That the name of Wm. G. Boyd be transferred from the permanent to the deceased list.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Bessler (Detroit):

Resolved, That the name of Frank J. C. Ellis be taken from the permanent list and placed on the deceased members' list.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. O'Connell (Dayton):

That the name of Joe Schnebly be transferred from the permanent list of members to that of deceased list.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Kramer (Lafayette):

LAFAYETTE, IND., Sept. 29, 1894.

At a regular meeting of Lafayette Typographical Union, No. 64, held September 2, 1894, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously adopted by said union:

Resolved, That as Robert J. Thompson has been restored to full membership in this (Lafayette) Union, this body hereby authorizes its chosen delegate to the forty-second session of the International Typographical Union to have said Robert J. Thompson's name stricken from the roll of expelled members and placed among those of the permanent members of that body.

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of the resolution as set forth and that we have been instructed by the Lafayette Typographical Union, No. 64, to furnish this to our delegate to the International Typographical Union as part of his duties in that body.

Reports favorably.

By Mr. Heafey (Newark):

Resolved, That the name of Wm. Simmonds, of Newark, N. J., be taken from the permanent list of International Typographical Union members and placed on the "black" list, on account of his "ratting" the Newark Times.

Without recommendation.

By Mr. Carney (Milwaukee, No. 23).

Resolved, That the name of John J. Harvey, of Milwaukee, Wis., be stricken from the roll of permanent membership, he having ratted.

Without recommendation.

By Mr. Stevens (Minneapolis):

Resolved, That, in order that the Government Printing Office may be freed from political influence and placed upon the same footing as other printing offices of the country, the Executive Committee of the International Typographical Union be instructed to use all means in their power to secure the enforcement of civil service rules in the giving out and retaining of situations in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C.

Reports unfavorably.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. E. GREENFIELD,
H. O. KRAMER,
J. A. HALL,
THOS. MANGAN,
JAMES K. BREWER.

The report was considered seriatim. The recommendation to place the Government Printing Office at Washington under the control of the civil service was non-concurred in, and the subject matter referred to Columbia Union, No. 101. The resolution relative to Mr. Wm. Simmonds was adopted. All other recommendations were concurred in.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your special committee to whom was referred the reports of the officers find that the work of the past year has been done wisely and well.

Your committee further reports that most of the subjects considered in the reports have been disposed of by the convention, referred to appropriate committees or allied trades, and the committee will therefore call your attention only to such questions as may not otherwise receive your consideration.

We recommend:

1. That the president's condemnation of the contract system be endorsed.
2. That the Law Committee provide for the election of a vice-president to represent the German American Typographia.
3. That the Executive Council offer prizes for the best three designs for a new charter; the selection to be made by the Council.
4. That decisions embraced in the president's report be concurred in.
5. That the per capita tax on provisional members be reduced to a figure that will simply cover the cost of insurance for death benefit.
6. That where no union in a district elects a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention, the district organizer shall be recognized as a delegate, and his expenses defrayed out of the general fund of the International Typographical Union.
7. That the incoming officers be instructed to request the national Commissioner of Labor to continue investigations to the effect of the copyright law upon the printing trades.
8. That an appropriation be made to assist Philadelphia Union in erecting a suitable memorial to Geo. W. Childs.
9. That it is the opinion of this committee that the organizers should be required to accompany their reports with recommendations. Respectfully submitted,

FRED ALEXANDER,
RALPH W. LOWE,
STEPHEN C. COOK,
JOHN H. BARNES.

The report of the committee was considered seriatim.

Recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, and 9 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 3 was amended, limiting the sum to be expended to $100. Recommendation No. 5 was referred to the Committee on Laws. Recommendation No. 6 was laid on the table. Action on recommendation No. 8 was deferred until the report of the Committee on Finances and Returns should be submitted.

By Mr. McCraith (Boston):

Moved that we proceed to discuss the platform of economic principles mentioned in the president's address, as submitted by the American Federation of Labor, and that our delegates to said body be instructed thereon as follows:

To strike out plank 10 of political program and insert the following:

The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only.

Adopted.

Messrs. Kramer, Alexander, Saloshin, Curran, Kilduff, Crouse, McHale, McKinley, Hotze, Forsyth, and Hebard desired to be recorded as voting nay; Mr. Perkins as voting yea.

Mr. Duguid (Cincinnati) moved to amend the political programme by adding the following as plank 12:

12. The State and national destruction of the liquor traffic.

Carried.

The hour for the election of officers having arrived, Messrs. O'Connell (Dayton) Guyette (Kansas City) and Leech (Washington) were appointed tellers; Messrs. Thorson (Topeka), McCaffery (Colorado Springs) and Carney (Milwaukee) were appointed watchers, and the convention proceeded to a ballot.

Consideration of the American Federation of Labor political programme was resumed, and Mr. McCraith (Boston) moved the adoption of the following as an additional plank:

The abolition of the monopoly privilege of issuing money by individuals or corporations, and substituting therefor a system of direct issuance to and by the people.

It was moved to lay the motion on the table. A roll-call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander	Kling
Alford	Koster
Barnes	Kramer
Benedict	Lane
Bosse	Lowe
Brewer	Maginnis
Britton	McHale
Butler	McKinley
Clary	Michelstetter
Cook, S. C.	Moore, G. W.
Crouse	Moore, Phil
Crowley	O'Conuell, P. J.
Curran	Raber
Cutting	Saloshin
Dorrell	Schoenemann
Duguid	Smith
Forsyth	Soulliere
Gary	Sterling
Girling	Tatem
Greenfield	Thurman
Hall	Walkup
Hebard	Wallace
Hill	Williams, G. W.
Johnson	Williams, W. C.
Joyce	Woodrow
Kilduff	Yarnall
Klamser	Ziebold

NAYS.

Bessler	Mangan
Boyle	Marnell
Bradbury	Martin
Bramwood	McCaffery
Bronson	McCarthy
Calhoon	McCraith
Carney	McCulloch
Clark	McDonald
Cook, C. G	McGovern
Daley	Menaugh
Denham	Miller
Donohue	Montgomery
Dorsey	Moreland
Drummond	O'Connell J. P.
Fink	Owen
Gilmour	Palmer
Gove	Perkins
Graham	Perry
Grove	Prindle
Grubb	Riordan
Guyette	Roberts
Hastie	Runshe
Hastings	Shepard
Heafey	Shryock
Heckert	Sims, Ned
Higgins	Souther
Hilton	Stanton
Holcomb	Stephan
Hotze	Stevens
How	Thomas
Irvine	Thorson
Karns	Tilney
Kavanagh	Toner
Kernan	Varrelmann
Latham	Von Buettner
Lawler	Wells
Leech	Williamson
Lynch	

Yeas, 54; nays, 75.

Mr. McHale (Albany) made the point of order that the motion made by Mr. McCraith (Boston) was in conflict with general law No. 122 and out of order.

The chair decided the point not well taken. On appeal the decision of the chair was sustained.

Mr. Riordan (San Francisco) moved that the political programme as amended be submitted to the referendum.

Adopted.

By Mr. Montgomery (Denver) to amend:

Resolved, That we believe in the use of silver as money, and demand of our National Representatives the passage of a law that will give us the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

It was moved to lay the motion of Mr. Montgomery on the table. A roll-call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alford	Mangan
Barnes	McCarthy
Bessler	McGovern
Butler	McHale
Cook, S. C.	McKinley
Cotter	Meehan
Crowley	Miller
Curran	O'Connell, J. P.
Cutting	O'Connell, P. J.
Duguid	Schoenemann
Forsyth	Soulliere
Gary	Stanton
Girling	Stephan
Gove	Tatem
Greenfield	Thomas
Hall	Thurman
Kilduff	Varrelmann
Klamser	Walkup
Klinger	Wallace
Koster	Wells
Kramer	Williams, G. W.
Lane	Woodrow
Lawler	Yarnall
Lowe	Ziebold
Lynch	

NAYS.

Alexander	Joyce
Benedict	Karns
Bird	Kavanagh
Boyle	Latham
Bradbury	Leech
Bramwood	Maginnis
Brewer	Marnell
Britton	Martin
Bronson	McCaffery
Calhoon	McCraith
Carney	McCulloch
Clark	McDonald
Clary	Menaugh
Cook, C. G.	Michelstetter
Crouse	Montgomery
Daley	Moore, G. W.
Denham	Moore, Phil
Donohue	Nolau
Dorrell	Owen
Dorsey	Palmer
Drummond	Perkins
Fink	Perry
Flanagan	Prindle
Gilmour	Raber
Graham	Riordan
Grubb	Roberts
Guyette	Runshe
Hamilton	Saloshin
Hastie	Shepard
Hastings	Shryock
Heafey	Sims, Ned
Hebard	Souther
Heckert	Sterling
Higgins	Stevens
Hill	Thorson
Hilton	Tilney
Holcomb	Toner
Hotze	Von Buettner
How	Williams, W. C.
Irvine	Williamson
Johnson	

Yeas, 49; nays, 81.

The following communication was read, received and Messrs. Goloskowsky and Johnson granted the privilege of the floor during the consideration of the report of the pressmen's delegation on the amalgamation of the International Printing Pressmen's Union and the International Typographical Union pressmen:

GENTLEMEN: Believing the report of the St. Louis Conference Committee, on the part of your organization, would be submitted to your honorable body under the regular order of business, as the report of a special committee, we most respectfully ask, on behalf of the conferees on the part of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, a hearing before final action on said report is taken by your convention.

Yours respectfully, JESSE JOHNSON,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 10, 1894.

Adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THURSDAY, OCT. 11, 1894, 2:00 P. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following named answered to the roll-call:

Alexander	Cook, S. C.
Alford	Crouse
Barnes	Crowley
Benedict	Curran
Bessler	Cutting
Bird	Daley
Bosse	Denham
Bradbury	Donohue
Bramwood	Dorrell
Britton	Drummond
Bronson	Duguid
Butler	Fink
Calhoon	Forsyth
Carney	Gary
Clark	Gilmour
Clary	Gove
Cotter	Graham
Cook, C. G.	Greenfield
Grove	Michelstetter
Grubb	Miller
Guyette	Montgomery
Hall	Moore, G. W.
Hamilton	Moore, Phil
Hastie	Moreland
Hastings	O'Brien
Heafey	O'Connell, P. J.
Hebard	O'Connell, John P.
Heckert	Owen
Higgins	Palmer
Hill	Perkins
Hilton	Perry
Holcomb	Prindle
Hotze	Raber
How	Riordan
Irvine	Roberts
Joyce	Runshe
Karns	Saloshin
Kavanagh	Schoeneman
Kernan	Shepard
Kilduff	Shryock
Klamser	Sims, Ned
Klinger	Smith
Koster	Souther
Kramer	Soulliere
Lahan	Stanton
Lane	Stephan
Latham	Sterling
Lawler	Stevens
Leech	Tatem
Lowe	Thomas
Lynch	Thorson
Maginnis	Thurman
Marnell	Tilney
Martin	Toner
McCaffery	Varrelmann
McCarthy	Walkup
McCraith	Wallace
McCulloch	Wells
McDonald	Williams, Geo. W.
McGovern	Williams, Wm. C.
McHale	Williamson,
McKinley	Woodrow
Meehan	Yarnall
Menaugh	Ziebold

Consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. Montgomery (Denver) was resumed. On motion action was deferred indefinitely by a vote of 58 to 51.

During discussion of foregoing resolution Mr. O'Connell (New York) desired to be placed on record as follows:

I was sent here as a representative of Typographical Union No. 6 to represent them in all matters pertaining to the trade and in pursuance of that policy I deny the right of any individual or body to place my union, even by inference, as in favor of political action of any kind. In accordance with these views I wish to place myself on record as opposed to political questions of all kinds.

REPORT OF ELECTION TELLERS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Election have canvassed the ballot and report as follows:

Number of votes cast, 137. Of which number the candidates received the following:

FOR PRESIDENT.

W. B. Prescott, 79; John W. Hastie, 45; Robt. W. Tilney, 13.

FOR FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

Theodore Perry, 73; William E. Greenfield, 64.

FOR SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Frank J. Boyle, 126.

FOR THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.

Charles B. Lahan, 125.

FOR SECRETARY-TREASURER.

A. G. Wines, 123.

FOR DELEGATES TO FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Wm. M. Higgins, 76; Aug. McCraith, 49; John W. Bramwood, 47; Wm. Perkins, 44; Chas. L. Drummond, 40; C. E. Clark, 33; H. G. Martin, 27; Theo. Yarnall, 24; Bernard Nolan, 19; C. S. Roberts, 17; Harry K. Stephan, 10.

TRUSTEES CHILDS-DREXEL.

James J. Dailey, 89; Alex. Duguid, 75, Henry Dorsey, 60; David Hastings, 58; L. C. Shepard, 55; J. B. N. Soulliere, 47; J. L. Robinette, 36; E. E. Stevens, 28; J. O. Williamson, 20; D. J. McCarthy, 3.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Colorado Springs, 65; Syracuse, 30; Galveston, 17; Indianapolis, 11; St. Paul, 3; Washington, 1; Chicago, 1; total, 128.

One ballot was cast with five names voted for trustee. Your committee declared that portion of the ballot relative to trustee illegal, and the same was not counted.

Two ballots were cast with four names voted for Federation of Labor. The same action as above was taken.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. O'CONNELL,
DAVE L. GUYETTE,
JOHN S. LEECH,
Election Board.

Attest: A. E. THORSON,
THOS. MCCAFFERY,
JOS. P. CARNEY,
Watchers.

The following having received a majority of all the votes cast were declared elected: W. B. Prescott, president; Theo. Perry, first vice-president; Frank J. Boyle, second vice-president; Chas. B. Lahan, third vice-president; A. G. Wines, secretary-treasurer; Wm. M. Higgins, Aug. McCraith and John W. Bramwood, delegates to American Federation of Labor; James J. Dailey and Alex. Duguid, trustees Childs-Drexel Home. Colorado Springs, place of holding next convention.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Your committee having examined the report of the Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph, heartily approve of the work already done and earnestly recommend its continuance.

We find that the work of the committee has been conducted in a most economical manner, as the report of the president and secretary show.

Believing that this subject is of paramount importance to the welfare of the craft and also of great benefit to the public in general, we would recommend that every facility be afforded the Telegraph Committee of this Union for a proper and vigorous prosecution of their work, and that any necessary and legitimate expenses incurred by this committee, or any of its members, be paid by the International, subject to the approval of the Executive Council.

The committee further recommends that subordinate unions be required to request the Congressman in their respective districts to support the bill for the governmental ownership and control of the telegraph.

By Mr. Voiles (Cincinnati):

To amend Section 122, General Laws, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 122. No member of a subordinate union shall be allowed to use the name of the union for any political purpose to further his or her personal interests without the consent of the union to which they belong; but a subordinate union may take political action where the interests of the craft as a whole will be benefited thereby.

Committee reports favorably.

ED. T. TONER,
JOHN B. N. SOULLIERE,
CHARLES T. BRADBURY,
THOMAS F. HEAFEY,
JAMES A. LANE.

On motion, the report was received and adopted.

Messrs. Butler, Cook, Kramer and O'Connell, P. J., desired to be recorded as voting nay; Mr. Perkins as voting yea.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Appeals beg leave to report as follows:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4, 1894.

To the Cincinnati delegates to the International Typographical Union convention, Robert W. Tilney, Chairman—Gentlemen: Having been elected to the honor of representing Cincinnati at the next International convention to be held in Louisville in October, the union gives you the following instructions to be carried out at the convention:

That you appeal from President Prescott's decision of March 9, 1894.

Following is President Prescott's decision of March 9, 1894, in reference to a socialistic paper, Labor, printed in St. Louis, bearing the label of No. 8, and sent to this city bearing a Cincinnati date line and filled with plate matter:

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9, 1894.

JOEL C. NOEL, ESQ:

DEAR SIR: On my return to this city after an absence of about a week, I find St. Louis' reply to my note of inquiry concerning the status of the socialistic paper, Labor, about which No. 3 complains, protesting against the use of the label thereon. In view of the explanation made by No. 8 it is impossible for me to interfere.

Labor is printed in the Western Newspaper Union office, which is strictly union and entitled to the use of the label. The office sets all its type used in publication and makes plates. As the label used is that of No. 8 and the office complies with all the regulations of that body, I fail to see what ground No. 3 has for interfering.

The fact that the paper carries the Cincinnati date line cuts little or no figure, as you would not presume to question the right of a sister union to use the label books that were intended for distribution or sale outside of its jurisdiction. To be precise, plates are not used on Labor, as the office sets all the type used in the publication, and, if it is stereotyped before being printed that is merely a matter of convenience, to which we cannot undertake to object.

Yours fraternally,
W. B. PRESCOTT.

The Committee on Appeals recommend that the decision of President Prescott on the foregoing appeal be sustained. Respectfully submitted.

W. PERKINS,
W. H. ZIEBOLD,
JOHN P. MARNELL,
J. H. ALFORD.

On motion the report was received and recommendation concurred in.

By Mr. Lahan (Chicago):

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

The Stereotypers and Electrotypers Trades District Union would ask favorable consideration of the following:

It having been communicated to the Trades District Union by various sub-organizations thereof, notably Stereotypers' Union No. 19, that there are in operation in several cities a machine known as the Rogers' Linotype, which really consists of three machines—a blank slug-casting machine, a matrice machine, and a line-casting machine. The matrice-making device is largely operated by union printers, but the other two are operated by unorganized workmen. The plea put forward to the Trades' District Union is that the line-casting device is a class of work which properly comes within the province of the stereotyper, and, therefore, should be controlled and operated by members of those unions—a contention which the Trades District Union approves, and would, therefore, recommend that it be made the duty of the various organizers to at once proceed to the aid of the local unions, where such machines are employed, in bringing under the auspices of the stereotypers' unions those engaged on the line-casting machines.

Also of the following:

WHEREAS, It being the sense of the Trades District Union that the propagation of the Allied Printing Trades label is conducive to the welfare of all sub-organizations of the International Typographical Union, and

WHEREAS, It is apparent to this body that much good can be accomplished by its use in every branch of the business; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Trades District Union that much good can be accomplished by the display of this label—an evidence of union product—in as conspicuous a manner as possible, and would therefore recommend its use on all packages containing printing, more especially on the outside of parcels containing matter that in its nature will not admit of the use of the label, such as ready-prints, electrotype and stereotype plates of advertisements, etc. All places using same observe A. P. T. C. laws.

Also of the following:

At the last session of the International Typographical Union, held in Chicago, there was presented to your body by Electrotypers' Union, No. 3, the case of the Franklin Engraving and Electrotyping Company, formerly known as A. Zeese & Co. This firm, one of the largest in the country, was avowedly non-union, and your body was asked to take especial measures to aid the local organization in bringing this establishment under union auspices. Action was had (see proceedings of last session, page 205) instructing the District Organizer to take all needful measures to secure this end. But, notwithstanding this order, actually nothing has been done. Repeatedly has this matter been urged upon the District Organizer, and the urgers put off by specious promises of something to be done in the near future until the year has passed and the establishment is still without our lines. Not only this, but the concern is enlarged until it is second to no establishment in the country, and can only be viewed as a standing reproach to union men everywhere. We submit that in common justice that branch of the International Typographical Union, the electrotypers, are aggrieved, and rightly so, at this neglect of their interests, believing that the concern of one branch of the parent organization should be the concern of all, and, therefore, would recommend that it be made the especial duty of some one selected to prosecute this matter of unionizing this establishment until it is demonstrated positively that the case is hopeless.

The communication was received and recommendations adopted. That part of the communication referring to the Rogers Typograph was referred to the Special Committee on Typesetting Devices.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your Law Committee begs leave to submit the following supplementary report:

Recommendation No. 62. That the resolution by Indianapolis, No. 1, be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Recommendation No. 63. By Mr. Alford (Raleigh): To amend section 122, General Laws, referring to political action on government ownership of the telegraph,

Committee recommends reference to the appropriate committee.

Recommendation No. 64. By Mr. McCulloch (Richmond): A proposition increasing term of delegates from one to two years.

Committee recommends that the foregoing be submitted with other contingent propositions.

Recommendation No. 65. By the committee: That the following be taken from the table and referred to the referendum:

In case of failure to adopt "annual" in place of "biennial" session, the following contingent legislation is hereby approved:

Amend Section 1 of Article IV., second line, by substituting "whose term, on and after October 8, 1894, shall be for two years" for "whose term shall be for one year."

Amend Section 2, Article II., second line, by striking out the words "one year," and substituting therefor "two years."

Amend Section 3, Article II., Constitution, by substituting the words "two years" for "one year."

Recommendation No. 66. By Mr. Klinger (Pittsburg):

Amend Section 25, General Laws, referring to indenturing apprentices, to strike out "1887" and insert "1895" and to strike out "morning."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 67. By Mr. Clary (Cleveland):

Strike out Section 159, General Laws.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 68. By Mr. Clary (Cleveland): To strike out Section 151, General Laws, referring to age of applicants.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 69. By Mr. Moore (Wilkesbarre): To amend Section 10, General Laws, which stipulates that a member on depositing his card shall not become a member of the local union until its acceptance thereby, as follows:

"Section 10. It is competent for the secretary of a subordinate union to receive the international certificate of membership at any time, if the card be clear and within date and no charges are pending against the holder. Membership in said union shall date from time of said reception."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 70. By Mr. Girling (Minneapolis): To amend the following:

Sec. 119. The practice of recommending men for important positions, chiefly pressmen, by printers' supply agents is condemned. Infractions shall be reported to the second vice-president, who shall notify every pressmen's union throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

To strike out "chiefly pressmen" in the second line, "to the second vice-president" in the fourth line, and "pressmen's" in the fifth line.

Committee recommends the following substitute:

Sec. 119. The practice of recommending men for important positions by printers' supply agents is condemned, and infractions shall be published in the Typographical Journal.

Recommendation No. 71. By Mr. Girling (Minneapolis): To amend the following:

Sec. 101. In cities where there are both pressmen's and typographical unions, it shall be a violation of the law for a member to occupy the position of compositor and pressman, and in all offices where more than one pressman is employed, one of them shall have charge of the press-room, and no compositor shall be recognized as foreman of the press-room.

To strike out "have charge" in the fifth line and insert "be foreman," and to add the following: "Where only one pressman is employed he shall have charge of press-room."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 72. By Mr. Barnes (Galveston), regarding the use of the label:

Committee recommends the following: Subordinate unions shall not allow honorary members who are proprietors to use the union label unless they employ at least one active member; provided, that this shall not prohibit local unions from increasing the minimum number of active members so employed to more than one.

AUG. MCCRAITH,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. VON BUETTNER,
TOM M. LAWLER,
DANIEL J. RIORDAN.

The foregoing ten recommendations were considered seriatim and concurred in.

The Election Board submitted the following report:

REPORT OF ELECTION TELLERS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

There were 125 votes cast for Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts, as follows:

E. E. Stevens	24
J. L. Robinette	28
David Hastings	43
Henry E. Dorsey	48
J. O. Williamson	10
J. B. N. Soulliere	22
L. C. Shepard	51

Necessary for a choice 63.

There is no election.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. O'CONNELL,
DAVE L. GUYETTE,
JOHN S. LEECH.

The report was received.

No election having resulted an additional ballot was ordered.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS AND FINANCES.

To the Officers and Members of International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Returns and Finances beg leave to report as follows on the resolution of Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

Resolved, That the sum of $2,500 be given to Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, for the purpose of erecting a suitable memorial to the memory of our deceased friend, George W. Childs, and that the membership throughout our jurisdiction be asked to contribute an amount equal to the sum received for 1,000 ems composition, or one hour's time work on or before May 12, 1895, the anniversary of Mr. Childs' birth, such sums to be forwarded to Typographical Union, No. 2.

Report unfavorably

In explanation of this action this committee desires to state that it is the sense of the committee that the International Typographical Union has at present a living monument to our friend, Geo. W. Childs, in the Home at Colorado Springs, of great magnitude, value and beauty and that the money asked for can be expended more judiciously in other directions.

The report was adopted as amended by a rising vote.

On the resolution offered by Mr. Carney (Milwaukee):

WHEREAS, The time has arrived when a question of vital importance to Milwaukee and surrounding cities and states must be solved and settled in a satisfactory manner, for in dealing with the pests which infest our city it has resolved itself into a question of life and death to No. 23, of Milwaukee; therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union does hereby appropriate the sum of $2,500 to rout and clear forever the Cream City (Milwaukee) of this obnoxious, pest-breeding rodent—the Fraternity.

Committee desires that the report on this resolution be considered by the convention in executive session.

Committee recommends an appropriation of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, to be expended under direction of Executive Council.

(Signed) J. W. HASTIE,
JOHN W. BRAMWOOD,
SAM T. WOODROW,
J. H. DALEY,
F. J. BOYLE.

Consideration of the recommendation relating to Milwaukee Union No. 23 and an executive session was deferred until matters of a similar character should be under consideration.

The recommendation to appropriate $2,500 was non-concurred in, and the words "an amount equal to the sum received for 1,000 ems composition or one hour's time work" were stricken out and the words "fifty cents" substituted in lieu thereof.

Received and adopted.

Unanimous consent was given to receive the following report of the election tellers:

We report the following:

Stevens	18
Robinette	16
Hastings	46
Dorsey	41
Soulliere	22
Shepard	53

Number of votes cast 109.

Necessary to choice 55.

J. P. O'CONNELL,
DAVE L. GUYETTE,
JOHN S. LEECH.

No election having resulted another ballot was ordered. Mr. Robinette having received the lowest number of votes his name was dropped, and Mr. Stevens retired.

Vice-President McFarland was given the floor by unanimous consent. On behalf of Indianapolis and Toronto friends he presented President Prescott with an elegant office chair.

Mr. Tilney (Cincinnati), offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and Wm. B. Prescott be declared the choice of this convention as president by acclamation.

Unanimously adopted.

Consideration of the inauguration of a shorter work-day was made a special order for Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

By consent Mr. Nolan (Chicago), introduced Messrs. Galoskowsky and Johnson, of the I. P. P. U., who addressed the convention relative to the St. Louis conference and the pressmen's situation.

REPORT OF ELECTION TELLERS.

GENTLEMEN:—We beg leave to report the following as the result of the fourth ballot for nominees as members of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home:

L. C. Shepard	70
Henry Dorsey	60
David Hastings	57
Soulliere	21
Blank	1

Total number votes cast, 116. Necessary to a choice, 59 votes. L. C. Shepard and Henry E. Dorsey, having received a majority of all votes cast, are declared elected.

Respectfully submitted.

J. P. O'CONNELL,
DAVE L. GUYETTE,
JOHN S. LEECH,

The report was received and adopted as read.

The following communications and telegrams were received and placed on file:

ST. PAUL, Oct. 9, 1894.

To the Chairman and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—On behalf of the people of St. Paul of every station and calling I take great pleasure in extending to you my most cordial invitation to select this city as the city in which will be held your next annual convention.

Of course the claims of the several contending cities will be fully and, I hope and believe, fairly placed before you. I ask the privilege, however, of adding a brief word as the executive officer of this city in support of the earnest and hospitable desire of our people that your admirable and influential body may do them the honor of coming among them. During the past summer a great number and a great variety of conventions have been held here, and in every case the attending delegates expressed the most cordial thanks to the people for the efforts made to render their impressions of the city and its people agreeable. In every case, too, I am assured that the experience of the delegates with reference to the city, its surroundings, places of pleasurable resort, climate, etc., rendered them enthusiastic in the expression of their approval of the choice made in selecting St. Paul.

I believe that the number and character of the conventions which have been held here of late attest the popularity attained by this city in that respect, and give me the right to offer you the assurance that if you should decide to visit us you will have the amplest reason to congratulate yourselves and the members of your craft who may be named as delegates, on the choice made.

Hoping that you may see your way to accepting the invitation thus earnestly and sincerely extended to you, I have the honor to subscribe myself, Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT A. SMITH,
Mayor.

GALVESTON, October 11, 1894.

W. B. PRESCOTT, Louisville: You beat me for president in 1891. Be magnanimous and bring the convention to Galveston and be forgiven.

MARSENE JOHNSON,
City Judge of Galveston.

Come to Galveston. We promise you a hearty welcome. KNAPP BROS.

The Texas House sends greeting, and will guarantee the best in the land for your next convention. CLARKE & COURTS,
Printers Galveston.

Galveston will welcome your body heartily should Galveston be selected as the next place for annual meeting. Come to Galveston.

R. G. LOWE, Vice-President.
A. H. BELOF & CO.,
Publishers News.

Galveston, the pleasure place of the Lone Star State on the "Pirate Isle" of the Gulf of Mexico, extends its warmest invitation to the printers of our country to hold their next convention within its hospitable confines.

JAS. S. WALTERS,
Treasurer of Galveston County, Texas.

Galveston extends to your body a cordial invitation to hold your next session in this city. I can assure you of a warm reception by the people of our city and state.

WALTER GRESHAM,
Member Congress from Texas.

BROTHERS: We give you a cordial greeting. Come down and visit us next October, sure. Phat takes for everybody.

GALVESTON TRIBJNE CHAPEL.

W. B. PRESCOTT: Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade extend a warm invitation to your honorable body to meet in Galveston next year.

JULIUS RUNGE,
President.

W. B. PRESCOTT: Bring your convention to Galveston and receive a cordial welcome. We promise your convention a royal reception by 60,000 loyal Texans.

A. W. FLY,
Mayor of Galveston.

The world's most intelligent labor organization will find a royal welcome here.

C. N. OUSLEY,
Editor Galveston Tribune.

On behalf of the people of Galveston the Chamber of Commerce extends a cordial invitation to the International Typographical Union to hold its forty-third Annual Convention in this city, where no pains will be spared in extending that welcome and enjoyable entertainment proverbial in the South.

C. H. MCMASTER,
Secretary Galveston Chamber of Commerce.

A right royal welcome awaits your next session from Galveston county.

F. MCNICHOLS,
County Assessor.

If you know what would be good for the International Typographical Union, come to Galveston next year with convention.

GEORGE QUINCY MCCRACKEN,
Clerk Recorder's Court and an Ex-Delegate.

A cordial invitation was also extended by Mr. Chas. Scheele, who promised the convention a most royal welcome.

The following matters were accepted as read and referred by the president:

By W. B. Hallett, Secretary No. 122:

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 10, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

It is with deepest sorrow I am called upon to record the death of our brother, Frank M. Butters, who represented No. 122 in conventions of 1887, '88, '89 and '90, and respectfully ask that his name be transferred to the list of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Britton (Jacksonville):

Resolved, That the name of Lewis P. Ashby be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of the deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. McCraith (Boston):

That the name of Geo. F. Sturtevant be transferred from the active to the deceased list of members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. McCaffery (Colorado Springs):

Resolved, That the name of James J. Hayes be transferred from the permanent list to that of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Sterling (Cleveland);

Resolved: That the sum of $3,000, or so much thereof as may be needed, be authorized by the International Union to be expended in the city of Cleveland, O., for the purpose of securing the two non-union newspapers and the various job offices.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

By Mr. Walkup (Galesburg):

Believing that the good of the International Typographical Union will be advanced by the better organization of the bookbinders of the country; therefore

Resolved, That an organizer be selected from our bookbinder members, whose duty it shall be to make effort to organize this allied craft more fully. His recompense to be the same as other organizers of this body.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Irvine (St. Joseph):

That the Executive Council be instructed to secure all information possible regarding scales of wages for machine operators, and the regulation of machines, and that this information be at the service of all local unions where machines are to be introduced.

Referred to Special Committee on Typesetting Machines.

By Mr. Hastie (Chicago):

Resolved, That the secretary-treasurer, as editor of the Typographical Journal, be and is thereby instructed to exclude from the columns of that paper all communications or other matter impugning the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of members of this union.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Menaugh (St. Louis), by request:

Resolved, That the first Monday in September be declared a national holiday, and all work done on that day shall be paid price and a half, provided that this shall not apply to daily papers.

Referred to Committee on Subordinate Unions.

By Mr. Bramwood (Denver):

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home be and is hereby instructed to inaugurate such measures as will in any way tend to reduce the expenses of said Home without crippling the same, such action of the superintendent to be subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

Referred to Committee on Childs-Drexel Home.

By Mr. Girling (Minneapolis):

Resolved, That St. Paul and Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 14 be instructed to erase the name of Minneapolis from their charter, as a separate charter has been granted covering the district of Minneapolis.

Referred to pressmen delegation.

By Mr. Toner (Washington):

To create new section of General Laws—Section —. A regular holding a situation in one office cannot accept casual employment in another.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

To Jos. J. Dailey and Delegates of Typographical Union No. 2.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to place before you for examination an etched portrait of the late Geo. W. Childs, copied from the last photograph made of him. Together with this I wish to lay a proposition which, if favored by you and placed before the representatives of the many unions now assembled, will add a wholesome amount to the monument fund now being raised by the union which you represent, besides giving each subscriber the best and finest art portrait as yet made—one that will not deteriorate as years pass by, but will hold its own for a hundred years to come.

My proposition is as follows: Through the Treasurer of the monument fund I offer these copies of George W. Childs at an even price of $5 each, which includes the mat (but not the frame) ready for framing, and each copy printed with fac simile of Mr. Childs' signature in the left hand corner, and will say right here that all copies will be superior to this sample offered, as sample I send is one of the first printed, which does not come up as good as they will hereafter. They will be printed by the well-known art printers, Messrs. Kimmel & Voigt, on the best silk Japan paper, and mounted and matted as per sample, ready for framing.

Again they will all be artist remarque proofs, and the edition will be limited to 1,000 copies only when plate is destroyed, and no reprints nor cheaper forms issued, so that their value is established and increased each year.

Their regular price to subscribers is $3.50, but I would suggest you to make the price $7.50 to all unions or members who may desire a copy, making a profit of $2.50 on each to go to the fund.

The order when made by the subscribers is to be accompanied with the money, $7.50, and sent to the secretary of Union No. 2, and by the understanding made with him, he sends me the order, I ship the goods properly packed at no other expense to subscribers beyond each one pays his own express charges.

No money is handed to me until I send vouchers of shipment to the secretary of Union No. 2.

Asking your favorable consideration of this proposition and your placing it before your convention in proper form and securing through one of your delegates as many orders as possible to start off on, and there should be a big number, wishing you a harmonious meeting, I remain,

Yours truly,
CHAS. BARMORE.

P. S. If the framed etching I send can be sold at convention let it go for $10, which is very cheap, retain $3 for the monument fund and remit balance. If not sold, please return by express.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 9, 1894.

MR. W. B. PRESCOTT, President I. T. U.—DEAR SIR: We desire to appeal from the action taken by the members of Typographical Union, No. 78, of Fort Wayne, with reference to the differences growing out of our employment of J. W. Keller as foreman of our composing-room.

Some seven months ago charges were preferred against Mr. Keller and he was suspended by Typographical Union, No. 78, from membership in the union for a period of six months.

So far as we can learn the suspension of Mr. Keller was the only punishment to which he was subjected. The minutes of the meeting read: "It was moved that a request be sent to the Journal Company that they do not hire Mr. Keller in the future. Amended; that the word 'demand' be substituted instead of the word 'request.' Amendment carried."

We challenge the right of the Typographical Union to make any demand upon us which shall prevent us from employing as foreman in our composing-room any member of that order who has a card showing that he is a member in good standing.

We take the ground that if it was for the welfare of the union that Mr. Keller be not employed in our office some other method should have been employed than one which infringes directly upon a right which has always been accorded proprietors in the selection of their foreman.

On the expiration of Mr. Keller's term of suspension we re-employed him as foreman, and on our refusal to be bound by the demand of the Typographical Union, No. 78, the president and Executive Board ordered a strike, notwithstanding the fact that we offered to put the old foreman back and hold the matter in abeyance subject to a meeting of the local branch, provided the president and Executive Board would sign an agreement, that in so doing we were in no way stating that we were in the wrong, and in no way abrogating any rights or privileges to which we were entitled.

Both the president and the members of the Executive Board were willing to agree verbally to our proposition, but declined to sign any statement to that effect, so that for one night we were compelled to publish a paper without union printers.

A special meeting of Typographical Union, No. 78, was called the next day, and the action of the Executive Board in ordering a strike in the Journal composing-room was sustained, and it was ordered that the strike should be continued until we acceded to their demand not to employ Mr. Keller as foreman.

On motion it was ordered that the Executive Board should sign the agreement which we had expressed our willingness to enter into before the order for a strike had gone into operation

We submit herewith a copy of the agreement which was reached, and under which we are working, pending a decision of your body upon the question involved.

We submit to you that the right of dictating to us what foreman we shall not employ carries with it the right to regulate the employment of every man in our office, regardless of the question whether he is a member of the union or not.

We call your attention to the fact that the carrying out of any such policy by local unions is a serious menace to the life of your union, as it involves the creation of caste in membership, when the whole theory of trades unionism is one of absolute equality and fellowship among craftsmen.

The Journal has never had any quarrel with the union; no question either of hours or wages has ever been raised; our relations have been of the friendliest kind; our employes, so far as we know, have never had any complaint to make of the treatment accorded them by the management of the Journal, nor do they claim that their rights as members of the union have been infringed upon in any way by Mr. Keller.

Mr. Keller is by all means the most competent man as foreman that we have ever had in our employ. The refusal of the union to permit us to employ him means a direct loss in a financial way, and we are insisting upon his employment for that reason, and not because we have any desire to give any man in our employ the worst of it, nor because we cherish any ill-feeling toward the union for its suspension of him last spring.

We have regarded the fact of his suspension as a matter entirely between the union and Mr. Keller, and we acquiesced cheerfully to its decision.

The union's refusal to permit Mr. Keller to act as foreman in our office was made after the positive assurance upon the part of the management of the Journal, that Mr. Keller was not returning to our employ in order that he might reward his friends or punish his enemies.

We had a distinct and positive understanding with Mr. Keller that his suspension and the means used for the procuring of it, should in no way govern his conduct nor the treatment of men employed in our office. We distinctly stated to him that we did not propose to have our office made a battle-ground for settlement of difficulties existing between him and individual members of the union.

This fact was also communicated to the president and Executive Board and to the men in our employ. They were given clearly to understand that so long as they did their duty by the office they would be accorded fair treatment.

We also tried to impress upon Mr. Keller the fact that fairness and justice to the men under him was the first essential of a good foreman and was one of the things which we should insist upon.

We take the ground that the union has no right to say that Mr. Keller, as a member of the union in good standing, is eligible to employment in the offices of any of our competitors in business, and cannot be foreman in our office.

We contend that the union has no right to punish us in punishing one of its members.

It is urged by our employes and members of the union that there is no such intention on their part, but we take the ground that regardless of their intention, that is the effect of their demand, and it is against the effect, and not against the intention of their demand that we are protesting.

It is well enough for them to say that they mean us no harm in keeping Mr. Keller out of our office, but so long as they do work us a hardship we have a right to protest, and we believe that every newspaper published in the land and every fair-minded member of the union will agree that we are entirely justified in making such a protest.

We believe that trades unions can only exist by the application of fair business principles, and that the International Typographical Union cannot afford to sustain the local union, No. 78, in the position they have taken.

If Mr. Keller was to be disbarred from acting as foreman in our office, some method should have been employed which would not be a clear infringement upon our rights as publishers.

We have your telegram of the 8th inst. and are surprised at its contents. In your former telegram you advised us to accept proposition of the union and permit men to go to work without Keller, pending settlement.

We did so on the assurance of the union that matter would be referred to the convention now in session. We are at a loss to understand what your statement that "the convention can do nothing" means.

If the convention can do nothing in a dispute in which both sides have agreed to leave the matter to the convention, please say in heaven's name who can?

We trust that after reading our statement of the case, you will see your way to bringing the matter before the convention and having a full and fair discussion of the matter.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,
By H. C. ROCKHILL.
President.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby agreed between Typographical Union No. 78 and the Journal Company that, pending a decision by the International Union of the differences existing between said union and said Journal Company that the members of said union agree to work for said Journal Company, on condition that J. W. Keller does not act as foreman until after the International Union has rendered a decision regarding the eligibility of J. W. Keller to act as foreman of said Journal office.

Signed,
THE JOURNAL COMPANY.
By H. C. ROCKHILL, Prest.
A. J. MOYNIHAN, Secy.
FRANK S. MULLAHY,
G. E. FRENCH,
E. C. ABORN,
Ex. Com. Typo. Union No. 67

Referred to Committee on Appeals.

FORT WAYNE, IND., Oct. 4, 1894.

To the Honorable Chairman and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: We, the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 78, of Fort Wayne, Ind., beg leave to submit for your consideration the following facts concerning the difficulty now existing between our union and the Journal Company of Fort Wayne, over the employment of J. W. Keller as foreman of its composing-room:

On or about the 12th day of March, 1894, J. W. Keller, who had previously been employed by the Journal Company as foreman of its composing-room and discharged, was re-employed. Immediately upon assuming again the duties of that position he wilfully and maliciously discharged five of the employes of the composing-room. This act on the part of Keller aroused intense indignation among the members of the union, who immediately consulted our International President, Mr. W. B. Prescott, laying the case fully before him, and requesting his advice. It was explained to Mr. Prescott that the action of Keller was prompted by purely personal motives, and that Keller gave for his reason that of the privilege of "reorganizing the force"—a law which had been stricken out with the repeal of the priority law.

Mr. Prescott was also informed that Keller, when asked by the management of the Journal Company his motive for such procedure, alleged reasons which were slanderous and untrue and which reflected, in a gross and unjust manner, upon the character and standing as union men of the discharged employes.

Mr. Prescott communicated his views and advice in regard to the matter in the following letter to Mr. Harvey A. Bush, a member of our union, who was among the discharged employes:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION,
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 14, 1894.

Harvey A. Bush, 58 W. Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of March 12, detailing recent actions of Foreman Keller of the Journal, has been received and contents noted.

Since the substitution of Section 39, General Laws, for the Priority Law the enactment of regulations governing foremen, and the hiring and discharging of help is relegated to subordinate unions, and consequently I am not in as good a position to speak as to the legality of Mr. Keller's action as I would have been a year ago. However, it seems to me that charges could be preferred against him with fair chances of success, though I think that probably the better way of handling the matter would be to protest against his continuing in the responsible position he now holds. It seems to me that were I a proprietor, I would not desire to have representing me in the composing-room, a man who was swayed by the small, petty prejudices which, according to your statement, seem to actuate Keller.

The fact that a foreman should assign one reason to the discharged man for his action and another, partially untruthful and slanderous, to his employer, would put him out of court if I were his employer.

The repeal of the priority law renders all this talk of being a new foreman superfluous so far as the International is concerned. Yours fraternally,

W. B. PRESCOTT.

As soon as the above letter reached us charges were filed with our local president against Keller, alleging conduct unbecoming a union member, and a special meeting of our union was called to discuss the case.

The evidence against Keller was conclusive, overwhelming and convincing. It was shown by a number of witnesses that Keller had acted the part of a scoundrel, had violated his sacred oath in five instances, and the only defense he could offer was that he thought it best, for the good of the "front" office, to discharge these men. This reason was shown by the testimony of Mr. W. P. Duffy, who had been foreman of the Journal composing-room and resigned to accept a Government position, to be utterly false and malicious.

Keller could offer no defense, and the union by a unanimous vote convicted him on every specification of the charge. Keller was then suspended for a period of six months, and the union acting upon the recommendation of our international president and as a part of Keller's sentence passed a resolution *demanding* of the Journal Company that they not employ Keller as foreman in the future, of which resolution the Journal Company was duly notified.

A short time ago, Keller's term of suspension having expired, the management of the Journal notified the foreman of their composing-room that on the following Monday Keller would be again employed as foreman. Such action coming under the notice of the Executive Board they had a conference with the business manager of the Journal Company and reminded him of the demand of the union. The business manager agreed to postpone any action on the matter until after the regular meeting of our union, to occur on October 7.

Under this agreement the matter stood until the following Monday, October 1, when the foreman was displaced by the management and Keller given charge, without further notice to the Executive Board. When this action on the

part of the management reached the president and members of the Executive Board, their conclusion was that the men working in the composing-room take no action pending a conference between the president and the Executive Board and the management of the Journal.

The outcome of the conference was that an agreement was reached between the union officers and the business manager, whereby the men were to go to work that night under the old foreman, and a special meeting agreed upon for the following day to take action on the matter. The editor of the paper, who is also one of its proprietors, not being present at this conference, was informed a few moments afterward of the agreement reached, by the business manager. He declared himself opposed to any such arrangement, and the men were ordered out of the office and told to "take their vacation." The Journal Company telegraphed to President Prescott, stating their side of the case, and our local president did the same for the union.

Thus the matter rested during Monday night, October 1. About midnight our president received a response from Mr. Prescott, telling him the position of the union was untenable, but stated in the telegram that he had advised the Journal Company to accept our terms as the best to be had then.

The Executive Board then had another conference with the business manager of the Journal, and a special meeting was called for Tuesday, October 2d. At that meeting the union, by an overwhelming vote, indorsed the stand the Executive Board had taken in the matter, and decided to adhere to its original determination. Then a proposition was submitted and agreed to, after some discussion, by which the matter was referred to your honorable body for consideration.

The agreement reached was as follows:

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 2, 1894.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED between Typographical Union, No. 78, and the Journal Company that, pending a decision by the International Typographical Union of the differences existing between said union and said Journal Company, that the members of said union agree to work for said Journal Company on condition that J. W. Keller does not act as foreman until after the International Union has rendered a decision regarding the eligibility of J. W. Keller to act as foreman of said Journal office.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,
FRANK S. MULLAHY, By H. C. ROCKHILL, Pres.,
G. E. FRENCH, A. J. MOYNIHAN, Sec.
E. C. ABORN,
Ex-Committee Typographical Union No. 78.

The above is an outline of the facts in the case as they would appear to one not fully acquainted with the inside state of affairs.

To more fully explain and defend the stand of our union, and to place this matter in its proper light, it is necessary for us to disclose the object of this action on the part of the union, and also state just why the Journal Company is making this fight upon us.

In the first place, this man Keller has a record in Fort Wayne which would bring the blush of shame to any cheek less brazen and hardened than his. He has kept up, for the past three or four years, a line of conduct which has caused almost constant trouble in the Journal office, and his intimidating, bulldozing actions have on three or four occasions caused the union to take him in hands. The last time he was suspended, as cited above. It has been shown, time after time, that Keller is not capable of being placed over men as foreman; that the authority placed in his hands as foreman was used to gratify personal, selfish and malicious ends.

Our international president, in the communication herein contained, recommended that Keller be taken from the position of foreman. The union acted upon that advice and determined that if it were policy to remove him from the position it also would be just and proper to keep him off. That was the basis for the union's original resolution.

We have in our possession a sworn statement from a very responsible and disinterested party, showing Keller to have declared his intention, if he could get back in his former position, of committing the same offense for which he has been punished. The union, acting upon this and the policy that to prevent an injury was better than to cure it, determined that Keller should not be given an opportunity to create more trouble.

The matter would have rested at this point and the trouble been averted had not the Journal, for motives of its own, took up the matter and forced the fight upon the union. The motive back of the Journal's action in meddling with an affair strictly out of its province is evidently that it has an object in view which may be accomplished by beating the union in this and thereby gaining public sympathy.

In considering this matter we would respectfully impress upon your honorable body the importance of it in relation to the future of our union. This is essentially a local affair, brought about by circumstances clearly within our jurisdiction, and in our action on it we are governed by a desire to protect our own members and punish the guilty man.

There has never been any trouble between the Journal office and the union except that which Keller created, and it is the firm conviction of our union that as long as he can hold a position of the kind he seeks he will continue to create trouble, and may in the end, for our own protection, force us to expel him.

Should you need any further information upon this matter we would respectfully refer you to our delegate, Mr. C. L. Drummond, who will doubtless be pleased to serve you.

Fraternally,
FRANK S. MULLAHY,
GEORGE E. FRENCH,
[SEAL.] EDWIN C. ABORN,
Ex. Com. No. 78.

Referred to Committee on Appeals.

Adjourned to meet Friday at 9 A. M.

FIFTH DAY.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1894, 9:00 A. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered at the roll-call:

Alford	Lahan
Barnes	Lane
Benedict	Latham
Bessler	Lawler
Bird	Leech
Bosse	Lowe
Bradbury	Lynch
Bramwood	Maginnis
Brewer	Marnell
Britton	McCaffery
Butler	McCraith
Calhoon	McCulloch
Clark	McDonald
Clary	McGovern
Cotter	McHale
Cook, C. G.	McKinley
Cook, S. C.	Meehan
Crowley	Menaugh
Curran	Michelstetter
Cutting	Miller
Daley	Moutgomery
Denham	Moore, G. W.
Dorrell	Moreland
Drummond	O'Connell, John P.
Duguid	Owen
Fiuk	Palmer
Flanagan	Perry
Forsyth	Prindle
Gary	Raber
Gilmour	Roberts
Girling	Saloshin
Gove	Schoenemann
Graham	Shryock
Greenfield	Sims, Ned
Grove	Smith
Grubb	Souther
Hall	Soulliere
Hamilton	Stanton
Hastie	Stephan
Hastings	Sterling
Heafey	Stevens
Hebard	Tatem
Higgins	Thomas
Hill	Thorson
Hilton	Thurman
Holcomb	Tilney
Hotze	Toner
How	Varrelmann
Irvine	Von Buettner
Johnson	Walkup
Karns	Wallace
Kavanagh	Wells
Kernan	Williams, Wm. C.
Kilduff	Williamson
Klamser	Woodrow
Klinger	Yarnall
Koster	Ziebold
Kramer	

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Mr. Marnell (St. Louis) desired the minutes corrected to show that he had moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Montgomery (Denver) in relation to silver by striking out the words and figures "at a ratio of 16 to 1."

Moved by Mr. Leech (Washington) that the Committee on Laws be directed to report a recommendation at 2 p. m. to-day on the resolution providing for a change in location of the International Typographical Union headquarters.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Subordinate Unions respectfully submit the following:

By Toronto Delegation:

TORONTO, Oct. 3, 1894.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

1. Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, in session assembled:

WHEREAS, Toronto Mailers' Union has been in existence nearly one year, and whereas, in that time the orgauization of newspaper mailers throughout the country has not been in the same proportion as other trades; and whereas, Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, believe that an extra effort should be made by the International Typographical Union in the direction of organizing the newspaper mailers; therefore be it

Resolved, That Toronto Mailers' Union, No. 5, call on the International Executive Council to take steps at once to organize the newspaper mailers throughout the country in the best interest of unionism.

B. MCKENNA,
President,
J. T. DANDIE,
Recording Secretary.

Committee reports favorably.

2. By Mr. Clark (Omaha):

Resolvea That the International Union return to Omaha Union, No. 190, the sum of $50, paid under protest on the W. S. McClevey claim, ordered paid by the last session of the Internaal Typographical Union.

Committee reports favorably.

MEADVILLE, PA., Oct. 8, 1894.

W. B. Prescolt, President Internaitonal Typographical Union, Louisville, Ky.:

3. No. 181 desires release of jurisdiction in Titusville. Official.

C. A. PUTNAM, Secretary.

Committee reports favorably

4. By Mr. Heafey (Newark):

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed by the president to inquire into the affairs of Newark Pressmen and Stereotypers' Union No. 7, charges having been preferred against the Executive Committee of said union for violation of International Typographical Union laws, and that two of said committee shall be members of a typographical union.

Reports unfavorably.

5. By Mr. McHale (Albany):

That the International Typographical Union demand the admission of Edward Marshman, of Albany, into the Stereotypers' Uuion, No. 1, of New York city.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 6:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Sept. 29, 1894.

Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union in Convention Assembled at Louisville, Ky.:

GREETING: Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174, will have none of her members to represent her in your body at this convention. It, therefore, becomes necessary, as she is making an appeal for financial assistance, that she should make some statement and give some reasons, in addition to the printed appeal which has been mailed to all delegates whose names have appeared in the official organ, and in order to fully explain matters we will revert to the beginning of the trouble.

In August, 1890, a strike and lockout occurred in this city which affected every daily newspaper published at the time. For some time previous to this Col. H. G. Otis, manager and editor of the Los Angeles Times, had tried to form a combination of the newspaper proprietors, but without avail, partly owing to the fact of his personal obnoxiousness and partly because the Tribune, the rival morning Republican newspaper, refused to co-operate with him. The complete change in the management of the Tribune, however, gave him his long-looked-for opportunity. A demand soon came from the combination for a 20 per cent. reduction in the price of composition and a corresponding reduction in the scale for time hands. The scale at the time was fifty cents per thousand on morning papers and forty-five cents on evening papers. Cuts, plates and one man to set ads. had been previously conceded, which left the file hands little else but solid digging. The union offered to discuss the matter, but the combination—which was virtually Otis—would listen to nothing but the concession of their full demands. The union naturally could not consent to this, and the Times and Herald locked out their men. The Tribune and Express men struck. The proprietors of the last two newspapers immediately called for a conference with a committee, some slight concessions were made (the price of composition remaining the same), and the men went back to work after being out two days.

Otis immediately made arrangements for a crew of P. P. F.'s from Kansas City, who arrived about ten days after the lockout. He made a contract for a year with them at fifty cents per 1,000, the price he refused to pay union men. The Herald was regained at the end of ten weeks. When Otis' contract with the P. P. F.'s had expired the fraternity men were reduced to forty-five cents, and the hours of composition extended so that they could make the same amount of wages. The union all this time was fighting the Times, and had reduced its circulation and advertising considerably.

As soon as the P. P. F.'s accepted the reduction the union was requested to reduce its scale to the same amount, and it had no option but to concede.

About this time the Sacramento Bee was ratted and a force of P. P. F.'s went from the Los Angeles Times to do it. Negotiations were also made with one of the San Francisco papers to take possession of it, but the fight which little No. 174 has kept up on the Times no doubt scared the San Francisco paper from seeking the antagonism of her bigger sister.

During all this time very little assistance came from the International Typographical Union or sister unions, excepting San Francisco, No. 21, which levied a 1 per cent. assessment weekly for a time, afterward reducing to one-half of 1 per cent. Los Angeles' own assessments were 10 per cent., 5 per cent. and 3 per cent., at different periods.

After a fight of about twenty months an agreement was made to place four men in the composing-room and one in the job room, the understanding being that a union foreman would take charge in a short time and gradually weed out the fraternity men. This was to be done to let Otis' dignity down easy.

Accepting the arrangement (which was a verbal one) in good faith, the union declared the fight off; and the Times spread the news broadcast over the country and made advertising contracts for long periods with all the principal advertisers. Time went on, and still the fraternity men "held the fort," and the union men, instead of increasing, diminished. A refusal to reinstate men who had been laid off, coupled with a demaud from the Council of Labor to withdraw our countenance from the establishnent, caused the calling out of the three men who remained, and the fight was again on in all its fierceness.

The Times during the truce had, of course, improved its position, and we had to begin again at the beginning.

We soon made our power felt again, and the intrepid rat importer looked for a way to neutralize our efforts. He succeeded to a certain extent by introducing machines—the Mergenthaler Linotype—and has at present ten of these, one for head letter. After the fraternity men had become familiarized with the workings of them their employer had another opportunity of getting even with the union, this time by supplying machine operatives to the Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger. He has also offered to set the type or supply plates for the two uuion papers here at thirteen cents per 1,000 ems, and does supply the only morning paper in San Diego.

Since the death of the Tribune, the Times' morning Republican rival, Otis has practically had no competition. The Evening Express (Republican), although an excellent evening paper, eaunot naturally cover the field. The Herald, an old-time Democratic newspaper, but recently turned independent, lacks enterprise, is printed with worn-out type, and has neither editorial or business management worth the name, and fails to respond to every advantage we have made for it and every opportunity thrown in its way.

The printed appeal distributed among you will give you information on many other points, and the extracts from District Organizer Robinette's letter should impress you with the seriousness of the situation on the coast.

Gentlemen, the I. T. U. cannot afford to allow No. 174 to carry on this fight with her own resources; neither can the Pacific coast afford to allow her to declare the fight off. We have been doing the work so long that encouragement from the outside is necessary to stimulate to greater exertions, and we believe that when you better understand the situation here your response will be not only prompt, but generous, as becomes a body to which so many other trade organizations look as a pattern to follow after.

All who have any personal knowledge of the facts of the case will agree that your body can make no appropriation too large, or take any measures, however far-reaching, which the circumstances and conditions here do not justify.

Signed on behalf of Los Angeles Typographical Union No. 174.

D. W. MOORE,
President.
JAS. PHILLIS,
Secretary.

Committee recommends that the matter be referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

W. A. KLINGER,
ROBT L. TATEM,
E. E. CALHOON,
WM. T. CURRAN,
W. H. HAMILTON.

The report of the committee was considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 4 was referred to the incoming Executive Council.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPH.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

We beg leave to submit the following supplementary report of Special Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph:

By Mr. Alford (Raleigh):

Add to Section 122, General Laws: Provided, that this shall not apply to the effort now in progress in favor of governmental ownership and control of the telegraph.

Previously acted upon.

ED T. TONER,
JOHN B. N. SOULLIERE,
CHAS. T. BRADBURY,
T. F. HEAFEY,
JAMES A. LANE.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TYPESETTING DEVICES.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

The Committee on Typesetting Devices respectfully submit the following supplementary report:

By Mr. Wallace (Buffalo):

Resolved, That the McKellar system of measurement be adopted for typesetting machines.

Committee reports favorably.

Mr. Duguid (Cincinnati) moved to amend by adding the following: "But the International Typographical Union recommends the adoption of the time system."

Adopted.

On motion the recommendation was adopted as amended.

Messrs. Marnell, Maginnis, Saloshin, Bradbury and Palmer desired to be recorded as voting nay; Toner and Forsyth as voting yea.

The hour having arrived for consideration of the Report of Special Committee on Shorter Work Day, which was made a special order for 10 o'clock, further consideration of the report of the Special Committee on Typesetting Devices was deferred.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON SHORTER WORK DAY.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Shorter Work Day would respectfully recommend:

First. That on and after the 1st of September, 1895, not more than nine hours shall constitute a work day for all offices under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and that there be no reduction in the daily scales of wages in effect in subordinate unions immediately prior to the above date.

Second. To the end that this recommendation may be enforced without increase of per capita tax we would further recommend that all subordinate unions be required to issue to their members tickets or cards bearing the union label, and a request to the merchants with whom they deal that they insist on having their printing done by union labor only.

Third. That subordinate unions be required to endeavor to secure their use by the members of other trades unions and friends of organized labor.

Respectfully,
J. W. MENAUGH,
A. M. BUTLER,
W. F. PALMER,
O. W. WALKUP,
E. J. SOUTHER.

The recommendations of the eommittee were considered seriatim.

Mr. McCraith (Boston) moved to amend by striking out recommendation No. 1 and substituting the following:

That an assessment of one per cent. be levied on the wages of all members for such time as is deemed necessary by the Executive Council to accumulate a fund, to be known as the "Shorter Work Day Fund," to be used for the purpose of inaugurating a shorter work day in the book and job trade.

On the accumulation of such fund the Executive Council is instructed to submit to vote of the referendum the date for inaugurating the shorter work day, or said date shall be submitted at any specified time, after accumulation of fund, upon request of twenty local unions, said request to be published in the Typographical Journal, and returns to be made within sixty days thereafter.

The fund so accumulated shall remain in possession of the several local unions subject to such provisions as the Executive Council may determine.

That the Executive Council have power to spend not more than 25 per cent. of this fund for the purposes of perfecting organization.

A roll-call being ordered, resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alford
Barnes
Benedict
Bessler
Bosse
Boyle
Bradbury
Bramwood
Brewer
Britton
Bronson
Calhoon
Carney
Clark
Clary
Cotter
Cook, C. G.
Crouse
Curran
Cutting
Daley
Donohue
Dorrell
Dorsey
Drummond
Duguid
Forsyth
Gary
Gilmour
Gove
Greenfield
Grove
Grubb
Hastie
Hastings
Heafey
Higgins
Hilton
Holcomb
Hotze
Irvine
Johnson
Joyce
Karns
Kavanagh
Kilduff
Klamser
Kramer
Lawler
Lowe
Lynch
Maginnis
Mangan
Marnell
Martin
McCaffery
McCarthy
McCraith
McCulloch
McDonald
McGovern
McHale
Michelstetter
Miller
Montgomery
Moore, Phil
O'Connell, P. J.
O'Connell, J. P
Owen
Palmer
Perkins
Perry
Raber
Runshe
Saloshiu
Schoeneman
Shepard
Shryock
Soulliere
Stephan
Sterling
Thomas
Thorson
Tilney
Toner
Varrellmann
Wallace
Walkup
Wells
Williams, W C
Williamsou
Ziebold

NAYS.

Bird
Butler
Cook, S. C.
Denham
Fink
Guyette
Hall
Hebard
How
Kernan
Klinger
Lane
Leech
Menaugh
Moore, G. W
Prindle
Sims, Ned
Souther
Stevens
Thurman
Woodrow
Yarnall

Yeas, 92; nays 22.

Recommendation No. 2 was amended by striking out the words "without increase of per capita tax."

Recommendation No 3 was concurred in, and on motion the report was adopted as amended.

The convention adjourned until 2 o'clock, P M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894, 2:00 P. M.

The convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

On calling the roll the following delegates responded:

Alexander
Alford
Barnes
Benedict
Bessler
Bird
Bosse
Boyle
Bradbury
Bramwood
Brewer
Britton
Bronson
Butler
Calhoon
Carney
Clark
Clary
Cotter
Cook, C. G.
Cook, S. C.
Crouse
Crowley
Curran
Cutting
Daley
Denham
Donohue
Dorrell
Dorsey
Drummond
Duguid
Fink
Flanagan
Forsyth
Gary
Gilmour
Girling
Gove
Graham
Greenfield
Grove
Grubb
Guyette
Hall
Hamilton
Hastie
Hastings
Heafey
Hebard
Heckert
Higgins
Hill
Hilton
Holcomb
Hotze
How
Irvine
Johnson
Joyce
Karns
Kavanagh
Kernan
Kilduff
Klamser
Klinger
Koster
Kramer
Lahan
Lane
Latham
Lawler
Leech
Lowe
Lynch
Maginnis
Mangan
Marnell
McCaffery
McCarthy
McCraith
McCulloch
McDonald
McGovern
McHale
McKinley
Meehan
Menaugh
Michelstetter
Miller
Montgomery
Moore, G. W.
Moore, Phil
Moreland
Nolan
O'Brien
O'Connell, P. J.
O'Connell, John J.
Owen
Palmer
Perkins
Perry
Prindle
Raber
Riordan
Roberts
Runshe
Saloshin
Schoeneman
Shepard
Shryock
Sims, Ned
Smith
Souther
Soulliere
Stanton
Stephan
Sterling
Stevens
Tatem
Thomas
Thorson
Thurman
Tilney
Toner
Varrelmann
Von Buettner
Walkup
Wallace
Wells
Williams, Geo. W.
Williams, Wm. C.
Williamson
Woodrow
Yarnall
Ziebold

On motion the chair appointed the following Special Committee on Thanks:

Messrs. Williams (Philadelphia) Benedict (Scranton) Hastings (Hamilton) Thorson (Topeka) and Montgomery (Denver).

On motion the convention then went into executive session.

On motion of Mr. Leech (Washington) Messrs. Galoskowsky and Johnson, representing I. P. P. U., Keating (Akron) Maas (Chicago) and Power, organizer Third District, were given the privilege of the floor during the executive session.

The business of the executive session being disposed of, the regular order was resumed.

The following matters were received as read and referred to their appropriate committees:

By Mr. Owen (Louisville):

Resolved, That the names of C. W. Stevenson and W. M. Jones be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. McCulloch (Richmond):

Add to Section 172 of General Laws the following: "The attention of the membership of the International Typographical Union is also called to the duty of patronizing the products of only such manufacturers of cigars as recognize and use the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Daley (Newark):

To amend Section 2, General Laws, lines seven and eight, by striking out the words "within forty-eight hours after coming into," and substituting the words "when accepting work within." Also striking out the last five lines of Section 2, beginning "Any member," etc.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Bradbury (Kansas City):

Resolved, That the sum of $50 be paid to Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, for the widow of L. N. Duffy, Mr. Duffy having died with a paid-up card while Pueblo Union was in arrears to the International Typographical Union.

Referred to Committee on Appeals.

By Mr. Joyce (Frankfort):

Resolved, That the name of Emile F. Frey be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Cook (Trenton):

Resolved, That $300 be appropriated to Tacoma Union to be expended in unionizing the Ledger office of that city.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

By Mr. Hilton (Akron):

To amend Article IX., Section 3, of the Constitution:

SEC. 3. Every member shall pay the sum of twenty-five cents per month as dues to the International Union, except in the case of press-feeders and bindery girls whose dues shall be fifteen cents (ten cents of which is for the burial fund and five cents for the general fund, they to be excluded from the Childs-Drexel Home) and shall be collected monthly.

In the case of members holding certificates of membership and so situated as not to require active affiliation with any subordinate union the per capita shall only be paid, to be collected by the proper officer of the union in which said certificate is deposited, and the amount so received shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

By Mr. Dorrell (Toledo):

That the name of Frank S. DeLano, Toledo, O., 1883, be transferred from permanent to deceased list.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Drummond (Ft. Wayne):

Resolved, That the Law Committee be paid the sum of $30 each for their services prior to and during this convention.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

By Mr. Walkup (Galesburg):

To the President, Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union in Session at Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS: On Thursday evening, October 4, I was notified by the foreman (Geo. Gallarno), of the Brotherhood Steam Print, where I was at that time employed, that he was compelled to discharge me on order from Mr. Wagner, superintendent, because, as he stated, Mr. Wagner thought I had worked against the admission of one Geo. Mahler to membership in No. 288, thereby antagonizing the interests of the institution. I accepted the discharge and called a special meeting of the union to be held Sunday, October 7, signed by over two-thirds of the membership.

The meeting was a large and representative one. The matter was thoroughly discussed pro and con. A motion was made and carried by a two-third vote that it be demanded of the Brotherhood Steam Priut that I be reinstated by Tuesday morning. During the discussion of the motion Mr. Wagner suggested that a committee of arbitration be appointed to investigate the matter. The mover of the motion was willing to withdraw the same, but his secoud absolutely refused. Subsequently, on Monday evening, the Executive Committee, J. F. Sullivan, chairman, waited upon the management and expressed a willingness to arbitrate the matter. But Mr. Sheehan absolutely refused to listen to them and emphatically declined to meet or confer with any committee from the union, stating he had no contract with the union and was not bound by its laws. He said he would treat only with men employed by himself. He said if I had had any grievance I should have gone to him. The president of the International Typographical Union was then notified by telegraph, and Mr. Lantz, deputy to Victor Williams, was sent here. He came Tuesday evening and consulted the Executive Committee. Wednesday morning he waited upon the management of the Steam Print, at which conference I was present, aud was in consultation about one and one-half hours. The company stated that they were refused arbitration and considered I had no case, putting the union in error in their efforts to reinstate me. Mr. Lantz listened to these arguments and then said the the union in refusing arbitration—as he considered they did—had forfeited its rights and privileges as plaintiff. He therefore sustained the position of the company and ruled against the union, as will be seen by his decision herewith attached. Mr. Lantz had some further talk with the company and afterward notified me that if I applied I would be reinstated by Mr. Wagner. At 7 o'clock I applied to Mr. Wagner in person, telling him what Mr. Lantz had told me. He said he knew nothing whatever about it, but if I should in the future conduct myself to his satisfaction he would probably raise the bar.

C. A. SHOWALTER.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
KNOX COUNTY. }

C. A. Showalter first being duly sworn on his corporal oath, says that he has written with his own hand the statements contained in sheets 1 to 4, and that he knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

C. A. SHOWALTER.

Subscribed in my presence by the said C. A. Showalter, whose name is signed on the opposite side of this sheet in his own proper haud, and sworn to before me this 11th day of October, 1894.

[Seal] T. L. MCGIRR,
Notary Public.

GALESBURG, ILL., Oct. 10, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: After careful iuvestigation of the facts in the controversy between the union and the Brotherhood Steam Print Company I have decided that the union has no further grievance with the said company, and that it acted in a decidedly arbitrary and injudicious manner when it refused to arbitrate the questions under discussion. I also condemn the statements sent out to the press by unauthorized persons and believe they originated from some one who has ulterior motives, and not the interest of the Typographical Union at heart.

Very respectfully,
W. A. LANTZ,
Deputy Organizer, I. T. U.

The above is a copy of the decision rendered, the origiual of which is iu my hands.

J. T. SULLIVAN,
Chairman Ex. Board, No. 288.

Now, Mr. President, officers aud members of the forty-second session of the International Typographical Union, I respectfully appeal from the decision of Deputy Lantz, and ask that you review the case and give a final decision in the matter. My appeal is made in accordance with Section 28 (Appeals) of the general laws and Section 126 of the general laws.

C. A. SHOWALTER.

Referred to Committee on Appeals.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 1894.

To Robert W. Tilney, I. T. U. Convention, Louisville, Ky.—DEAR SIR: If not iuconsistent with your views I would like to suggest for your consideratiou the matter of bringing to the attentiou of such members of the convention as yon may think likely to favor our movement here, the question of aiding us in firmly establishing The Daily News. As you are aware, the cost of establishing the plant has been heavier than we had reason to expect, and from causes beyond our control; but that we have a valuable property there can be no doubt if we can only meet current expenses for a few weeks. That is the problem which now confronts us, and which must be solved quickly or we lose the results of our labors up to the present.

The beuefit such a paper as ours will be to the cause of labor need not be dwelt on, and its failure, after reaching the point it has, will be damaging beyond mere present results. If we could get the indorsement of the Internatioual Typographical Union, coupled with some financial aid in the shape of a loan or a subscription to the stock of the compauy, we would be in a much stronger position before the labor organizations of Cincinnati than at present, and would, in all likelihood, be able to place the balance of our capital, which would place us on the high road to success.

Consult with such members as you may think best, and, if considered advisable, bring the matter before the convention in executive session.

Yours fraternally,
P. H. CAULFIELD,
Secretary.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: As will appear from the minutes of your former annual conventions, I have several times by telegram or by such a communication as this, invited your attention to the fact that organized labor does not use the greatest power it has and the most effective power it could use to secure advances in wages, reductions iu hours, and permanent employment.

All the members of other labor organizations who buy daily or weekly newspapers are in turn producing or helping to produce something that newspaper men consume, and while the organized producers of cigars, which newspaper men smoke have a symbol or label by which you may know their product, you fail to give them any similar symbol by which they may know yours, or by which any one can distinguish your products from the products of non-union offices.

But even if the symbol which is used by some union offices were in general use by all, the power I refer to would still remain unharnessed and will only be harnessed when a business arrangement has been perfected in which your members have individually and in writing pledged themselves to give a systematic preference to union labeled cigars, because the individual members of the cigar-makers' organization have as distinctly agreed to give a similarly systematic preference to publications bearing the fair symbol of the Interuational Typographical Union.

As there is a local cigarmakers' union and a local chapter of your grand organization in almost every town and city in nearly every State and Territory of ours, a mere glance at the effect that would be sure to follow such a reciprocity will disclose its effectiveness and practicability.

But that reciprocity when perfected would be but a prelude to the enormous strength that would be brought to your organization when it had exchanged similar pledges with the members of the associated building trades and the members of the associated railway employes.

Such a reciprocity would rest upon a reliable foundation—that of self-interest—and yet would give room for all the brotherhood that could work elsewhere. But the motive power would be selfishness.

The members of the associated building trades would maintain their systematic preference for newspapers bearing the union symbol, because union newspaper workers everywhere had pledged themselves to give a systematic preference to buildings bearing the fair tablet or symbol of the associated building trades whenever they rented houses or traded at stores.

The associated railway employes would do the same thiug, because your members had distinctly agreed to reciprocate by giving a preference of patronage to street car and railroad lines which carried or displayed the fair medallion of the union railway men.

All would be based on a business arrangement for a fair exchange of patronage.

Ought not it to lie with an organization as intelligent aud progressive as yours to inaugurate this modern Americau system of self-protection to take the place of the older and less effective methods which have so long beeu the only reliance of labor in its struggles against organized oppression or consolidated injustice?

Will not the grand International Typographical Union at this annual convention take some practical and effective steps toward the adoption of one fair symbol for all fair products, differing only in the name of the product or organization represented and recognizable at sight?

Will it not appoint a reciprocity committee, with power to effect a business arrangement with such a uational organization as the cigarmakers, and thereby illustrate by actual practice the workings of the plan proposed?

The effect of such an arrangement will simply be the organization of the two crafts as consumers as well as producers, and when extended to embrace all the organized crafts, will organize the consuming power of the workers.

It will organize that power positively, affirmatively and constructively, instead of uegatively aud destructively, as now feebly used in the boycott. It will guarantee to every fair employer, the organized, systematic patronage of the great army of organized workers, and prove a greater boomer of trade than any advertisement he could pay for. Instead of being aimed at punishiug or destroyiug unfair employers it turns the whole force of the organized consumers toward rewarding aud buildiug up fair employers and fair concerns. The same invincible power of self-interest will here also be thereby invoked to draw indifferent or unfair employers into fair conditions and fair terms.

A thousand workmen wear a thousand pairs of shoes and a thousand suits and hats, while the most powerful millionaire can wear but one. They eat a thousand bushels of graiu and a thousand pounds of meat, or, at least, that is their capacity, where he is eating one.

In this tremendous consuming power, when intelligently and properly organized, lies the neglected force I referred to, and that this reciprocity plan proposes to organize.

Will you lead the way in harnessiug this great power in the way I suggest, or in some other practcal and effective shape? Labels alone, or a variety of them, or empty resolutions "indorsing" labels amount to nothing without this organized reciprocity.

As well might your founders have come together at first and solemnly resolved to be good union men and brothers and theu gone home. The result would have been just the same as these empty indorsements of a hundred labels that most of you don't even know the shape of. Give us:

1st. One fair symbol for all fair products.

2nd. An organized reciprocity of patronage, founded on an exchange of preference pledges, with local market committees to attend to details.

3rd. An issuance of the fair symbol, or right to use it, to all employers who subscribe to the reasonable rules and rates of their organized employes, always including the agreement to submit any arisiug misunderstandiugs to unbiased arbitration.

4th. A limit of time in which use of label is granted, not exceeding oue year, the organization's agreement to include a promise that there shall be uo strike or boycott during that time.

5th. A reasonable advauce in wages and reduction of hours to be arranged for annually or regularly upon renewal of label privileges.

This, it will be observed, covers the whole

ground and goes straight forward slowly and conservatively, but steadily and surely, toward the objects to gain which you are organized and now assembled.

This plan for improving labor organizations' methods in the industrial field of reform does not go into the political field, and has nothing to do with the latter; yet no one engaged in this work is thereby debarred or hampered or hindered in any political reform work that he may have more confidence in as an ultimate solution of the labor problem.

This, gentlemen, is offered as a purely industrial measure, entirely non-political and aiming solely (1) at preventing further reductions of wages or increase of hours; (2) at securing permanent employment, reasonable reductions of hours, and reasonable annual advances in wages.

It makes organized labor practice what it preaches by giving a systematic preference to union workers when employing them, as it does when it consumes their products. Instead of trying to force or bulldoze employers into doing what it itself now neglects to do, it makes it to their self-interest to do it; and instead of antagonizing public opinion it enlists public sympathy, and will thereby enlist powerful assistance from the outside.

Hoping for your speedy and intelligent action, believe me, Fraternally yours,

JAMES BARTLEY.

Referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

By Mr. Nolan (Chicago):

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned would detail to your body his services in behalf of the union and failure to obtain compensation therefor:

On April 30, I arrived at Akron, O., at the request of Vice-President McFarland, to aid him in organizing the International Typographical Union pressmen there against the fight made upon them by the International Printing Pressmen's Union. To do this I relinquished a situation in Chicago, paying me $25 per week, and on arriving at Akron, served under his instructions, and in two months succeeded in forming a strong union under International Typographical Union auspices.

On the completion of my work I asked for an accounting, presenting for myself an itemized bill as follows:

From April 30 to June 28, sixty days (every day employed)	$250.00
For this I was paid by the Werner Company	153.00
Leaving me minus my regular pay	97.00
To this should be added the fact that away from my home I was put to an additional expense for living equal fully to $4 per week for this time	40.00
I also expended in prosecuting the work of organizing	58.00
Making a total of	$195.00

I then made a requisition on the Executive Council for the money thus due me and received in return but $30.00, leaving me out for my effort in behalf of the union, and successful in its result, $165.00 actually in money alone. I cannot refrain from detailing that consequent upon my relinquishing my Chicago situation to take service for the International officers I was compelled, on my return, to remain idle over two months.

For this I ask no pay, but would respectfully submit that the services itemized above should be paid, and would respectfully ask such action.

Referred to Committee on Returns and Finances.

Adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1894, 8:00 P. M.

Convention was called to order, pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered at the roll-call:

Alexander	Hastie
Alford	Hastings
Barnes	Heafey
Benedict	Hebard
Bird	Higgins
Bosse	Hilton
Bradbury	Holcomb
Bramwood	Hotze
Britton	How
Bronson	Irvine
Butler	Johnson
Calhoon	Karns
Carney	Kavanagh
Clark	Kernan
Clary	Kilduff
Cotter	Klamser
Cook, S. C.	Klinger
Crouse	Koster
Crowley	Kramer
Curran	Lahan
Cutting	Lane
Daley	Latham
Denham	Lawler
Donohue	Leech
Dorrell	Lowe
Dorsey	Lynch
Drummond	Maginnis
Duguid	Mangan
Fink	Marnell
Flanagan	Martin
Forsyth	McCaffery
Gary	McCarthy
Gilmour	McCraith
Girling	McCulloch
Gove	McDonald
Greenfield	McHale
Grove	McKinley
Guyette	Meehan
Hall	Menaugh
Hamilton	Michelstetter
Miller	Soulliere
Montgomery	Stanton
Moore, G. W.	Stephan
Moore, Phil	Sterling
Moreland	Stevens
O'Brien	Tatem
O'Connell, P. J.	Thomas
O'Connell, John P.	Thorson
Owen	Thurman
Palmer	Tilney
Perkins	Toner
Perry	Varrelman
Prindle	Von Buettner
Raber	Wallace
Riordan	Walkup
Roberts	Wells
Saloshin	Williams, Geo. W.
Schoeneman	Williams, Wm. C.
Shepard	Williamson
Shryock	Woodrow
Sims, Ned	Yarnall
Smith	Ziebold
Souther	

Mr. Hall (Lexington) moved that no delegate shall be permitted to debate a question more than once nor longer than three minutes.

Adopted.

The special order being exhausted, the regular order was resumed and the report of the Special Committee on Typesetting Devices considered.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TYPESETTING DEVICES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

2. By Mr. Hebard (New Orleans):

Resolved, That subordinate unions be instructed to correspond with sister unions and submit plans for the measurement of machine type, with a view of adoption by the International Typographical Union at its next session of a uniform measurement of type set by machines.

Previously acted upon.

3. By New York State Union:

That the International Typographical Union incorporate in its General Laws that a machine operator must be a member of a subordinate union and a resident of the city for six months.

Reports unfavorably.

4. By Chicago delegation:

Members of a subordinate union employed in an office at the time of the introduction of machines shall have preference as operators, one expert operator being allowed.

Reports unfavorably.

Non-concurred in.

5. By Mr. Bessler (Detroit):

Section 143. Subordinate unions shall insist that expert machinists having charge of typesetting devices be members of the local machinists' unions where said union exists. Provided, that this shall not prevent members of the International Typographical Union from acting in the capacity of machinists.

Referred to Special Committee on Application of Linotype Machinists for Charter.

6. By Mr. Bramwood (Denver):

That Section 144, General Laws, be stricken out.

Reports favorably.

7. By Mr. Schott (St. Paul):

That the McKellar system of type measurement be adopted for machine composition.

Previously acted upon.

8. By Mr. Leech (Washington):

That in offices where dupes are taken and averages kept of the product of machine operators a schedule must be posted for the inspection of the chapel daily or weekly.

Reports favorably.

9. By Mr. Prindle (St. Paul):

Resolved, That no member of a subordinate union, employed on Linotype machines or other typesetting devices, be allowed to work more than eight hours in any one day; *Provided*, however, this shall not apply to chapels where a larger paper is issued on a given day of the week; operators then to be allowed ten hours, fifty hours being the limit in any one week.

Reports unfavorably.

10. By Mr. Lahan (Chicago):

It having been communicated to the Trades District Union by various sub-organizations thereof, notably Stereotypers' Union No. 19, that there are in operation in several cities a machine known as the Rogers' Linotype, which really consists of three machines—a blank slug-casting machine, a matrice machine and a line-casting machine. The matrice-making device is largely operated by union printers, but the other two are operated by unorganized workmen. The plea put forward to the Trades' District Union is that the line-casting device is a class of work which properly comes within the province of the stereotyper, and, therefore, should be controlled and operated by members of those unions—a contention which the Trades District Union approves, and would, therefore, recommend that it be made the duty of the various organizers to at once proceed to the aid of the local unions, where such machines are employed, in bringing under the auspices of the stereotypers' unions those engaged on the line-casting machines.

Reports unfavorably.

11. By Mr. Irvine (St. Joseph):

That the Executive Council be instructed to secure all information possible regarding scales of wages for machine operators and the regulation of machines, and that this information be at the service of all local unions where machines are to be introduced.

DANIEL J. MCCARTHY,
JAMES M. IRVINE,
J. H. STERLING,
HUGH WALLACE,
W. H. JOHNSON.

Reports favorably.

The report was considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 3, 6, 9, 10 and 11 were concurred in. The subject matter of recommendations Nos. 2, 5 and 7, having been previously disposed of, no action was necessary. Recommendations Nos. 4 and 8 were non-concurred in. Messrs. McCulloch, Lawler, McHale, Souther, Lowe, Holcomb, McKinley and Kernan desired to be recorded as voting to non-concur in recommendation No. 6, and Mr. Williams as having voted to concur.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS AND FINANCES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

1. Your Committee on Returns and Finances beg leave to recommend that the report of the committee on the resolution of Mr. Sterling that $3,000 be appropriated for the purpose of unionizing two newspaper offices and various job offices in Cleveland, Ohio, be considered in executive session. Also the appeal for assistance of Los Angeles.

2. Your committee recommends salaries of appointive officers as follows:

Assistant Secretary	$50 00
Reading Clerk	35 00
Messenger	25 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	25 00
Secretary to Pressmen	21 00

J. W. HASTIE,
SAM T. WOODROW,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
J. H. DALEY,
F. J. BOYLE.

Action on the recommendation to appropriate $3,000 to Cleveland was deferred until Saturday in executive session immediately after roll-call.

The salaries apportioned to the appointive officers were confirmed.

By Mr. Drummond (Ft. Wayne):

Resolved, That the Law Committee be allowed the sum of $30 each for their services prior to and during this convention.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPLICATION OF LINOTYPE MACHINISTS FOR A CHARTER.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

1. Your Committee recommends that the application of the Linotype machinists for a charter be referred to the Executive Council, and that the Council be instructed to use every endeavor to effect a working agreement between the International Typographical Union and the Machinists' Unions.

2. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta):

To amend Section 1 of Article I. of the Constitution by adding the words "typesetting machinists" after the words "or electrotypers," in the fifth line; also, to add the same words in line ten of the same section and article after the words "admitted to."

Committee reports unfavorably.

3. By Mr. Saloshin (Atlanta):

To amend Section 4, Article I., of the Constitution by adding the words "typesetting machinists" after the word "electrotypers."

Reports unfavorably.

4. By Mr. Hastings (Hamilton):

Adding to Section 143, General Laws, the following words:

But where there is no local machinists' union or where a machine tender is not eligible for membership in such local machinists' union, he may be admitted to membership in a subordinate union.

Committee reports unfavorably.

5. By New York State Typographical Union:

To strike out Section 143 and substitute the following:

Section 143. Machinists employed on typesetting machines be admitted as conditional members of typographical unions.

Reports unfavorably.

J. M. DONOHUE,
E. F. KAVANAGH,
W. E. FORSYTH,
J. P. O'CONNELL,
DAVE L. GUYETTE.

The report was considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5 concurred in; recommendation No. 4 was referred to the Executive Council with power to act.

By Mr. Hotze (Chicago);

WHEREAS, A number of German printers of Chicago, who have been suspended from German Typographical Union No. 9, Chicago, for non-payment of dues, have formed a fake organization under the name of "German Typographia, No. 1, of Chicago," and

WHEREAS, Said fake organization has received a charter from the K. of L. through the efforts of Mr. Simpson, secretary organizer of District Assembly No. 24; therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the action of District Assembly No. 24.

Adopted.

Mr. McCraith (Boston) submitted the following:

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your delegates from Boston Union, No. 13, respectfully dissent from the implication contained in the communication of Mrs. Belle Pierson Springer that said union is in favor of discriminating against women compositors in respect to their wages or privileges as co-workers. On the contrary, said union most emphatically protests against the practice of certain employers in Boston and elsewhere in degrading the female sex by paying them poor, and, in many cases, shamefully low wages, and further, that the legislation asked for by the delegation to Chicago was designed to defeat said evil.

Your present delegation desire to express their hearty appreciation for the efforts in behalf of organized labor generally of Mrs. Belle Pierson Springer and the very few women of her class, and would recommend to the women who labor so earnestly for women's suffrage and women's rights generally that they also endeavor to secure honest wages for their sisters in this instance as well as in the degrading sweating system in the clothing trade and in almost all fields of labor in which women are employed. And, also, that a copy of this communication, with explanation, be forwarded to the president of the woman suffrage movement.

Signed: AUG. MCCRAITH,
W. J. THOMAS.
Delegates from Boston Union, No. 13.
C. L. DRUMMOND,
Delegate from Fort Wayne.

Received and recommendation adopted.

By the Washington delegation:

WHEREAS, Previous to the 27th day of September, 1894, the piece and time systems were both in operation in the Government Printing Office; and

WHEREAS, Those fortunate enough to secure the piece work fared much better than those in the time departments; and

WHEREAS, The principles of fairness and justice should be meted impartially between competent workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union in convention assembled indorse the all-time system inaugurated in the Government Printing Office, believing that in its adoption we will the more easily secure the restoration of wages, together with the employment of a larger number of persons.

Unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Laws beg leave to submit the following supplementary report:

74. By Mr. Toner (Washington):

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is deeply interested in the matter of securing governmental ownership and control of the telegraph, and

WHEREAS, This and other legislation in which the craft may become interested can best be had by bringing the powerful and permanent influences of this organization to bear on the National Legislature at Washington, and

WHEREAS, The establishment of the International headquarters at Washington will place constantly before Congress an influence which cannot be ignored, and which of its very nature must be attended with success; therefore be it

Resolved, That the headquarters of the International Typographical Union be removed to Washington, D. C.

Mr. Toner (Washington) moved to adopt the resolution.

Mr. Hastie (Chicago) moved to amend by striking out "Washington" and inserting "Chicago."

Mr. Leech (Washington) moved to further amend by inserting after Chicago the words "Indianapolis and Washington, the city receiving a plurality of the votes cast to be the place of the International Typographical Union headquarters."

On motion to lay on the table a roll-call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alford	Lowe
Barnes	Marnell
Benedict	McCraith
Bird	McCulloch
Britton	McDonald
Butler	McKinley
Clary	Meehan
Cotter	Michelstetter
Cook, S. C	Miller
Crowley	Moore, G. W.
Cutting	Moore, Phil
Denham	O'Connell, P. J.
Dorrell	O'Connell, J. P.
Drummond	Palmer
Duguid	Perry
Fink	Riordan
Gary	Shoeneman
Hall	Shryock
Hamilton	Stephan
Hebard	Sterling
Howe	Thurman
Irvine	Tilney
Johnson	Varrelmann
Karns	Von Buettner
Kernan	Wallace
Klamser	Wells
Klinger	Williamson
Koster	Woodrow
Kramer	Yarnall
Lane	Ziebold

NAYS.

Alexander	Flanagan
Bradbury	Forsyth
Bramwood	Gilmour
Bronson	Gove
Calhoon	Greenfield
Carney	Guyette
Clark	Hastie
Crouse	Heafey
Curran	Heckert
Daley	Higgins
Donohue	Hilton
Dorsey	Holcomb

NAYS—*Continued.*

Hotze	O'Brien
Kavanagh	Owen
Kilduff	Perkins
Lahan	Raber
Latham	Saloshin
Lawler	Shepard
Leech	Sims, Ned
Lynch	Souther
Maginnis	Soulliere
Mangan	Stanton
Martin	Stevens
McCaffery	Tatem
McCarthy	Thomas
McHale	Thorson
Menaugh	Toner
Montgomery	Williams, G. W.
Moreland	Williams, W. C.

Yeas, 60; nays, 58.

Mr. McHale (Albany) moved that the vote by which the pressmen's delegation report was adopted, be reconsidered.

A motion to lay upon the table was lost. Yeas, 36; nays, 56.

On motion of Mr. McCraith (Boston) reconsideration of the vote by which the pressmen delegation's report was adopted was indefinitely postponed.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF I. P. P. U.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 12.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your committee appointed to confer with the representatives of the I. P. P. U. begs leave to report that it has arrived at the following agreement, which has been signed in duplicate and is recommended for adoption:

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 12, 1894.

Agreement between the representatives of the International Printing Pressmen's Union and a special committee appointed by the International Typographical Union to provide for an armistice pending negotiations for amalgamation:

That while negotiations are pending between the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union all hostilities between the two bodies and between individual members of the two bodies shall cease. Where there are situations to be filled no objection shall be made by either body to members of the other body securing them, but it shall be considered a violation of this agreement for a foreman to discharge pressmen owing allegiance to one body for the purpose of giving their situations to members of the other body. While this agreement remains operative pressmen of either body shall not be required to relinquish their allegiance to the body to which they owe it. In cities where there is a union of each organization, where disputes arise they shall be referred to a disinterested board of arbitrators, one to be appointed by the second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, one by the president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the two so appointed to select a third, and the decision of a majority of such board to be final. In cities where there is not a union of each organization the dispute shall be referred to the Federal Judge of the circuit in which the city or town is located, no statement to be made to such Judge except by the two principals. This agreement to be published in the official journals of both organizations.

THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
JESSE JOHNSON,
For the I. P. P. U.

DAVID HASTINGS
HENRY DORSEY,
FRANK J. BOYLE,
O. W. WALKUP,
For the I. T. U.

It was moved that action on the report be postponed indefinitely. A roll-call was ordered, which resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander	Karns
Bird	Kavanagh
Clark	Kramer
Cotter	Lawler
Crouse	Leech
Daley	McCarthy
Donohue	McHale
Drummond	Montgomery
Fink	Moore, G. W.
Gary	Nolan
Gilmour	Perkins
Gove	Raber
Greenfield	Sims, Ned
Hall	Stanton
Hamilton	Thorson
Heafey	Tilney
Hilton	Williamson
Johnson	Ziebold

NAYS.

Alford	Klinger
Barnes	Koster
Benedict	Lahan
Bessler	Lowe
Boyle	Lynch
Bradbury	Maginnis
Bramwood	Marnell
Britton	Martin
Butler	McCaffery
Calhoon	McCraith
Carney	McCulloch
Cook, S. C.	Meehan
Crowley	Menaugh
Cutting	Michelstetter
Denham	Miller
Dorsey	Moore, Phil
Duguid	O'Brien
Forsyth	O'Connell, P. J.
Guyette	O'Connell, J. P.
Hastie	Owen
Hastings	Palmer
Hebard	Perry
Heckert	Riordan
Higgins	Shepard
Holcomb	Shryock
How	Souther
Irvine	Soulliere
Kernan	Stephan
Klamser	Sterling

NAYS—*Continued.*

Stevens	Walkup
Tatem	Wells
Thomas	Williams, G. W.
Thurman	Williams, W. C.
Toner	Woodrow
Varrelmann	Yarnall
Von Buettner	

Yeas, 36; nays, 71.

Unanimous consent was granted to offer the following:

By Mr. Marnell (St. Louis):

WHEREAS, An indiscriminate system of letting of State printing contracts exists in several States of the Union, inasmuch as no specifications are stated in the contracts as to the quality of the work or workmanship.

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union request the various local unions under its jurisdiction in such States to labor in the direction of remedying this evil, and, if possible, secure the co-operation of all labor organizations and friends of labor.

Adopted.

Mr. McCraith (Boston) moved to amend the armistice by adding the following:

That no International Typographical Union pressmen shall take the place of an International Printing Pressmen's Union pressman, nor shall an International Printing Pressmen's Union pressman take the place of an International Typographical Union pressman; and that our International Typographical Union officers demand of the International Printing Pressmen's Union officers the adoption of the armistice as amended. Failing so to do, the matter be submitted to arbitration.

Adopted.

The report of the committee was then adopted as amended.

By Mr. Lawler (Washington):

That the International Printing Pressmen's Union representatives be notified that they will be given until 12 o'clock Saturday to accept the proposition of the International Typographical Union convention, and in case they do not do so all negotiation on the subject cease.

Moved to lay on the table.

On motion the Convention, at 12:25 a. m., took a recess until 9:30 a. m. by a vote of 64 yeas to 52 nays.

EVENING SESSION—*Continued.*

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1894, 9:30 A. M.

The recess having expired the convention was called to order.

Mr. Drummond (Ft. Wayne) moved that the convention adjourn for one minute.

Carried.

SIXTH DAY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 13, 1894, 9:40 A. M.

The convention was called to order pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered the roll call:

Alexander	Lynch
Alford	Maginnis
Barnes	Mangan
Benedict	Marnell
Bessler	McCaffery
Bird	McCarthy
Bosse	McCraith
Bradbury	McCulloch
Bramwood	McDonald
Brittou	McGovern
Butler	McHale
Calhoon	McKinley
Carney	Meehan
Clark	Menaugh
Clary	Michelstetter
Cook, S. C.	Miller
Crouse	Montgomery
Crowley	Moore, G. W.
Curran	Moore, Phil
Daley	Moreland
Denham	Nolan
Donohue	O'Connell, P. J.
Dorrell	Owen
Dorsey	Palmer
Drummond	Perkins
Duguid	Perry
Fink	Prindle
Flanagan	Raber
Forsyth	Riordan
Gary	Roberts
Gilmour	Runshe
Gove	Saloshin
Greenfield	Schoeneman
Hall	Shepard
Hamilton	Shryock
Hastie	Sims Ned
Hastings	Smith
Heafy	Souther
Hebard	Soulliere
Higgins	Stanton
Hill	Stephan
Hilton	Sterling
Holcomb	Stevens
Hotze	Tatem
How	Thomas
Irvine	Thorson
Johnson	Thurman
Karns	Tilney
Kavanagh	Toner
Kernan	Varrelmann
Kilduff	Von Buettner
Klamser	Walkup
Klinger	Wallace
Koster	Wells
Lahan	Williams, Geo. W.
Lane	Williams, Wm. C.
Latham	Williamson
Lawler	Woodrow
Leech	Yarnall
Lowe	Ziebold

Pursuant to special order the convention went into executive session on the report of the Committee on Returns and Finances.

Returning to open session, Mr. Lawler's resolution giving the representatives of I. P. P. U. until 12 o'clock Saturday to accept the I. T. U. armistice was taken up as unfinished business, a motion to table pending:

A roll-call was ordered which resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Butler	Miller
Denham	Montgomery
Drummond	Moore, G. W.
Duguid	O'Brien
Forsyth	O'Connell, P. J.
Hastie	Riordan
Hastings	Shryock
Hotz	Souther
How	Stephan
Irvine	Stevens
Leech	Tatem
Lowe	Thomas
Marnell	Thorson
Martin	Thurman
McCaffery	Varrelmann
McCarthy	Williams, W. C.
McCraith	Woodrow
McHale	Yarnall
Menaugh	

NAYS.

Alexander	Klinger
Alford	Koster
Barnes	Lahan
Benedict	Lane
Bessler	Latham
Bird	Lawler
Bosse	Lynch
Boyle	McGinnis
Bradbury	Mangan
Bramwood	McCulloch
Britton	McDonald
Calhoon	McGovern
Carney	McKinley
Clark	Michelstetter
Clary	Moore, Phil
Cook, S. C.	Moreland
Crouse	Nolan
Crowley	Owen
Curran	Palmer
Daley	Perkins
Donohue	Perry
Dorrell	Prindle
Dorsey	Raber
Fink	Roberts
Flanagan	Runshe
Gilmour	Saloshin
Gove	Schoeneman
Greenfield	Shepard
Hall	Sims, Ned
Hamilton	Soulliere
Heafy	Stanton
Hebard	Sterling
Higgins	Tilney
Hill	Toner
Hilton	Von Buettner
Holcomb	Walkup
Johnson	Wallace
Karns	Wells
Kavanagh	Williams, G. W.
Kernan	Williamson
Kilduff	Ziebold
Klamser	

Yeas, 37; nays, 83.

At this juncture the following resolution by Mr. Montgomery (Denver) was adopted.

That we go into executive session for the purpose of considering measures looking toward the settlement of difficulties now existing between the International Typographical Union pressmen and the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

The convention then went into executive session to consider Mr. Lawler's resolution; the privilege of the floor being granted to Mr. P. J. Maas, (Chicago).

Returning to open session, Mr. Leech (Washington) moved to limit debate to two minutes and that members be permitted to speak but once on any one question.

Adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

OCTOBER 12, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Appeals beg leave to report as follows:

The following appeal of H. H. Fisher was presented to the Forty-first Session and referred to Committee on Appeals, but for some unexplained reason the committee failed to report on it. At request of Mr. Fisher it is resubmitted.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX., November 21, 1892.

To the International Typographical Union:

On February 9, 1892, I was expelled from the union here. The charge was brought by E. A. Vinnedge, who claimed I had taken his place as foreman at less wages. The accompanied certified statement signed by Mr. Merriman explains the situation as I understand it, and the claims of any other person to foremanship and its powers, no matter what the said person may have aspired or assumed to be or at any time led anyone to believe he was, were simply ambitious assumptions. According to the constitution, foremanship includes the right exclusive to hire and discharge hands. I never had this authority or anything akin to it, therefore was not foreman. Before Vinnedge came to town or the daily started, Merriman promised me work when the daily should start. Several weeks after the daily was running and Vinnedge was working, Merriman gave me the promised work and we agreed as to wages, I hiring as an all-round hand. When Vinnedge was discharged I continued at the same wages and subject to Merriman's authority as before and as set forth in his statement.

There were seven, including myself, at the meeting which expelled me. Five votes were cast, all against me, viz.: Cook, proprietor, business manager and editor of the Gulf News (rival sheet of the Caller), the same position he had occupied since the News started about a year previous; H. P. McKevitt and E. A. Vinnedge, set forth in the Sun as editor and business manager respectively, which positions they had occupied for over six weeks; F. E. Curts, employing printer, running Caller job office on shares; T. Tinney, discharged from Caller for drunkenness. The constitution says proprietors, business managers and city editors are not eligible to membership in unions, yet sixty per cent. of the vote was cast by such persons in this case. Curts, in violation of the constitution, which says employing printers cannot act as officers of unions, sat as president. I claim these members were actuated by prejudice, and my expulsion was glaringly illegal.

Cook, McKevitt and Tinney disliked me for condemning their drunken sprees; Cook had failed to produce some twelve dollars of union funds which he had stood good for some six months previous and I had questioned his Simon purity, which questioning I know he disapproved. The management of the Sun and News did not like my occasional successful soliciting of ads. for the Caller. McKevitt at this time was under bond charged with embezzlement, and he disliked me for remarks made on the subject; Curts, a short time before, had become displeased with me for some trifling occurrence, and called me a "stinker." I was secretary previous to my expulsion, and as some of these "square" men (square with the corners cut off) were over four months in arrears, and had time and again appointed a place and time of payment, and as often failed to materialize, I wrote to Mr. McClevey that some would not "apparently" pay. For this at least three voters said I deserved punishment. I never had the least idea that I was doing anything I had not a perfect right to do, or that anyone thought so; if I had I should have talked with the other members about it, and written to headquarters if necessary to ascertain my ground. No intimation was given me that anyone had anything against me until the charge was read at the close of the meeting.

H. H. FISHER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, at my office in the city of Corpus Christi, Texas, on this the 26th day of November, A. D. 1892, as witness my signature and seal of office.

JNO. P. MITCHELL,
Notary Public, Neuces Co., Texas.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, March 11, 1892.

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Eli T. Merriman, business manager of and stockholder in the Caller Publishing Co., do hereby certify that I am foreman of the Caller office as I understand the term.

I am a practical printer and alone claim the right (either personally or through another) to hire and discharge all hands in said office, make up or have made up forms as I wish, and control any and all hands at any time as I see fit; to say what copy shall be set, at what time, in what type, how it shall be set, spaced, etc., and have always claimed these powers and exercised them whenever I saw fit. ELI T. MERRIMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 21st day of March, A. D. 1892.

F. W. MOORE,
Notary Public, Neuces Co., Texas.

Committee reports unfavorably.

2. By Mr. Bradbury (Kansas City).

Resolved, That the sum of fifty ($50) dollars be paid to Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80 for the widow of L. N. Duffy, Mr. Duffy having died with a paid-up card while Pueblo union was in arrears to the I. T. U.

The Committee on Appeals is of the opinion that decision No. 64, by President Prescott, is necessary to keep local unions in good standing. Therefore the committee report unfavorably on the resolution asking for fifty dollars for the widow of the late L. N. Duffy.

By Mr. Walkup (Galesburg).

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR: On Thursday evening, October 4, I was notified by the foreman (Geo. Gullamo) of the Brotherhood Steam Print, where I was at that time employed, that he was compelled to discharge me on order from Mr. Wagner, superintendent, because, as he stated, Mr. Wagner thought I had worked against the admission of one Geo. Mahler to membership in No. 288, thereby antagonizing the interests of the institution. I accepted the discharge and called a special meeting of the union to be held Sunday, October 7, signed by over two thirds of the membership. The meeting was a large and representative one. The matter was thoroughly discussed pro and con. A motion was made and carried by a two-third vote that it be demanded of the Brotherhood Steam Print that I be reinstated by Tuesday morning. During the discussion of the motion Mr. Wagner suggested that a committee on arbitration be appointed to investigate the matter. The mover of the motion was willing to withdraw the same, but his second absolutely refused. Subsequently on Monday evening the Executive Committee (J. F. Sullivan) chairman, waited upon the management and expressed a willingness to arbitrate the matter, but Mr. Sheahan, manager, absolutely refused to listen to them and emphatically declined to meet or confer with any committee from the union, stating he had no contract with the union and was not bound by its laws. He said he would treat only with men employed by himself. He said if I had any grievance I should have gone to him. The president of the International Typographical Union was then notified by telegraph and Mr. Lantz, deputy to Victor Williams, was sent here. He came Tuesday evening, and consulted the Executive Committee. Wednesday morning he waited upon the management of the Steam Print, at which conference I was present, and was in consultation about one and one-half hours. The company stated that they were refused arbitration and considered I had no case, putting the union in error in their efforts to reinstate me. Mr. Lantz listened to those arguments and then said the union in refusing arbitration, as he considered they did—had forfeited its rights and privileges as plaintiffs. He therefore sustained the position of the company and ruled against the union, as will be seen by his decision herewith attached. Mr. Lantz had some further talk with the company and afterwards notified me that if I applied I would be reinstated by Mr. Wagner. At one o'clock I applied to Mr. Wagner in person telling him what Mr. Lantz had told me. He said he knew nothing whatever about it, but if I should in the future conduct myself to his satisfaction he would probably raise the bar.

Signed. C. A. SHOWALTER.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
KNOX COUNTY. } SS.

C. A. Showalter, first being duly sworn, on his corporal oath, says that he has written with his own hand the statements contained in sheets 1 to 4, and that he knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge.

C. A. SHOWALTER.

Subscribed in my presence by the said C. A. Showalter, whose name is signed on the opposite side of this sheet in his own proper hand, and sworn to before me this 11th day of October, 1894.

T. L. MCGIRR,
Notary Public.

[SEAL.]

To the Officers and Members of Typographical Union No. 288:

Gentlemen: After a careful investigation of the facts in the controversy between the union and the Brotherhood Steam Print Company, I have decided that the union has no further grievance with said company, and that it acted in a decidedly arbitrary and injudicious manner when it refused to arbitrate the questions under discussion. I also condemn the statements sent out to the press by unauthorized persons, and believe they originated from someone who has ulterior motives and not the interest of the Typographical Union at heart. Very respectfully,

W. A. LANTZ,
Deputy Organizer.

The above is a copy of the decision rendered, the original of which is in my hands.

J. F. SULLIVAN.

Now, Mr. President, officers and members of the forty-second session of the International Typographical Union, I respectfully appeal from the decision of Deputy Organizer Lantz, and ask that you review the case and give a final decision in the matter. My appeal is made in accordance with Section 28 (Appeals) of the General Laws, and Section 126 of the General Laws.

C. A. SHOWALTER,
Chairman Ex. Board, No. 288.

The Committee on Appeals have examined into the case of C. A. Showalter vs. Deputy Organizer W. A. Lantz, and sustain the appeal.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 4, 1894.

To the Honorable Chairman and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: We, the Executive Committee of Typographical Union No. 78, of Fort Wayne, Ind., beg leave to submit for your consideration the following facts concerning the difficulty now existing between our union and the Journal Company, of Fort Wayne, over the employment of J. W. Keller as foreman of its composing-room:

On or about the 12th day of March, 1894, J. W. Keller, who had previously been employed by the Journal Company as foreman of its composing-room and discharged, was re-employed. Immediately upon assuming again the duties of that position he wilfully and maliciously discharged five of the employes of the composing-room. This act on the part of Keller aroused intense indignation among the members of the Union, who immediately consulted our International President, Mr. W. B. Prescott, laying the case fully before him, and requesting his advice. It was explained to Mr. Prescott that the action of Keller was prompted by *purely personal motives*, and that Keller gave for his reason that of the privilege of "reorganizing the force"—a law which had been stricken out with the repeal of the priority law.

Mr. Prescott was also informed that Keller, when asked by the management of the Journal Company his motive for such procedure, alleged reasons which were slanderous and untrue, and which reflected, in a gross and unjust manner, upon the character and standing as union men of the discharged employes.

Mr. Prescott communicated his views and advice in regard to the matter in the following letter to Mr. Harvey A. Bush, a member of our union, who was among the discharged employes:

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.
OFFICE OF PRESIDENT.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 14, 1894.

Harvey A. Bush, 58 W. Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of March 12th, detailing recent actions of Foreman Keller, of the Journal, has been received and contents noted.

Since the substitution of Section 39, General Laws, for the Priority Law, the enactment of regulations governing foreman, and the hiring and discharging of help is relegated to subordinate unions, and consequently I am not in as good a position to speak as to the legality of Mr. Keller's action as I would have been a year ago. However, it seems to me that charges could be preferred against him with fair chances of success, though I think that probably the better way of handling the matter would be to protest against his continuing in the responsible position he now holds. It seems to me that were I a proprietor I would not desire to have representing me in the composing-room a man who was swayed by the small, petty prejudices which, according to your statement, seem to actuate Keller. The fact that a foreman should assign one reason to the discharged man for his action, and another, partially untruthful and slanderous, to his employer would put him out of court if I were his employer.

The repeal of the priority law renders all this talk of being a new foreman superfluous so far as the International is concerned. Yours fraternally,

W. B. PRESCOTT.

As soon as the above letter reached us, charges were filed with our local president against Keller, alleging conduct unbecoming a union member, and a special meeting of our union was called to discuss the case.

The evidence against Keller was conclusive, overwhelming and convincing. It was shown by a number of witnesses that Keller had acted the part of a scoundrel, had violated his sacred oath in five instances; and the only defense he could offer was that he thought it best, for the good of the "front" office, to discharge these men. This reason was shown by the testimony of Mr. W. P. Duffy, who had been foreman of the Journal composing-room and resigned to accept a government position, to be utterly false and malicious. Keller could offer no defense, and the union by a unanimous vote convicted him on every specification of the charge. Keller was then suspended for a period of six months; and the union, acting upon the recommendation of our International president and as a part of Keller's sentence, passed a resolution demanding of the Journal Company that they not employ Keller as foreman in the future, of which resolution the Journal Company was duly notified.

A short time ago, Keller's term of suspension having expired, the manager of the Journal notified the foreman of their composing-room that on the following Monday, Keller would be again employed as foreman. Such action coming under the notice of the Executive Board, they had a conference with the business management of the Journal Company, and reminded them of the demand of the union. The business management agreed to postpone any action on the matter until after the regular meeting of our union, to occur on October 7th.

Under this agreement the matter stood until the following Monday, October 1st, when the foreman was displaced by the management and Keller given charge, without further notice to the Executive Board. When this action on the part of the management reached the president and members of the Executive Board, their conclusion was that the men working in the composing-room take no action pending a conference between the president and Executive Board and the management of the Journal.

The outcome of the conference was that an agreement was reached between the union officers and the business management, whereby the men were to go to work that night under the old foreman, and a special meeting agreed upon for the following day to take action on the matter. The editor of the paper, who is also one of its proprietors, not being present at this conference, was informed a few moments afterward of the agreement reached by the business management. He declared himself opposed to any such arrangement, and the men were ordered out of the office and told to "take their vacation." The Journal Company telegraphed to President Prescott, stating their side of the case, and our local president did the same for the Union.

Thus the matter rested during Monday night, October 1st. About midnight our president received a response from Mr. Prescott telling him the position of the union was untenable, but stated in the telegram that he had advised the Journal Company to accept our terms as the best to be had then.

The Executive Board then had another conference with the business management of the Journal, and a special meeting was called for Tuesday, October 2. At that meeting the union, by an overwhelming vote, indorsed the stand the Executive Board had taken in the matter, and decided to adhere to its original determination. Then a proposition was submitted and agreed to, after some discussion, by which the matter was referred to your honorable body for consideration.

The agreement reached was as follows:

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 2, 1894.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED, between Typographical Union No. 78, and the Journal Company, that pending a decision by the International Typographical Union, of the differences existing between said Union and said Journal Company, that the members of said Union agree to work for said Journal Company on condition that J. W. Keller does not act as foreman until after the International Union has rendered a decision regarding the eligibility of J. W. Keller to act as foreman of said Journal office.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,
By H. C. ROCKHILL, Pres.
A. J. MOYNIHAN.

FRANK S. MULLAHY,
G. E. FRENCH,
E. C. ABORN,
Ex. Com. Typographical Union No. 78.

The above is an outline of the facts in the case as they would appear to one not fully acquainted with the inside state of affairs.

To more fully explain and defend the stand of our union, and to place this matter in its proper light, it is necessary for us to disclose the object of this action on the part of the union, and also state just why the Journal Company is making this fight upon us.

In the first place, this man Keller has a record in Fort Wayne which would bring the blush of shame to any cheek less brazen and hardened than his. He has kept up, for the past three or four years, a line of conduct which has caused almost constant trouble in the Journal office, and his intimidating, bulldozing actions have on three or four occasions caused the Union to take him in hands. The last time he was suspended, as cited above. It has been shown, time after time, that Keller is not capable of being placed over men as a foreman; that the authority placed in his hands as foreman was used to gratify personal, selfish and malicious ends.

Our international president, in the communication herein contained, recommended that Keller be taken from the position of foreman. The union acted upon that advice and determined that if it were policy to remove him from the position, it also would be just and proper to keep him off. That was the basis for the union's original resolution.

We have in our possession a sworn statement from a very responsible and disinterested party, showing Keller to have declared his intention, if he could get back in his former position, of committing the same offense for which he has been punished. The union, acting upon this, and the policy that to prevent an injury was better than to cure it, determined that Keller should not be given an opportunity to create more trouble.

The matter would have rested at this point and the trouble been averted had not the Journal for motives of its own, took up the matter and forced the fight upon the union. The motive back of the Journal's action in meddling with an affair strictly out of its province, is evidently that it has an object in view, which may be accomplished by beating the union in this and thereby gaining public sympathy.

In considering this matter we would respectfully impress upon your honorable body the importance of it in relation to the future of our union. This is essentially a local affair, brought about by circumstances clearly within our jurisdiction, and in our action on it we were governed by a desire to protect our own members and punish the guilty man.

There has never been any trouble between the Journal office and the union except that which Keller created, and it is the firm conviction of our union that as long as he can hold a position of the kind he seeks, he will continue to create trouble, and may in the end, for our own protection, force us to expel him.

Should you need any further information upon this matter, we would respectfully refer you to our delegate, Mr. C. L. Drummond, who will doubtless be pleased to serve you.

Fraternally,

FRANK S. MULLAHY,
GEORGE E. FRENCH,
[SEAL.] EDWIN C. ABORN,
Ex. Com. No. 78.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Oct. 9, 1894.

MR. W. B. PRESCOTT, *President I. T. U.*

DEAR SIR: We desire to appeal from the action taken by the members of Typographical Union No. 78, of Fort Wayne, with reference to the differences growing out of our employment of J. W. Keller as foreman of our composing-room.

Some seven months ago charges were preferred against Mr. Keller, and he was suspended by Typographical Union No. 78, from membership in the union for a period of six months.

So far as we can learn the suspension of Mr. Keller was the only punishment to which he was subjected. The minutes of the meeting read: "It was moved that a request be sent to the Journal Company that they do not hire Mr. Keller in the future. Amended: that the word 'demand' be substituted instead of the word 'request.' Amendment carried."

We challenge the right of the Typographical Union to make any demand upon us which shall prevent us from employing as foreman in our composing-room any member of that order who has a card showing that he is a member in good standing.

We take the ground that if it were for the welfare of the union that Mr. Keller be not employed in our office some other method should have been employed than one which infringes directly upon a right which has always been accorded proprietors in the selection of their foreman.

On the expiration of Mr. Keller's term of suspension we re-employed him as foreman, and on our refusal to be bound by the demand of the Typographical Union No. 78, the president and Executive Board ordered a strike, notwithstanding the fact that we offered to put the old foreman back and hold the matter in abeyance subject to a meeting of the local branch, provided the president and Executive Board would sign an agreement, that in so doing we were in no way stating that we were in the wrong, and in no way abrogating any rights or privileges to which we were entitled.

Both the president and the members of the Executive Board were willing to agree verbally to our proposition, but declined to sign any statement to that effect, so that for one night we were compelled to publish a paper without union printers.

A special meeting of Typographical Union, No. 78, was called the next day, and the action of the Executive Board in ordering a strike in the Journal composing-room was sustained, and it was ordered that the strike should be continued until we acceded to their demand not to employ Mr. Keller as foreman.

On motion it was ordered that the Executive Board should sign the agreement which we had expressed our willingness to enter into before the order for a strike had gone into operation.

We submit herewith a copy of the agreement which was reached, and under which we are working, pending a decision of your body upon the question involved.

We submit to you that the right of dictating to us what foreman we shall not employ carries with it the right to regulate the employment of every man in our office, regardless of the question whether he is a member of the union or not.

We call your attention to the fact that the carrying out of any such policy by local unions is a serious menace to the life of your union, as it involves the creation of caste in membership, when the whole theory of trades unionism is one of absolute equality and fellowship among craftsmen.

The Journal has never had any quarrel with the union; no question either of hours or wages has ever been raised; our relations have been of the friendliest kind; our employes, so far as we know, have never had any complaint to make of the treatment accorded them by the management of the Journal, nor do they claim that their rights as members of the union have been infringed upon in any way by Mr. Keller.

Mr. Keller is by all means the most competent man as foreman that we have ever had in our employ. The refusal of the union to permit us to employ him means a direct loss in a financial way, and we are insisting upon his employment for that reason, and not because we have any desire to give any man in our employ the worst of it, nor because we cherish any ill-feeling toward the union for its suspension of him last spring.

We have regarded the fact of his suspension as a matter entirely between the union and Mr. Keller, and we acquiesced cheerfully to its decision.

The union's refusal to permit Mr. Keller to act as foreman in our office was made after the positive assurance upon the part of the management of the Journal, that Mr. Keller was not returning to our employ in order that he might reward his friends or punish his enemies.

We had a distinct and positive understanding with Mr. Keller that his suspension and the means used for the procuring of it, should in no way govern his conduct nor the treatment of men employed in our office. We distinctly stated to him that we did not propose to have our office made a battle-ground for settlement of difficulties existing between him and individual members of the union.

This fact was also communicated to the president and Executive Board and to the men in our employ. They were given clearly to understand that so long as they did their duty by the office they would be accorded fair treatment.

We also tried to impress upon Mr. Keller the fact that fairness and justice to the men under him was the first essential of a good foreman, and was one of the things which we should insist upon.

We take the ground that the union has no right to say that Mr. Keller, as a member of the union in good standing, is eligible to employment in the offices of any of our competitors in business, and cannot be foreman in our office.

We contend that the union has no right to punish us in punishing one of its members.

It it urged by our employes and members of the union that there is no such intention on their part, but we take the ground that regardless of their intention, that is the effect of their demand, and it is against the effect, and not against the intention of their demand that we are protesting.

It is well enough for them to say that they mean us no harm in keeping Mr. Keller out of our office, but so long as they do work us a hardship we have a right to protest, and we believe that every newspaper published in the land and every fair-minded member of the union will agree that we are entirely justified in making such a protest.

We believe that trades unions can only exist by the application of fair business principles, and that the International Typographical Union cannot afford to sustain the local union, No. 78, in the position they have taken.

If Mr. Keller was to be disbarred from acting as foreman in our office some method should have been employed which would not be a clear infringement upon our rights as publishers.

We have your telegram of the 8th inst. and are surprised at its contents. In your former telegram you advised us to accept proposition of the union and permit men to go to work without Keller, pending settlement.

We did so on the assurance of the union that matter would be referred to the convention now in session. We are at a loss to understand what your statement that "the convention can do nothing" means.

If the convention can do nothing in a dispute in which both sides have agreed to leave the matter to the convention, please say in heaven's name who can?

We trust that after reading our statement of the case, you will see your way to bringing the matter before the convention and having a full and fair discussion of the matter.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,
By H. C. ROCKHILL,
President.

COPY OF AGREEMENT.

It is hereby agreed between Typographical Union No. 78 and the Journal Company that, pending a decision by the International Union of the differences existing between said union and said Journal Company that the members of said union agree to work for said Journal Company on condition that J. W. Keller does not act as foreman until after the International Union has rendered a decision regarding the eligibility of J. W. Keller to act as foreman of said Journal office.

Signed,

THE JOURNAL COMPANY,
By H. C. ROCKHILL, Prest.,
A. J. MOYNIHAN, Secy.
FRANK S. MULLAHY,
G. E. FRENCH,
E. C. ABORN.

In the case of J. W. Keller vs. Fort Wayne Union it is the sense of the Committee on Appeals that any man in possession of a card within date is eligible to accept any position under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Respectfully submitted.

WM. PERKINS,
JOHN P. MARNELL,
W. H. ZIEBOLD,
J. H. ALFORD,
HENRY DORSEY.

The report was considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 1, 3 and 4 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 2 was non-concurred in and amended by ordering that a donation of $50 be paid to the widow of L. N. Duffy. Mr. Drummond desired to be recorded as voting nay on the motion to adopt recommendation No. 4.

The hour for installation of officers (11 o'clock) having arrived the president administered the obligation to Mr. Perry, (Nashville) for the office of first vice-president for the ensuing term. The first vice-president then administered the obligation to the following officers: Prescott, (Toronto) president; Boyle, (St. Paul) second vice-president; Lahan, (Chicago) third vice-president; Wines, (St. Louis) secretary-treasurer; Higgins, (Louisville) McCraith, (Boston) Bramwood, (Denver) delegates to American Federation of Labor; Dailey, (Philadelphia) Dorsey, (Dallas) Duguid, (Cincinnati) Shepard, (Grand Rapids) trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts; McHale, (Albany) organizer for Second District; Wells, (Norfolk) organizer for Fourth District; Brewer, (Springfield) organizer for Seventh District; Lane, (Knoxville) organizer for Eighth District; Marnell, (St. Louis) organizer for Ninth District; Butler, (Dallas) organizer for Twelfth District.

President Prescott announced that Organizers-elect Curtin, (Lynn) Power, (Washington) Eitel, (Savannah) Flanagan, (Grand Rapids) Woodward, (Minneapolis) Nedrey, (Omaha) Parker, (San Francisco) Reid, (Toronto) who were not in attendance at the convention, would subscribe to the obligation in writing, and the business was proceeded with.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Miscellaneous Business beg leave to submit the following report:

1. By Mr. Dorrell (Toledo):

That the name of Frank S. DeTano, Toledo, Ohio, be transferred from permanent to deceased list.

Committee reports favorably.

2. By Mr. Owen (Louisville):

Resolved, That the names of C. W. Stevenson and W. M. Jones be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

Committee reports favorably.

3. Expunged.

4. By Mr. Joyce (Frankfort):

Resolved, that the name of Emile F. Frey be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of the deceased members.

Committee reports favorably.

5. By Mr. McCraith (Boston):

That the name of George F. Sturtevant be transferred from the active to the deceased list of members.

Committee reports favorably.

6. By Mr. McCaffery (Colorado Springs).

That the name of James J. Hays be transferred from the permanent list to that of deceased members.

Committee reports favorably.

7. By Mr. Britton (Jacksonville):

That the name of Lewis P. Ashby be transferred from the list of permanent members to that of deceased members.

Committee reports favorably.

8. By Mr Prindle (St. Paul):

That the name of Leonard Weihbrecht Jr., of Cream City Typographical Union, No. 23, be stricken from the list of permanent members of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Weihbrecht was a delegate to the International Typographical Union convention in 1883, representing No. 23. He has been expelled from Cream City Union.

Committee reports favorably.

9. By Mr. Clary (Cleveland):

Resolved, That the name of James Cavan, whose name was placed on the expelled list at the Chicago session for ratting, was placed on the deceased list by mistake, and that the same be changed.

Committee reports favorably.

By Mr. Bradbury (Kansas City):

That the name of Mr. L. N. Duffy be transferred from the permanent to deceased list. Mr. Duffy represented Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80, at the Montreal session of the International Typographical Union in 1873.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. E. GREENFIELD,
J. A. HALL,
H. O. KRAMER,
THOS. MANGAN,
JAMES K. BREWER.

Committee reports favorably.

The report was considered seriatim, and the recommendations adopted as read. By unanimous consent recommendation No. 3 was expunged from the record.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FOR UNION PRINTERS AND ALLIED CRAFTS

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee on Childs-Drexel Home respectfully report as follows on the several matters referred to them:

1. In the matter of the appeal and charges of Joseph P. Conway against Superintendent Schuman and the management of the Childs-Drexel Home, your committee have carefully considered all the testimony submitted in the case, and would respectfully report that in their judgment said Joseph P. Conway had no legitimate grounds of complaint, and would recommend that the evidence and charges in said case be not printed and that no further action be taken in the matter.

2. Your committee would further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That charges against the management or any officer of the Childs-Drexel Home must be of a specific nature, and made in the regular manner provided by the rules of the institution and indorsed by the union which secured the admission of the inmate preferring the same.

3. Recommendation of President Prescott amending resolution 11 to read as follows: "The Committee on Admissions is instructed to exclude persons suffering from tuberculosis in an advanced stage, and from infectious and contagious diseases."

The committee recommends that the words "the last" be substituted for "an advanced."

4. The committee would recommend that the following resolution by Mr. Forsyth be not concurred in:

Resolved, That resolution No. 13 be stricken out.

5. We recommend the endorsement of the rule providing that inmates be required, when able, to perform such duties as may appear proper to the superintendent, subject to the judgment of the attending physician.

6. We recommend the adoption of the following resolution by Mr. Bramwood:

Resolved, That in purchasing supplies for the Childs-Drexel Home, the superintendent shall invite bids from different wholesale houses, and a yearly contract be made for furnishing the same; said supplies to be furnished as desired by the superintendent or recommended by the Finance Committee. Contracts to be approved by the Finance Committee before becoming effective.

We recommend non-concurrence in the following amendment to resolution No. 10, offered by Mr. Montgomery of Denver:

7. "That resolution No. 10, p. 80 I. T. U. Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"10. Where applicants are admitted to the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers the expense of transportation shall be defrayed by the local typographical union, when the applicant is unable to pay the same.

8. By Mr. Montgomery (Denver):

"That resolution No. 12, page 80 International Typographical Union Constitution, be stricken out and the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

"12. The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized to appropriate from the home fund, upon proper application of the superintendent an amount equal to railroad fare from the place where application was made for admission to the home, said amount to be expended by the Superintendent in purchasing transportation in whatever direction a discharged inmate may select."

As a substitute for the above, we recommend the addition of the following to resolution No. 12:

"Where an inmate is discharged for misconduct, the amount appropriated shall be charged to the local union recommending him.

9. By Mr. Forsyth (Charleston):

Resolution 13: Applicants to the Childs-Drexel Home shall be members of the International Typographical Union not less than five years; *Provided*, this does not debar members who have served their full term of apprenticeship under the jurisdiction of a local union, who may be admitted immediately upon becoming a full member.

Committee would recommend non-concurrence in the same.

10. We would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the names of all inmates of the Childs-Drexel Home be placed upon the mail list of the Typographical Journal.

Resolved, That the superintendent of the home furnish, for publication in the Typographical Journal, a monthly statement of admissions to and expulsions from the home, together with causes of same, names of unions sending inmates, and such other information as may be of interest concerning the condition of the inmates.

11. By Mr. Bramwood (Denver):

Resolved, That the superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home be and is hereby instructed to inaugurate such measures as will tend to reduce the expenses of said home without crippling the efficiency of the same. Such action of the superintendent to be subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

Your committee recommend concurrence in the above.

12. Your committee would further report that from the thorough investigation they have made of the conduct of affairs at the home, it is their unanimous belief that said home has been conducted in a business-like manner, and we believe that in Mr. Schuman the home has an able and efficient superintendent.

The committee would further recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

12. *Resolved*, That where an inmate of the Childs-Drexel Home receives a stated income of $8 or over per month, he be required to provide his own clothing.

Respectfully submitted.

L. C. SHEPARD,
THEODORE PERRY,
E. E. STEVENS,
THOS. MCCAFFERY,
M. E. FLANAGAN.

The report was considered seriatim, and recommendations Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, and 11 were concurred in. Recommendation No. 7 was non-concurred in. Recommendation No. 8 was amended by adding the committee's substitute to the original resolution.

During consideration of the report of the committee the following telegram was read:

DENVER, COL., October 8, 1894.

To J. W. Bramwood, I. T. U. Convention Hall, Louisville:

Resolution passed by union to-day resolved that Denver Typographical Union No. 49 has the utmost confidence in Mr. W. C. Schuman as superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers.

WM. LUCAS,
Vice-President.

C. R. MILLER,
Secretary.

On motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 1:30 p.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1894, 1:30 P. M.

The convention was called to order pursuant to adjournment, President Prescott in the chair.

The following members answered to the roll-call:

Alexander	Daley
Alford	Denham
Barnes	Donohue
Benedict	Dorrell
Bessler	Dorsey
Bird	Drummond
Bosse	Duguid
Boyle	Forsyth
Bradbury	Gary
Bramwood	Gilmour
Brittou	Greenfield
Butler	Guyette
Calhoon	Hall
Carney	Hastie
Clark	Hastings
Clary	Heafey
Cotter	Hebard
Cook, S. C.	Heckert
Crouse	Higgins
Crowley	Hill
Holcomb	O'Brien
Hotze	O'Connell, P. J.
How	O'Connell, John P.
Irvine	Owen
Johnson	Palmer
Karns	Perkins
Kavanagh	Perry
Klamser	Prindle
Klinger	Riordan
Koster	Roberts
Lahan	Runshe
Lane	Saloshin
Lawler	Shepard
Leech	Shryock
Lowe	Sims, Ned
Lynch	Souther
Maginnis	Soulliere
Mangan	Stanton
Marnell	Stephan
Martin	Stevens
McCaffery	Tatem
McCarthy	Thomas
McCraith	Thorson
McCulloch	Thurman
McDonald	Tilney
McHale	Toner
McKinley	Varrelmann
Meehan	Von Buettner
Menaugh	Walkup
Milchestetter	Wells
Miller	Williams, George W.
Montgomery	Williams, William C.
Moore, G. W.	Williamson
Moore, Phil	Woodrow
Moreland	Yarnall

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON APPEALS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Appeals, to whom was referred the appeal of Messrs. James B. McGarvey and James McNamee from the decision rendered by third vice-president in the case of James B. McGarvey and James McNamee vs. Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, of New York, concerning the action taken by the Stereotypers' Union No. 1 of New York, in the case of charges preferred by appellants against J. P. Dunn, respectfully recommend that the decision of the third vice-president be sustained and the appeal be dismissed.

The report was received and recommendation concurred in.

Your Committee on Appeals to whom was referred the matter of the appeal from Third Vice-President Lewis' decision in the case of the expulsion of J. B. McGarvey from the New York Stereotypers' Union No. 1, respectfully report and recommend that the decision of Third Vice-President Lewis be sustained.

THOS. H. GIRLING,
JAMES M. MEEHAN,
GEO W. WILLIAMS,
MARK T. STANTON,
BERNARD NOLAN.

The report was received and recommendations concurred in.

Unanimous consent was granted for the introduction of the following:

By Mr. Bramwood (Denver):

Resolved, That no business outside of that already before the convention shall be considered.

Adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Miscellaneous Business beg leave to make the following supplementary report:

1. By Mr. Yarnall (Philadelphia):

To Jas. J. Dailey and Delegates of Typographical Union No. 2.

GENTLEMEN: I wish to place before you for examination an etched portrait of the late Geo. W. Childs, copied from the last photograph made of him. Together with this I wish to lay a proposition which, if favored by you and placed before the representatives of the many unions now assembled, will add a wholesome amount to the monument fund now being raised by the union which you represent, besides giving each subscriber the best and finest art portrait as yet made—one that will not deteriorate as years pass by, but will hold its own for a hundred years to come.

My proposition is as follows: Through the treasurer of the monument fund I offer these copies of George W. Childs at an even price of $5 each, which includes the mat (but not the frame) ready for framing, and each copy printed with fac-simile of Mr. Childs' signature in the left hand corner, and will say right here that all copies will be superior to this sample offered, as sample I send is one of the first printed, which does not come up as good as they will hereafter. They will be printed by the well-known art printers, Messrs. Kimmel & Voigt, on the best silk Japan paper, and mounted and matted as per sample, ready for framing.

Again they will all be artist remarque proofs, and the editon will be limited to 1000 copies only when plate is destroyed, and no reprints nor cheaper forms issued, so that their value is established and increased each year.

Their regular price to subscribers is $8.50, but I would suggest you to make the price $7.50 to all unions or members who may desire a copy, making a profit of $2.50 on each to go to the fund.

The order when made by the subscribers is to be accompanied with the money, $7.50, and sent to the secretary of Union No. 2, and by the understanding made with him, he sends me the order, I ship the goods properly packed at no other expense to subscribers beyond each one pays his own express charges.

No money is handed to me until I send vouchers of shipment to the secretary of Union No. 2.

Asking your favorable consideration of this proposition and your placing it before your convention in proper form and securing through one of your delegates as many orders as possible to start off on, and there should be a big number. Wishing you a harmonious meeting, I remain.

Yours truly,
CHAS. BARMORE

P. S. If the framed etching I send can be sold at convention let it go for $10, which is very cheap, retain $5 for the monument fund and remit balance. If not sold, please return by express.

Committee reports without recommendation.

2. During the year a representative of Alex. Gow & Co., of London, Eng., called on your officers endeavoring to arrange for the sale of individual certificates of membership, requesting that his proposition be transmitted to the convention. His letter is produced herewith and samples of the work are in the secretary's hands:

LONDON, August 24, 1894.

MR. W. B. PRESCOTT.

DEAR SIR: We have to thank you for your letter of the 11th inst. We are sending you by this mail three more specimens of our work in Trade Union Emblems, and will be very pleased to submit a sketch for your society, or finish the pencil design left by Mr. Gow with you, which would make a very pretty picture. We have sent out finished designs to Mr. P. J. McGuire, Mr. Martin Fox and to Mr. F. P. Sargent, who are having conventions next month. Your craft would give a good scope to the artist, and we believe we could please you. At foot we give you the prices for best work on good paper, including design, carriage and duty paid.

5,000 at 50c.; 10,000 at 38c.; 15,000 at 32c.; 20,000 at 26c., net.

Yours faithfully,
ALEX. GOW & CO.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 3.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 10, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: As will appear from the minutes of your former annual conventions, I have several times by telegram or by such a communication as this, invited your attention to the fact that organized labor does not use the greatest power it has and the most effective power it could use to secure advances in wages, reductions in hours, and permanent employment.

All the members of other labor organizations who buy daily or weekly newspapers are in turn producing or helping to produce something that newspaper men consume, and while the organized producers of cigars, which newspaper men smoke have a symbol or label by which you may know their product, you fail to give them any similar symbol by which they may know yours, or by which any one can distinguish your products from the products of non-union offices.

But even if the symbol which is used by some union offices were in general use by all, the power I refer to would still remain unharnessed and will only be harnessed when a business arrangement has been perfected in which your members have individually and in writing pledged themselves to give a systematic preference to union labeled cigars, because the individual members of the cigarmakers' organization have as distinctly agreed to give a similarly systematic preference to publications bearing the fair symbol of the International Typographical Union;

As there is a local cigarmakers' union and a local chapter of your grand organization in almost every town and city in nearly every state and territory of ours, a mere glance at the effect that would be sure to follow such a reciprocity will disclose its effectiveness and practicability.

But that reciprocity when perfected would be but a prelude to the enormous strength that would be brought to your organization when it had exchanged similar pledges with the members of the associated building trades and the members of the associated railway employes.

Such a reciprocity would rest upon a reliable foundation—that of self-interest—and yet would give room for all the brotherhood that could work elsewhere. But the motive power would be selfishness.

The members of the associated building trades would maintain their systematic preference for newspapers bearing the union symbol, because union newspaper workers everywhere had pledged themselves to give a systematic preference to buildings bearing the fair tablet or symbol of the associated building trades whenever they rented houses or traded at stores.

The associated railway employes would do the same thing, because your members had distinctly agreed to reciprocate by giving a preference of patronage to street car and railroad lines which carried or displayed the fair medallion of the union railway men.

All would be based on a business arrangement for a fair exchange of patronage.

Ought it not to lie with an organization as intelligent and progressive as yours to inaugurate this modern American system of self-protection to take the place of the older and less effective methods which have so long been the only reliance of labor in its struggles against organized oppression or consolidated injustice?

Will not the grand International Typographical Union at this annual convention take some practical and effective steps toward the adoption of one fair symbol for all fair products, differing only in the name of the product or organization represented and recognizable at sight?

Will it not appoint a reciprocity committee, with power to effect a business arrangement with such a national organization as the cigarmakers, and thereby illustrate by actual practice the workings of the plan proposed?

The effect of such an arrangement will simply be the organization of the two crafts as consumers as well as producers, and when extended to embrace all the organized crafts, will organize the consuming power of the workers.

It will organize that power positively, affirmatively and constructively, instead of negatively and destructively, as now feebly used in the boycott. It will guarantee to every fair employer, the organized, systematic patronage of the great army of organized workers, and prove a greater boomer of trade than any advertisement he could pay for. Instead of being aimed at punishing or destroying unfair employers it turns the whole force of the organized consum-

ers toward rewarding and building up fair employers and fair concerns. This same invincible power of self-interest will here also be thereby invoked to draw indifferent or unfair employers into fair conditious and fair terms.

A thousand workmen wear a thousand pairs of shoes and a thousand suits and hats, while the most powerful millionaire can wear but one. They eat a thousand bushels of grain and a thousand pounds of meat, or, at least, that is their capacity, where he is eating one.

In this tremendous consuming power, when intelligently and properly organized, lies the neglected force I referred to, and that this reciprocity plan proposes to organize.

Will you lead the way in haruessing this great power in the way I suggest, or in some other practical or effective shape? Labels alone, or a variety of them, or empty resolutions "indorsing" labels amount to nothing without this organized reciprocity.

As well might your fouuders have come together at first and solemnly resolved to be good union meu and brothers and then gone home. The result would have been just the same as these empty indorsements of a hundred labels that most of you don't even know the shape of. Give us:

1st. One fair symbol for all fair products.

2d. An organized reciprocity of patronage, founded on an exchange of preference pledges, with local market committees to attend to details.

3d. An issuance of the fair symbol, or right to use it, to all employers who subscribe to the reasonable rules and rates of their organized employes, always including the agreement to submit any arising misunderstandings to unbiased arbitration.

4th. A limit of time in which use of label is granted, not exeeding one year, the organization's agreement to include a promise that there shall be no strike or boycott during that time.

5th. A reasonable advance in wages and reduction of hours to be arranged for annually or regularly upon renewal of label privileges.

This, it will be observed, covers the whole ground and goes straight forward slowly and conservatively, but steadily and surely, toward the objects to gain which, you are organized and uow assembled.

This plan for improving labor organizations' methods in the industrial field of reform does not go into the political field, and has nothing to do with the latter; yet no one engaged in this work is thereby debarred or hampered or hindered in any political reform work that he may have more confidence in as an ultimate solution of the labor problem.

This, gentlemen, is offered as a purely industrial measure, entirely non-political and aiming solely (1) at preventing further reductions of wages or increase of hours; (2) at securing permanent employment, reasonable reductions of hours, and reasonable annual advances in wages.

It makes organized labor practice what it preaches by giving a systematic preference to union workers when employing them, as it does when it consumes their products. Instead of trying to force or bulldoze employers into doing what it itself now neglects to do, it makes it to their self-interest to do it; and instead of antagonizing public opinion it enlists public sympathy, and will thereby enlist powerful assistance from the outside.

Hoping for your speedy and intelligent action, believe me,

Fraternally yours,
JAMES BARTLEY.

Your committee recommend that the communication be referred to the Executive Council.

WM. E. GREENFIELD,
J. A. HALL,
H. O. KRAMER,
THOMAS MANGAN.
JAMES K. BREWER.

The report was adopted as a whole as amended.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Subordinate Uuions make the following supplemeutary report.

By Mr. Menaugh (St. Louis) by request:

Resolved, That the first Monday in September be declared a national holiday, and that all work done on that day shall be paid price and a half. *Provided*, That this shall not apply to daily papers.

Reports unfavorably.

By Mr. Walkup (Galesburg):

Believing that the good of the International Typographical Union will be advanced by the better organization of the book-binders of the country, therefore

Resolved, That an organizer be selected from our book-binder members, whose duty it shall be to make effort to organize this allied craft more fully, his recompense to be the same as other organizers of this body.

Committee recommends that the organizers of the several districts be instructed to organize book-binders' unions when found practicable.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. A. KLINGER,
ROBT. L. TATEM,
E. E. CALHOON,
WM. T. CURRAN,
W. H. HAMILTON.

The recommendations of the committee were concurred in and the report adopted as a whole as amended.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your Law Committee beg leave to submit the following supplementary report:

Recommendation No. 75. By Mr. Hastie (Chicago):

Resolved, That the Secretary-Treasurer, as editor of the Typographical Journal, be and is hereby instructed to exclude from the columns of that paper all communications or other matter impugniug the motives or reflecting upon the honesty of members of this union.

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 76. By Mr. Toner (Washiugton) to create new section of General Laws:

Sec. —. A regular holding a situation in one office cannot accept casual employment in another, provided that for the purpose of this law the local uniou shall decide what constitutes a situation.

Committee reports favorably with the addition of the proviso.

Recommendation No. 77. By Mr. Leech (Washingtou):

Amend Article XIII.—The Typographical Journal—Section 1, liue twenty-seven, strike out after the word "and" the words "three copies to the president, secretary and chairman of the Executive Committee of each union" and insert in lieu thereof "three copies to the secretary and one to the president of each union; also three additional copies to each union having over 500 members, and to unions of over 1,200 members three extra copies.

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 78. By Boston Union No. 13: That the following be submitted to the referendum, aud that those local unions rendering a majority vote thereon shall adopt:

"This local union shall make provision for branch meetings of the book and job trade and of the newspaper trade for the purpose of discussion and education, no definite action to be taken on any constitutional matter without the consent of the union in general meeting assembled."

Committee reports favorably.

Recommendation No. 79. By Mr. Tilney (Cincinnati): That a day's work on daily papers be restricted to six hours' composition; provided, however, that the aforesaid six hours shall not include distribution in offices where machines are not in operation.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 80. By New England Typographical Union:

"That our present Constitution, framed as it was for the government of one craft, and not contemplating the many changes that have and will be necessary by the alliance with the allied trades, request this body to petition the national convention to call a meeting of representatives of each craft or branch thereof; namely, news, book and job compositors; web, cylinder and job pressmen; news and job stereotypers, electrotypers, mailers, bookbinders and others, to draft a constitution giving to each self-government and separate laws for each craft, with a strong central government binding equally on all."

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 81. By the committee: To amend Section 4, Article IX., by adding thereto: "Provided that in case of feeders and bindery girls no portion thereof shall be accredited to the Childs-Drexel Houe Fund."

Recommendation No. 82. By the committee: To amend Section 1, Article IX., by inserting after the word "month," iu the seventh line, "excepting feeders and bindery girls, whose dues shall be fifteen (15) cents."

Recommendation No. 83. By the committee: To amend Section 3, Article IX., by iusertiug after the word "monthly," third line, "exceptiug feeders and bindery girls, whose dues shall be fifteen (15) cents."

Recommendation No. 84. By the committee: To amend Section 3, Article IX., seventh line, after the word "mouth," by inserting "excepting iu the case of feeders and bindery girls, whose per capita tax shall be fifteen (15) cents."

Recommendation No. 85. By the committee: To amend Article IX., Section 1, line five, by inserting after the word "dollars," "excepting in the case of feeders and bindery girls, when the draft shall be forty-five ($45) dollars."

Recommendation No. 86. By the committee: To amend Section 1, Article XV., by adding "Provided, no portion of the per capita tax received from feeders and bindery girls shall be credited to this fund."

Recommendation No. 87. By the committee: To amend Section 2, Article XVI., second line, by inserting after the word "uniou," "excepting feeders and biudery girls."

Recommendation No. 88. By the committee: To amend Section 48, General Laws, by adding to last line "excepting in the case of feeders and bindery girls, whose benefits shall be for each married member $5.25 per week, and for single members $3.75 per week."

Recommendaton No. 89. By the committee: To amend Section 1, Article IV., line seven, after the word "electrotyper," "fourth vice-president, who shall be a member of the German-American Typographia, elected in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of the amalgamation."

Recommendation No. 90. By the committee: To create Section 5 of Article IV, as follows:

Section 5. The fourth vice-president shall discharge such duties as are more particularly set forth in the treaty of amalgamation between this uuion and the German-American Typographia.

Recommendation No. 91. By the committee: To amend Section 4, Article IV., by inserting the words "fourth vice-president" after "third vice-president" in the second line, and strike out the word "allied" in the third line.

Recommendation No. 92. By the committee: To amend Section 1, Article VII., by inserting in second last line after the words "as above" "fourth vice-president, $500 per annum.

Recommendation No. 93. By Mr. McCulloch (Richmond): Add to Section 172 of General Laws the following:

"The attention of the membership of the I. T. U. is also called to the duty of patronizing the products of only such manufacturers of cigars as recognize and use the blue label of the Cigarmakers' International Union."

Recommendation No. 94. By Mr. Daley, New-ark: To amend Section 2, General Laws, lines seven and eight, by striking out the words "within forty-eight hours after coming into" and substituting the words "when accepting work within." Also striking out the last five lines of Section 2, beginniug "Any member," etc.

Committee reports favorably on the first part of the proposition, and unfavorably on the last.

Recommendation No. 95. By Mr. Hilton Akron: To amend Article IX, Section 3, relating to feeders and bindery girls.

Previously acted upon.

Recommendation No. 96. By New England Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, the creator is greater than the creature; and, whereas, local unions are the creatures of the International Typographical Union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we favor a more liberal extension of the powers of district unions, and a consequent curtailment of said powers to the International body.

Resolved, That we are entitled to an equal distribution of the funds, known as per capita, of the International Typographical Union to carry on our work.

Resolved, That we demand full powers in all matters pertaining to unionism in our respective districts.

Resolved, That we, the New England Typographical Convention, demand legislatiou of this nature at the hands of our respective delegates to the International Typographical Union and the officers of that body.

Resolved, That these resolutions be forwarded to the delegates of our respective local bodies and the International Typographical Union officers now in Louisville assembled.

Committee reports unfavorably.

Recommendation No. 97. By the committee: In case of the ratification of the pressmeu's agreement the following amendments are submitted as contingent legislation:

Article I., section 1, fourth line, strike out the word "pressmen," and also in the eleventh and twelfth lines the words "press feeders" and "web press helpers," making the line read "writers' and mailers' uuions."

Sec. 2. Strike out all after the words "provided, further, that charters" in the twelfth line.

Sec. 4. In line four strike out the word "pressmen."

Sec. 5. Strike out the final sentence beginning "where there are pressmen's unions" in the sixth line.

Art. V. Strike out Section 2.

Art. VI. Strike out all of Section 4 and amend Section 3 by the following substitutions: "Third" for "second" in first line; "electrotypers or stereotypers" for "pressmen" in third line; "electrotyper or stereotyper, as the case may be," for "pressmen" iu the fifth line; "electrotypers' or stereotypers'" for "pressmen's" in line eight, and "stereotyper or electrotyper" for "pressman" in line eleven.

To amend Article IV., Section 1, line 4; to strike out "who shall be a practical pressman" and insert "who shall be a practical stereotyper or electrotyper;" and to strike out in lines five and six, "who shall be a practical stereotyper or electrotyper; fourth vice-president."

Same Article—Amend Section 4 to read: "In the selection of second vice-president the delegate representing stereotypers' and electrotypers' unions shall select a candidate, aud said candidate shall be declared elected by the conveution; in like manner shall this union affirm the regularly-elected nominee of the German-American unions for third vice-president."

Amend Section 1 of Article VII., by striking out the words "second vice-president, $600 per aunum and traveling expenses as provided for the president," in lines 7, 8 and 9.

Ameud Section 3, Article XIX. to read:

All stereotypers' and electrotypers' unions shall form a stereotypers' and electrotypers' district.

General Laws—Strike out sections 101 and 102.

Strike out the words "press feeders" aud "web press helpers" in lines 6 and 7 of sectiou 108.

Strike out decision 18.

Ameud section 174, General Laws, by inserting the words "subordinate or affiliated" before the word "unions" in the last line.

To amend Article, IV., Section 5, in first line by striking out "fourth vice-president" and iuserting "third vice-president."

To amend Article VII., Section 1, second last line by striking out "fourth vice-prosideut" and inserting "third vice-president."

Respectfully submitted,
AUG. MCCRAITH,
JAMES M. LYNCH,
J. VON BUETTNER,
DANIEL T. RIORDAN,
TOM M. LAWLER.

The report was considered seriatim aud recommendations Nos. 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94 and 96 were concurred in. The subject matter of recommendation No. 95 having been previously disposed of, no action was necessary. Recommendation No. 97 was referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Messrs. Tilney (Cincinnati), and O'Brien, (Chicago) desired to be recorded as voting nay on recommendation No. 79.

The report was adopted as amended as a whole.

Unanimous consent was granted to introduce the following resolution:

By Mr. Martin (Chicago):

WHEREAS, The Typographical Jourual, as at present conducted, is not productive of anything but a large deficit each year; and

WHEREAS, There is no possibility of it ever being made a paying institution at the present rate of subscription; therefore

Resolved, That the Typographical Journal be published as a semi-monthly and the subscription price be fifty cents per year; and be it

Resolved, That the position of business manager and editor of the Journal be au elective one, and subject to the will of each annual convention.

Laid on the table.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RETURNS AND FINANCES.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union:

Your Committee on Returns and Finances beg leave to report as follows:

In the matter of the request of Cincinnati for assistance to establish The Cincinnati Daily News Publishing Company, the committee reports unfavorably.

The following bills are presented representing expenses incurred by this convention:

Bill for rent of hall	$25 00
Bill for janitor of hall	15 00
Bill for water cooler	2 00
Bill for six drinking cups	65
Bill for ice for five days	70
Bill for rent of ante-room	6 00

Committee recommend that the above bills be allowed.

The committee recommends that the claim of Mr. Nolan be disallowed, but that he be given the sum of twenty-five dollars additional for services as deputy organizer in Akrou, O.

On the resolution of Mr. Cook (Trenton) asking for an appropriatiou to be expended iu unionizing the "Ledger" office in Tacoma, Wash., your committee recommends that it be referred to the Executive Council with discretionary powers.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. HASTIE,
J. W. BRAMWOOD,
J. H. DALEY,
T. F. BOYLE,
S. T. WOODROW.

The report was considered seriatim, and adopted as read.

By Mr. Hastie (Chicago):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Uniou extends its sincere thanks to Frank S. Pelton, of Chicago, a retiring trustee on the Board of Childs-Drexel Trustees, for his untiring and successful services in that capacity during the past nine years.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON VISITING LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

To the Officers and Delegates of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee on unionizing of the Courier-Journal beg leave to report: Two conferences have been held with the management of that paper and the matter fully discussed. The concern is on the point of discarding the old and substituting the new Linotype machine, and while Mr. Haldeman, the senior member of the firm, feels favorably disposed to the union's advances, yet he is of opinion he ought not to be expected to make an agreement while the office is in a transitory state, and that he would prefer to first test the capacity and mechanism of this new departure.

He affirms, however, that in the course of a mouth, or less, he will be in a position to meet a committee of the union, and will take the matter under serious consideration.

Meantime no more men, from outside the craft, will be taught to operate the machines, and preference will be given to compositors.

This arrangement is the best that could be obtained under the circumstances, and if the matter is now diligently attended to by Louisville Union, your committee feel confident that a settlement will be reached.

Respectfully submitted.

AUG. MCCRAITH,
WM. H. WELLS,
WM. L. BESSLER,
ED. F. LATHAM,
S. C. COOK.

The report was received and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THANKS.

To the Officers and Members of the International Typographical Union.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Thanks beg leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, The Iuternational Typographical Union, in session for the forty-second time, appreciating the open-handed generosity and uniform courtesy of the people of Louisville, feeling under obligations thereby, desire to express our thanks. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the thanks of the officers, delegates, ladies and visitors are due and are hereby tendered to

1. Typographical Union No. 10 aud its able reception committee, who, by their untiring efforts, have made our stay in their beautiful city an occasion of life-time reference.

2. To the press of the city for the attention given to this convention in publishing the proceedings thereof.

3. To Prof. Huntoou, officers and inmates of the Kentucky Institute for the Bliud, for the splendid and instructive entertainment given during our visit on Tuesday, and for the souvenir published on that occasion; to James B. Camp, manager of the Grand Opera House, and Harry Weissinger for courtesies extended. To Superintendent Caldwell, of the Reform School; John H. Weller, of the Orphans' Home, for iuvitatious extended. The Trades and Labor Assembly, through the manager of the halls of that body; and particularly to W. J. Corbett, of No. 10, chairmau and member of the reception committee, and Captain of Police Haager, who have been on constant duty since our arrival in this city, in entertaining our members.

To the Belle of Nelson Distilling Company for their attention given in favor of the reclamation of arid regions and furuishing a satisfactory supply of material for irrigatiou purposes.

Iu addition to the foregoiug, which is local in character, your committee believe that the thanks not only of the delegates here assembled, but every member under our jurisdiction, are due, and we take this opportunity of presenting the same to the officers of the International

Typographical Union for the able and conscientious manner in which they have discharged the duties devolving upon them, which has resulted in building up our organization and bringing the conduct of our affairs to a legitimate business basis.

Respectfully submitted.

WM. C. WILLIAMS,
A. E. THORSON,
DAVID HASTINGS,
C. S. BENEDICT,
W. H. MONTGOMERY.

The report was considered seriatim, amended to include thanks to the ladies who decorated the president's desk with flowers, and unanimously adopted as amended by a rising vote.

Mr. Montgomery (Denver) on behalf of the special committee on thanks presented to Capt. Haager and Messrs. Higgins, Corbett, Shepard, Owen and Hoffman, of the reception and ways and means committees, testimonials on behalf of the delegates and visitors. Appropriate responses were made by the recipients.

Mr. Leech (Washington) moved that this convention recommend Capt. Haager to the citizens of Louisville as a fit person for promotion.

Adopted unanimously.

By Mr. Montgomery (Denver):

Resolved, That a committee be appointed for the purpose of investigating the advisability of purchasing and installing in the Printers' Home a printing outfit at a cost of not to exceed $1,000 for the purpose of furnishing recreation to the inmates and to eventually aid in sustaining the home by producing such printing as can be for the use of the International Typographical Union, said committee to report to the trustees of the home, and if approved by them they are hereby authorized to appropriate the amount indicated by this resolution for said purpose.

Laid on the table.

By Pressmen's delegation:

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union do condemn the action of Typographical Union, No. 13, of Boston, Mass., in that they signed, Sept. 28th, 1894, a scale with the publishers of Boston newspapers contrary to a vote of the Allied Printing Trades Council, of Boston, Mass.

JAMES M. MEEHAN,
BERNARD NOLAN,
CHAS. P. KOSTER,
W. P. HILTON,
T. J. BOYLE,
HENRY DORSEY.

Laid on the table.

By Mr. O'Brien (Chicago):

Resolved, That the question of locating the permanent headquarters be submitted to the referendum, and that nominations for that purpose are now in order.

Moved to lay on the table. A roll-call being ordered, resulted as follows:

YEAS.

Alford	McCraith
Barnes	McDonald
Benedict	McKinley
Bradbury	Michelstetter
Britton	Miller
Butler	Moore G. W.
Carney	O'Connell P. J.
Clary	O'Connell J. P.
Cotter	Palmer
Denham	Perry
Dorsey	Riordan
Drummond	Runshe
Duguid	Saloshin
Gary	Shryock
Hastings	Souther
Hebard	Stephan
Heckert	Stevens
Holcomb	Tatem
How	Thomas
Irvine	Thorson
Johnson	Thurman
Kernan	Varrelmann
Klamser	Walkup
Klinger	Wells
Koster	Williams, W. C.
Lowe	Williamson
Marnell	Yarnall

NAYS.

Bessler	McCarthy
Boyle	McHale
Bramwood	Meehan
Clark	Menaugh
Cook, S. C.	Montgomery
Daley	Moreland
Donohue	Nolan
Flanagan	O'Brien
Forsyth	Owen
Gilmour	Perkins
Greenfield	Prindle
Guyette	Roberts
Hastie	Shepard
Higgins	Sims Ned
Hotze	Smith
Kavanagh	Soulliere
Lawler	Tilney
Leech	Toner
Lynch	Von Buettner
Maginnis	Williams, G. W.
Martin	Woodrow,

Yeas, 54; nays, 42.

The following named delegates desired to be recorded as opposed to the action of this convention in refusing to submit to the referendum the proposition to establish an out-of-work benefit fund and change of location of International Typographical Union headquarters: Messrs. Perkins, Donohue, McCarthy, Daley, Greenfield, Lawler, and Soulliere.

Communications, telegrams, etc., remaining on the secretary's desk were disposed of as follows:

MONTREAL, Oct. 10, 1894.

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union:

GENTLEMEN: Jacques Cartier Union No. 125, of Montreal, Canada, not having the necessary means to send a delegate, this year, has instructed me to petition your honorable body concerning the Denver Hospital.

Jacques Cartier Union asks to be relieved of the tax of 10 cents per head per month to support the Denver Hospital, for the following reason:

Montreal being so far away from Denver, Canadian printers would never derive any benefit from that hospital.

This tax has for effect the disorganization of the union. Out of about 300 French printers, in Montreal, there are only about 75 in the union. If this tax were relieved the Jacques Cartier Union would be able to enroll all the printers.

If your honorable body cannot, for reasons unknown to me, relieve this tax, why not put a certain sum aside to enable Canadian printers to go to Montreal hospitals.

For instance, we have at present a sick member who has been laid up for the last two years. He is incurable. The union wanted him to go to Denver, but he refused, saying that he could not leave his wife and children so far away from him.

Hoping that the members of the International will give this question their serious consideration. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
A. P. PIGEON,
Corresponding Secretary.

Laid on the table.

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention are extended to Charles R. Bent for his courteous and generous treatment of the lady visitors to this convention.

Adopted.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 10, 1894.

W. B. Prescott, President International Typograph-Union, Louisville, Ky.

MY DEAR SIR: The Commercial Club, of St. Paul, a business organization of 600 of the principal business and professional men of this city, most cordially extend to the International Typographical Union an invitation to hold the next convention of the order in the city of St. Paul. The reputation of St. Paul as an excellent point for the holding of conventions is so generally known that we need not go into detail in describing its facilities; sufficient to say that our hotel accommodations are ample for any convention, no matter how large, which comes to our city. The climate at the season of the year when your convention is held is most delightful; in fact, pleasanter than it is in any other part of the United States, and our beautiful lake resorts, so closely contiguous to the city, are an added attraction to the interests of the place.

On behalf of the Commercial Club I again cordially invite you to be with us next year.

Yours truly,
W. J. FOOTNER,
President.

Received and placed on file.

By the Trades District Union:

The Stereotypers and Electrotypers Trade District request that delegates J. S. Smith, G. W. Williams, T. Mangan, M. T. Stanton, Henry Moreland, C. B. Lahan, W. J. McDonald, C. S. Roberts be recorded as present at all sessions of the main body, their absence, when occurring, being caused by attendance at Trade District meetings.

J. S. SMITH,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Adopted.

CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 9, 1894.

To the Secretary International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: I herewith enclose copy of our Constitution, and would respectfully call your attention to Section 5, Article V., marked, and I also enclose resolution which was unanimously adopted at Indianapolis by the convention of "International Union of Carpenters and Joiners," and would respectfully ask that your convention consider the same.

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' National Protective Association of the United States is a *bona fide* labor organization, and in sympathy with all honest efforts to better the condition of the laboring masses; and

WHEREAS, We believe its efforts to be honest, just and humane in enforcing a uniform hour of closing, suitable to the various localities where it is required, and in demanding equal pay for equal work for both sexes, and abolishing child labor, which is a menace to all trades and callings, and robs the child of its education, impairing its equipment for the fulfillment of the duties of citizenship; and

WHEREAS, We recognize in the Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, a link of strength in the trade union chain, and that it is sorely in need of the co-operation of all trades for its success, therefore be it

Resolved, That we fully endorse said organization and its principles, and each of our locals be herewith advised to use their best endeavors in their different localities where no clerks' union exists, to have such established, and where such unions do exist to patronize union clerks, only by asking them for their working cards, thereby making employer as well as employe recognize the value of labor organizations.

We have in the past received valuable assistance from the members of your craft in various parts of the country, and it is our earnest desire to be recognized as a "Trades Union." I also enclose sample of our newly adopted card, which will be universally used throughout the country.

With earnest good wishes for a harmonious and successful convention, I am.

Yours fraternally,
ED. E. MALLORY,
National Secretary.

The communication was received and the resolutions adopted as the sense of the International Typographical Union convention.

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 11, 1894.

To W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union, Louisville.

The International Association of Machinists protests against granting charters to Linotype machinists. We are capable of handling that part of the business. We stand ready to assist you always in building up your organization. No breach should come between us now. Accept fraternal greetings.

JAS. O'CONNELL,
Grand Master I. A. M.

Received and filed.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 11, 1894.

To the President and Members of the International Typographical Union.

In the name of organized labor of the city of Cleveland, Typographical Union, No. 53, sends you greeting and hopes that fruitful results may flow from your deliberations.

H. ST. V. HICKEY.

Received and filed.

A communication was read from Coopers' Union No. 40, Coopers' International Union, asking moral assistance by refusing to purchase whisky of firms using the product of Chess & Wymond, a non-union cooperage firm of Louisville, Ky.

Received and placed on file.

PATERSON, N. J., October 10, 1894.

To the Officers and Members of Forty-second Annual Convention of I. T. U., Louisville:

My duties as chairman of the New Jersey Federation of Trades Unions prevent my presence, I regret to say, as delegate from Union No. 195, at the convention. My union approves the administration of President Prescott and favors his re-election. The New Jersey Federation of Trades sends greetings to the convention.

J. P. MCDONNELL.

Received and filed.

By Mr. O'Brien (Chicago):

WHEREAS, The secession and threatened disruption of the pressman's branch of the International Typographical Union in this country is recognized as the most serious breach that has ever occurred in our ranks, the vigorous and determined stand taken by President Prescott and the members of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union was the means of saving to the International Typographical Union in one grand and solid body all of the allied printing crafts, therefore be it

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, recognizing the benefit wrought by the timely and untiring manner in which the president and Executive Council have sought to promote the welfare of the International Typographical Union in this serious difficulty in preventing a break in our ranks, we heartily approve of the methods adopted and indorse their action.

Adopted.

By Mr. Carney (Milwaukee):

Resolved, That the International Typographical Union, in convention assembled, hereby endorse the action of the International Typographical Union officers in the Akron affair.

Adopted.

By Mr. Menaugh (St. Louis):

Resolved, That the law requiring subordinate unions to inaugurate agitation in favor of the union label be in force from and after the 1st of November.

Adopted.

By Mr. Meehan (Boston):

The allied trades asks the endorsement of the International Typographical Union of the following:

Resolved, That the action of Boston Typographical Union No. 13 in signing a scale of wages with the proprietors, on September 23d, without reference to the interests of the Allied Printing Trades Council, should be unqualifiedly condemned, such action being hurtful, not only to the allied crafts, but unions in all branches thereof.

Declared out of order, the matter having been previously acted upon, whereupon it was moved to take from the table the resolution by pressmen's delegation condemning Boston Typographical Union No. 13. The motion prevailed, and it was moved that the resolution be adopted. Mr. Nevins, president Boston Union, was granted the privilege of the floor to explain the attitude of Boston Union No. 13. On motion the resolution was laid on the table.

By Mr. Cotter (Des Moines):

DES MOINES, IA., September 30, 1894.

At a regular meeting of the Des Moines Typographical Union No. 118 the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Certain unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union have, undoubtedly through lack of proper information, seen fit to unite with the enemies of our order in criticising the action of President Prescott and Second Vice-President McFarland in the Akron, O., matter; and

WHEREAS, After a calm study of the situation the union believes the international officers were actuated only by a desire to promote the good of the organization; be it

Resolved, That Typographical Union No. 118 hereby unqualifiedly endorses the position taken by the president and second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, and commends them for the wisdom and justice of such position.

Resolved, that a copy hereof be sent to the TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication.

W. G. WATERS,
President.

K. V. SNORF,
Secretary.

Adopted.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Oct. 12, 1894.

To International Typographical Union Convention, Louisville, Ky.:

GENTLEMEN: Accept my congratulations on election of W. B. Prescott and A. G. Wines.

J. L. ROBINETTE.

ST. PAUL, MINN. Oct. 11, 1894.

President W. B. Prescott, International Typographical Union, Louisville:

St. Paul assures International Typographical Union a warm welcome in '95. If you can be with us, have assurances of low rates from railroads.

W. J. FOOTNER,
President Commercial Club.

On motion of Mr. Leech (Washington) the forty-second annual session of the International Typographical Union was declared adjourned *sine die*.

PRESSMEN'S PROCEEDINGS.

SECOND DAY.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 9, 1894.

The Pressmen and Pressfeeders' in convention assembled.

Called to order by Vice-President McFarland.

Moved and seconded that we elect a recording secretary.

Carried.

Mr. Self and Mr. Nolan were nominated.

On a ballot being taken Mr. Nolan was elected.

The following members were present at roll-call: M. D. Flanagan, B. Nolan, W. H. Hamilton, F. J. Boyle, J. Von Buettner, Chas. Koster, Thos. Girling, Henry Dorsey, J. W. P. Hilton, feeder.

The question of allowing the feeders' delegate a voice and vote was decided that the press feeder delegate to the International Typographical Union Convention was entitled to all privileges of the convention pertaining to the press-room part of the International Typographical Union. After considerable discussion of the St. Louis conference Mr. Meehan, of Boston, moved, and Mr. Hilton, of Akron, seconded, that in order to get the question before the body that the agreement reached at the St. Louis conference be not accepted.

Mr. Boyle moved, as an amendment, Von Buettner and Koster seconding, that the St. Louis conference report be taken up by sections and acted upon.

Carried.

The entire account of the St. Louis conference was then read by the secretary and the various parts commented on, when it was moved by Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. Dorsey, that the proceedings of the pressmen and pressfeeders be recorded in the daily report of the proceedings. Carried.

A committee, composed of Messrs. Boyle, Dorsey and Nolan, was appointed to present the same to the main convention as a request.

Mr. Prescott asked for unanimous consent to consider the request coming from the pressmen, it being granted. A motion made to grant their request was carried, and the proceedings to contain a daily account of the pressmen and pressfeeder's legislation.

Committee reported the action of the main convention being favorable to the request of the pressmen and feeders.

Moved and seconded that we do now adjourn until 8:30 A. M., Wednesday, Oct. 10th.

Carried.

BERNARD NOLAN,
Recording Secretary.

THIRD DAY.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 10, 1894.

Pressmen's delegation in convention assembled. Meeting called to order, Vice-President McFarland presiding.

Roll-call: Flanagan, Hamilton, Boyle, Von Buettner, Girling, McGovern, Dorsey, Koster, Meehan, Brewer, Nolan; Hilton, feeder.

Moved and seconded to dispense with the stenographer's report of the St. Louis conference.

Carried.

Moved and seconded we take up the St. Louis conference report and the Cincinnati proposition, and act upon the same.

Carried.

The Second Vice-President was requested to give any reasons advanced by the I. P. P. U. against an amalgamation of the bodies. Mr. McFarland made a statement of many reasons that had been advocated against the same.

Moved and seconded that we take up the St. Louis conference report in sections and amend or adopt the same.

Moved and seconded we adjourn to the main body until after the nominations of officers.

Meeting re-convened after nomination had been made in the main convention.

Moved and seconded we make nominations for second vice-president. The following were nominated: H. C. McFarland, by C. Koster; F. J. Boyle, by T. H. Girling.

Moved and seconded nominations close.

A ballot being taken the vote was a tie. Another ballot was also a tie. After several ballots being taken, all a tie, moved a recess for fifteen minutes. Substitute for the same to go into a Committee of the Whole. Carried.

After considerable discussion as to which candidate would be conducive to the welfare of the I. T. U. pressmen [illegible] nittee resolved to report pre[illegible] of delegates.

[illegible]ued that the Cincinnati prop[illegible] be considered and revised.

Carried.

First—A brauch of the International Typographical Union, composed of the I. T. U. pressmen and the I. P. P. U. pressmen is conceded to the pressmen.

Moved and seconded that further action on proposition shall be deferred.

Carried.

Moved and seconded that we reconsider the motion to elect a second vice-president.

Carried.

H. C. McFarland aud F. J. Boyle were uominated. Mr. Boyle receiving a majority of the votes was declared the unanimous choice of the pressmen delegates for second vice-president of the International Typographical Union.

Moved to adjourn to 7:30 p. m.

By Pressmen Delegates:

Resolved, By the pressmen delegates, in convention assembled, that the International Typographical Union is requested to concede to the pressmen one trustee for the Childs-Drexel Home, and that Mr. Henry Dorsey, of Dallas, Tex., be and is hereby named as said trustee.

Carried.

Resolution by Mr. Von Buettner: That it is the unanimous request of the pressmen's delegation that no union printer shall work with a non-union pressman, or no union pressman shall work with a non-union printer.

Resolutions received by Charles P. Koster, Pressmen's, No. 17:

There shall be a separate International of each trade, with International officers; they shall meet the same date and at the same place.

The International officers shall form an International Allied Printiug Trades Council, with equal representation.

The International Allied Council shall have the same power as the present Executive Council.

Each International shall levy its owu assessments and pay a per capita to said allied council.

Locals shall maintain local councils.

Moved and seconded that the committee of the I. P. P. U. be requested to meet the pressmen delegates of the International Typographical Union October 11 at 8 a. m.

Carried.

Adjourn until 8 a. m. Thursday.

BERNARD NOLAN,
Rec. Sec.

FOURTH DAY.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., October 11, 1894.

Pressmen in convention assemhled, Mr. Boyle in the chair:

Moved we draw up a report of pressmen's affairs and submit the same to the main body.

Moved we accept the agreement of the St. Louis conference.

Carried.

The ahove committees met, by agreement, at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d day of August, 1894, and on the day succeeding agreed upon the following basis of settlement of the future relations of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union:

A conference of committees representing the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union, assemhled at St. Louis, Mo., August 22, 1894, agreed upon the following as a fair statement of the present relations between the two bodies and a basis of settlement for their future relations; the same to be in force from the date of its ratification by both international unions, in manner provided by the laws of each.

WHEREAS, in the International Typographical Union of North America is alone vested power to establish subordinate unions of printers and pressmen, and to it is reserved the right to fix, regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in the several allied crafts in North America, and their power and right is recognized and acknowledged by the national and international trades unions of North America and the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, the International Printing Pressmen's Union, composed largely of pressmen's unions that have seceded from the International Typographical Union, contests the claim of the International Typographical Union to the exclusive jurisdiction of the printing pressmen's craft, thereby causing a division in the ranks of the pressmen which has resulted in troubles which imperatively demand settlement by the unification of the pressmen's branch of the printing trade; and

WHEREAS, the unification of the pressmen can be best brought about and their welfare best conserved under the organization of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

It is agreed by and between the parties hereto:

First. That the International Typographical Union recognizes the right of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to charter, regulate and coutrol printing pressmen, press-feeders and helpers in press-rooms in the United States and Canada, and the International Printing Pressmen's Union recognizes the right of the International Typographical Uuion to charter, and control all other crafts in the printing trade.

Second. Both parties to this agreement hereby finally and forever abandon all right or pretense to organize, aid or abet, morally or financially, in whole or in part a union, individuals or clique of individuals, employed at any branch of the business under the control of the other party to this agreement.

Third. Local unions of the International Printing Pressmen's Union shall receive and admit to membership upon presentation of an Internatioual Typographical Union certificate of membership, without prejudice or fee, all pressmen, pressmen's helpers, web pressmen and feeders who are, at the date of taking effect of this agreement, members of unious chartered by the International Typographical Union. Pressmen's unions chartered by the International Typographical Union in cities where no union of the Interuational Printing Pressmen's Union now exists shall have issued to them a charter by the International Printing Pressmen's Union without charge or fee.

Fourth. In jurisdictions where charters of both bodies exist the unions shall create a joint standing committee, to be known as the Allied Printing Trades' Council, to consist of three members from each union, which shall meet at least once a month and report to the headquarters of their respective organizations the coudition of trade in said city; and, where possible, the several trades shall refer to this committee the adjustment of all difficulties with employers. Upon failure to effect an amicable settlement of any dispute in which members of the contracting parties to this agreement are involved, or likely to become involved, it shall be the duty of the officers of the respective unions, together with the chief executive of the Allied Printing Trades' Council, to notify the presidents of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, in duplicate communications, who shall either in person or by proxy proceed to the place of the difficulty and shall jointly endeavor to effect a peaceable settlement; failing in which they shall join in a report to the Executive Council of their respective international uuions, which shall at all times be composed of an equal number of members, and, if, on a vote being taken, it is shown that a majority of the two bodies, acting conjointly, are of the opinion that the inauguration of the strike is absolutely necessary, the president, in person or by proxy, or one of them, as may be agreed upon by the executive councils, shall again attempt to effect a settlement, and, if unsuccessful, shall through the officers of the various unions, order a general strike of all members of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union, working in the office or offices affected, and any member disregarding this order shall be promptly expelled for ratting by his subordinate union.

Fifth. For the purpose of expediting business, it shall be permissible for the Executive Councils to select one of their members, who shall be known as chairman, and to whom all communications shall be addressed, and whose duty it shall be to poll the votes of the joint councils as promptly as possible, notifying the unions interested of the result and subsequently preparing a copy of all answers received and forward to the members of the councils.

Sixth. Strikes may be declared off by a majority vote of the Executive Councils.

Seventh. In case of a disagreement by the parties to this agreement, a disinterested board of arbitration consisting of three members shall be selected. The Executive Councils of each party to this agreement shall select one member of said board of arbitration, and these two shall select a third member, to whom the matter in dispute shall be referred.

Eighth. The joint Allied Printing Trades Council shall have control of the printing trades label, which shall be granted to all offices complying with the regulations of the subordiuate unions under the jurisdiction of the international bodies parties to this agreement.

Ninth. It is the duty of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union to use all honorable endeavors to induce all non-union pressmen within their jurisdiction to affiliate with the nearest union of the International Printing Pressmen's Union. In case of strike or lock-out such members shall be governed by the terms of this agreement.

Tenth. In case of a lock-out for the reduction of the standard scale of wages or an invasion of recognized union custom, it shall be obligatory on the part of the parties to this agreement to handle no work done by men employed to accomplish the purpose of said lock-out.

Eleventh. When a joint strike shall have been inaugurated by the parties to this agreement the initiating union shall pay those involved as follows: The sum of seven dollars per week to married men or the heads of families and five dollars per week to single men or women for the period of eight weeks; after that time beneficiaries shall apply to their respective unions for further relief.

Twelfth. This agreement shall be perpetual, and shall be accepted or rejected as a whole; provided amendments may be proposed hereafter by either party, and on ratification by the other party in such manner as its laws provide, shall become a part of this agreement.

The above statement and agreement is submitted to the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union by the conferees with an earnest recommendation that it shall be ratified as soon as possible by both organizations, being strongly of the opinion that it will forever remove and prevent any cause of strike or disagreement in the pressmen's craft and will confer substantial benefits on compositors, pressmen and other allied crafts, and place them in a position to more successfully resist encroachments of unfair employers on any branch of the printing business.

SIGNED H. C. MCFARLAND,
CHAS. F. DAVIS,
H. M. IVES,
Conferees of the I. T. U.

JESSE JOHNSON,
WM. H. CASEY,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Conferees for I. P. P. U.

ST. LOUIS, MO., August 23, 1894.

In view of the fact that properly appointed committees of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen's Union have this day come to an agreement which, in our opinion, is broad enough to permit of a peaceful settlement of the long standing dispute between the pressmen of this continent, we earnestly urge the members of our organizations to cease any further hostilities or aggressive measures until such time as the matter can be settled by the proper authorities of our respective unions.

THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Prest. I. P. P. U.
W. B. PRESCOTT,
Prest. I. T. U.

Recommended by the pressmen's delegation to the International Typographical Union for adoption.

First. A branch of the International Typographical Union shall be formed, composed of the International Typographical Union and pressmen of the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

That is conceded to the pressmen.

WHEREAS, in the International Typographical Union of North America is alone vested power to establish subordinate unions of printers and pressmen, and to it is reserved the right to fix, regulate and determine all matters pertaining to fellowship in the several allied crafts in North America, and their power and right is recognized and acknowledged by the national and international trades unions of North America aud the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, the International Printing Pressmen's Union, composed largely of pressmen's unions that have seceded from the International Typographical Union, contests the claim of the Interuational Typographical Union to the exclusive jurisdiction of the printing pressmen's craft, thereby causing a division in the ranks of the pressmen which has resulted in troubles which imperatively demand settlement by the unification of the pressmen's branch of the printing trade; and

WHEREAS, the unification of the pressmen can be best brought about and their welfare best conserved under one head, it is agreed by and between the parties hereto:

Section 1 amended and adopted as follows:

First. That the International Typographical Union recognizes the right of the Iuternational Printing Pressmen's Union to charter, regulate and control printing pressmen, press-feeders and helpers in press-rooms in the United States and Canada, and the International Printing Pressmen's Union recognizes the right of the International Typographical Union to charter and control all other crafts in the printing trade.

Adopted.

Section 2. Both parties to this agreement hereby finally and forever abandon all right or pretense to organize, aid or abet, morally or financially, in whole or in part, a union, individuals or clique of individuals, employed at any branch of the business under the control of the other party in this agreement.

Adopted.

Section 3 amended as follows:

Third. Local unions of the International Printing Pressmen's Union shall receive and aduit to membership upon presentation of an International Typographical Union certificate of membership, without prejudice or fee, all pressmen, pressmen's helpers, web pressmen and feeders who are at the date of taking effect of this agreement members of unions chartered by the International Typographical Union. Pressmen's unions chartered by the International Typographical Union in cities where no uniou of the International Printing Pressmen's Union now exists shall have issued to them a charter by the International Printing Pressmen's Union without charge or fee. *Provided*, That where web pressmen have a charter now they shall be granted separate charters under the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

Hamilton and McGovern on record against Section 3.

Section 4. In jurisdictions where charters of both bodies exist the union shall create a joint standing committee, to be known as the Allied Printing Trades' Council, to consist of three members from each uuion, which shall meet at least once a mouth and report to the headquarters of their respective organizations the condition of trade in said city; and, where possible, the several trades shall refer to this committee the adjustment of all difficulties with employers. Upon failure to effect an amicable settlement of any dispute in which members of the contracting parties to this agreement are involved, or likely to become involved, it shall be the duty of the officers of the respective unions, together with the chief executive of the Allied Printing Trades' Council, to notify the presidents of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union in duplicate communications, who shall either in person or by proxy proceed to the place of the difficulty and shall joiutly endeavor to effect a peaceable settlement; failing in which, they shall join in a report to the Executive Council of their respective international unions, which shall at all times be composed of an equal number of members, and, if on a vote being taken, it is shown that a majority of the two bodies, acting conjointly, are of the opinion that the inauguration of the strike is absolutely necessary, the presidents, in person or by proxy, or one of them, as may be agreed upon by the Executive Councils, shall again attempt to effect a settlement, and, if unsuccessful, shall through the officers of the various unions, order a general strike of all members of the International Typographical Union and International Printing Pressmen's Union working in the office or offices affected and any member disregardiug this order shall be promptly expelled for ratting by his subordinate union.

Adopted.

Section 5: For the purpose of expediting business it shall be permissible for the Executive Councils to select one of their members, who shall be known as chairman and to whom all communications shall be addressed, and whose duty it shall be to poll the votes of the joint councils as promptly as possible, notifying the unions iuterested of the result and subsequently preparing a copy of all answers received and forward to the members of the councils.

Section 5 adopted as read.

Section 6 amended to read as follows:

Strikes may be declared off by a majority vote of the Executive Councils.

Adopted.

Section 7 as read: In case of a disagreement by the parties to this agreement a disinterested board of arbitration, consisting of three members shall be selected. The Executive Councils of each party to this agreement shall select one member of said board of arbitration, and these two shall select a third member, to whom the matter in dispute shall be referred.

Adopted.

Amended to read as follows:

Section 8: The joint Allied Printing Trades Council shall have control of the printing trades label, which shall be granted to all officers complying with the regulations of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

That the Allied Printing Trades Council label shall only be granted to offices that are union throughout.

Adopted.

Section 9: In case of a lock-out for the reduction of the standard scale of wages or an invasion of recognized union custom it shall be obligatory on the part of the parties to this agreement to handle no work of employers who are in said lock-out.

Section 10 amended: When a joint strike shall have been inaugurated by the parties to this agreement the union shall pay those involved as follows: The sum of seven dollars per week to married men or the heads of families and five dollars per week to single men or women for the period of eight weeks, said moneys to be paid out of the joint defense fund. After that time beneficiaries shall apply to their respective unions for further relief.

Adopted as amended.

Section 11: That a portion of the per capita tax, the amount of which to be agreed upon by the parties of this agreement, shall be paid into a joint fund, said fund to be used for burial purposes, a defense fund and Childs-Drexel Home.

Adopted.

Section 12: The pressmen shall assemble by delegates at same time and place of meeting as International Typographical Union, and shall elect their own officers and enact such laws as pertain to their craft, and legislate as an independent *de facto* body.

Adopted.

That the pressmen shall have one delegate to represent them in Federation of Labor and one representative on the Childs-Drexel Home Board, and the right to vote for the secretary-treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

Adopted.

Moved that the report as read be adopted.

Carried.

WHEREAS, It being the sense of the Stereotypers and Electrotypers' T. D. U. that the propagation of the Allied Printing Trades label is conducive to the welfare of all sub-organizations of the D. T. U; and

WHEREAS, It is apparent to this body that much good can be accomplished by the display of this label (an evidence of union product) in as conspicuous a manner as possible, we would, therefore, recommend its nse on all packages contaiuing printing, more especially on the outside of parcels containing matter that in its nature will not admit of the label, such as patent inside newspapers or ready prints, electrotype and stereotype plates of advertisements, etc. All places using same observe A. P. T. C. laws.

Submitted by C. B. Lahan, No. 4, of Chicago.

Resolution from the D. T. U. accepted and recommended to the International Typographical Union for adoption.

Moved to adjourn until 9 a. m. Friday.

BERNARD NOLAN,
Recording Secretary.

IT COVERS

THE GROUND.

OUR OFFICIAL PAPER,

The Typographical Journal

DOES THIS COMPLETELY IN MATTERS TYPOGRAPHICAL.

Every Printer should Read It.

THE COST IS TRIFLING.

24 ISSUES

FOR 25 CENTS.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER 15, 1894. No. 7.

WORKMEN MAY ORGANIZE.

Discharges by Receivers Are Against the Rights of Labor.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 10.—Fearing that a mere editorial reference in the JOURNAL to the late important decision rendered Nov. 8, 1894, by United States Attorney-General Olney, covering points in the Reading Railroad case, would not, for want of space, be as explicitly plain as its merits deserve, I desire to print a few extracts as showing what the expression of one high in authority suggests as good law in view of the receivers of the railroad issuing a mandatory order for employes to leave the employ of the company or renounce their trades-union organization.

The controversy in question was between the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company and eleven employes who are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. These men were summoned before General Superintendent Sweigard, Aug. 15, and notified that they should abandon the Brotherhood as a condition of retaining their places with the railroad company. Of course the men protested vigorously against such alternative, and requested the withdrawal of the mandate, but the receivers answered, Sept. 17:

> The policy of this company is well known to be that it will not consent that persons in its service shall owe allegiance to other organizations which may make claims upon them which are incompatible with their duties to their employers. This position was taken advisedly, and we have no intention of departing from it.

Attorney-General Olney's attention being drawn to the matter prompted an expression of opinion on the controversy, which he gives in a letter to Judge Dallas, of the United States Circuit Court at Philadelphia. In an exhaustive discussion of the questions presented, he reviews the various problems and the consistent solutions to be applied in every aspect. He holds that labor unorganized is practically powerless; that in combinations such as this lies the only safeguard of the workingman in his dealings with organized capital, and that his right to belong to such a union—beneficial in intent and purpose—is a legal right which he can not be deprived of. Mr. Olney shows its absolute legality, as follows:

> Certainly these objects must be regarded as laudable in the highest degree, and as deserving the approbation and support of every good citizen. They are, indeed, practically the same as those for which working people are expressly authorized to incorporate themselves by act of Congress—the statutory description of such objects for the purpose of aiding its members to become more skillful and efficient workers, the promotion of their general intelligence, the elevation of their character, the regulation of their wages and their hours and condition of labor, the protection of their individual rights in the prosecution of their trade or trades, the raising of funds for the benefit of death, disabled or unemployed members or the families of deceased members, or for such other object or objects for which working people may lawfully combine, having in view their mutual protection or benefit.

There can be no question about the legality of an organization authorized by act of Congress for the purpose of "the regulation of their wages and their hours and conditions of labor."

And the Attorney-General is equally clear as to the right to strike. He says:

> But whatever may be the customary or probable incidents or accomplishments of a strike it can not be ruled that there is no such thing as a legal strike, that every strike must be unlawful. The necessary elements of a strike are only three: (1) The quitting of work; (2) by concert between two or more; (3) simultaneously and of themselves involve no taint of illegality. A strike becomes illegal when, to these necessary features are added others, such as a malicious intent followed by actual injury, intimidation, violence, the creation of a public nuisance or a breach of the peace of any sort.

The organization being legal, and the right to strike clear, there remains only the question of expediency on both sides. He shows that nothing is to be gained by discharging men because they belong to labor organizations, and makes a strong declaration for arbitration as the best mode of settling labor troubles. There is no question about the development of sentiment in favor of arbitration among the statesmen of the country, and the opinion of men of Mr. Olney's standing and official authority will advance it with all thoughtful men.

From the standpoint of expediency, Mr. Olney's summary of the reasons for and against the discharge of men for membership in labor organizations are so well put that they deserve all possible prominence. He says:

> In short, the question being whether business policy requires the court to approve the rule that a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is ipso facto ineligible as an employe of the receiver of the Reading Railroad and an officer of the court, the conclusive considerations may be summed up as follows:
>
> 1. The rule is of doubtful value as a preventive of strikes, because it leaves employes to act upon impulse and from passion and freed from the restraints of the Brotherhood regulations.
>
> 2. The rule is of doubtful value when the court is the real employer, both from the reluctance of the employed to defy the court's authority, and from the power of the latter to speedily and summarily vindicate it.
>
> 3. The rule is of positively injurious tendency in the disaffection and discontent engendered among employes by the denial to them of rights enjoyed by citizens generally and deemed necessary for their security and comfort.
>
> 4. The repudiation of the rule, on the other hand, has the positive merit (1) of tending to secure for the service the good will of employes, and thus promoting its efficiency; (2) of recognizing the real conditions of the capital and labor problem, and the fact that labor both has the right to organize and is organized; (3) of illustrating the working under the most favorable auspices of the principle of arbitration as the means of adjusting the differences between capital and labor; (4) of demonstrating that there is not one law for one class of the community and another for another, but the same for all, and of thus tending to preserve for the law and for the judiciary by which it is administered that general respect and confidence which have always been a marked characteristic as well as excellence of our institutions.

It may be that my momentary inspiration may appear a little optimistic, but I certainly feel like congratulating organized labor in having found so powerful and valuable a friend in a quarter so unexpected.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

Touching the Amendments.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 10.—Next to the report of the proceedings of the convention the article of chief interest in the last issue of the JOURNAL was, by long odds, that headed "The Impotency of Conventions," which, I'll venture to say, struck a responsive thought in the minds of eight out of every ten of its readers. When one glances over the work of the Louisville convention it does seem that $20,000 is a pretty steep price to pay for it. However, until a better plan is presented, I suppose we may look upon the convention as a necessary evil, and endure it as such. At any rate we are given the opportunity to again express our preference for annual or biennial sessions, and it is to be hoped that the latter will receive such an indorsement at the hands of the referendum as to leave no longer two opinions about the matter.

To the book and job branch of the trade the propositions of chief interest submitted by the convention to the membership will undoubtedly be those providing for a short work-day fund and for separate meetings for the different branches of the trade. There has long been a feeling that the book and job men and the newspaper men in discussing their separate affairs together have been embarrassed by each others' presence, and this feeling has been intensified by the diversity of employment brought about by the introduction of machines in newspaper offices. It seems to the writer that it would be a wiser plan for each branch to formulate its own scale of wages, for instance, subject to the approval of the union as a whole, than for the combined branches to formulate and adopt a scale for the individual branch. The adoption of the twenty-second proposition will give local unions that privilege.

I hardly believe the membership will vote favorably upon President Prescott's provisions for a shorter work-day fund, inasmuch as the prevailing stringency of the times will make members loath to vote an additional assessment for any purpose at present. At least that is the way it looks in Detroit, where three different propositions to levy assessments have been overwhelmingly defeated in the past six months. In response to the JOURNAL's invitation to criticism and suggestion in this connection, I would like to point out that the fund could be handled just as safely and far more economically if it were ALL forwarded to the International office as soon as collected, instead of twenty-five per cent. being forwarded, and the remainder kept by the local union, subject to the demand of the Executive Council. Furthermore, I fail to see the necessity of the creation of local boards of trustees to take charge of this fund, even if it be left with the local union. It would necessitate more salaried officers, for members willing to discharge responsible duties without pay are not very numerous. There is no reason why the fund could not be collected and cared for in just the same way as our other dues are, and the fact that most unions now have their funds secured by guarantee companies (or ought to have) is an additional reason why it would be advantageous to keep the fund with the other funds of the union if the local union is to be made custodian of the fund at all.

Again, what would be the result of the adoption of the plan where members pay their dues monthly, for it is conceded that a tax levied on the percentage system must be collected weekly, for the reason that some members work in several different offices during the month, and each chairman must necessarily collect a percentage tax on the day on which the members of his chapel receive their pay, or there would be hopeless confusion. In that case members would be paying weekly dues and monthly dues at the same time. It would be much easier to collect a percentage assessment if all dues were paid in that manner, but the convention did not seem to favor that idea. Another point worthy of consideration is this: No. 18 recently voted to adopt the percentage system of collecting dues (although it has not yet been put into effect), coupled with a proviso that all sums earned above the scale are exempt; i. e., if a member earns less than the scale he pays dues on his earnings, if more, on the scale. When the short-day fund scheme is submitted it ought to state definitely whether the assessment is intended to be levied on the earnings of all members or whether, when a member earns a couple of dollars, more or less, in excess of the scale, that excess is exempt from taxation. That is a point, I take it, that will be of interest to the officers and members of No. 18.

I have a budget of typographic news items in stock, but as this letter, from its length, already invites the editor's blue pencil, I will withhold them—all but one, that is: A. H. Smith, our recording secretary for the past eighteen months, resigned that office at the October meeting, and is about to start a labor paper here, something we have all wanted to see for a long time past. Mr. Smith will call his paper the Industrial Gazette, and will publish it weekly, beginning the 1st of December. That he will meet with abundant success is the prediction, as well as the wish, of your correspondent.

E. B.

TWIN CITY UNION, No. 107, at Moline, Ill., is working the union label for all it is worth. It has published a neat card, upon the obverse side of which is printed—some "A Patron," others "A Friend asks as a favor to organized labor, that, when in need of any kind of printing, you patronize offices using the union label." There is attached a fac-simile of the label. On the reverse side is a list of the union offices in Moline and Rock Island cities, including daily and weekly newspapers and job offices, and also the number and location of fire alarm boxes. It is said to work like a charm, as there is only one rat shop in the town of Moline, and it of very small proportions, "on its last legs."

THE November number of the American Federationists is chock full of ably-written papers on a variety of economic subjects, while the editorials of President Gompers are fully up to their usual standard of excellence.

A SCAB cigar in the mouth of a union man is more out of place than the devil would be at the communion table. Point your finger at him, boys.

CENTRALIZATION AND UNIONISM.

Does Education of the Individual Supplant Compulsory Methods?

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—In answer to a question of "E. P.," of Boston, in the last JOURNAL, I will say that not only am I not afraid to express my opinion on the drink habit, but that I had intended to speak a word of praise for Mr. Duguid for his display of moral courage in thus forcing the issue. I asked a delegate to introduce a rotary sub-list law in the convention, but he hastened to explain that, while he was in favor of it, he realized that the advocate of such a theory in the convention would get a terrible "roasting." You will find that the agitation of any measure which departs from the beaten path of what the "square man" establishes as the correct code of ethics will be received with derision and opposition by those cynics who were born sneering—by the class who voice in their every expression the small boy's position: "I don't want to wear a white shirt, mother; I want to be tough."

If you are engaged in any public arguments in your daily life with outsiders, you will some day run up against a sensible chap who will put a question to you something like this: "Now, I hear a good deal about this union, but it seems to me that about all I can get out of it is that it is always opposed to something and is never found advocating anything to build up or benefit the public."

There is so much that is done in secret that outsiders don't know about, but isn't it a fair question why the unions as organizations have not oftener been found in the great public movements which are of universal public benefit? It is just lately that politics have been considered, and right at the jump some of the leaders plunge into a mass of such impracticable theories that the members find themselves working against their own union principles and defeating their best friends.

The Populists, as all must admit, have tacked on to our railroad and telegraph nationalization proposition such rank socialistic dreams that the good measures are dragged down in the general condemnation of the vicious beliefs. Local questions are forced on a national platform by a mistaken theory of economic reasoning on the part of partially informed though sincere workingmen.

I heard an enthusiastic Populist describe a new discovery he had made—that of the ability to buy a house and lot by the time system for the same money that he would pay for rent—and followed up the argument by saying he would have to live out a distance and wanted the city to own the street-car lines so he could ride for three cents instead of five. It seemed that this two cents was the only thing that kept him from buying a lot, although this plan for purchasing homes has been in vogue in every big city for years. The same man spends—properly enough, for that matter—fifty to seventy-five cents in a saloon every morning after the "jig."

One reason I have for reluctance in expressing even just criticism is the fact of my opposition to our politicians fighting their personal battles in public and thus bringing the standing of the organization into disrepute. In Chicago, for instance, there is a strong reform movement, composed of men of all walks of life, which is giving wide discussion and dissemination of arguments for the benefit of the workingman, and which will come to be a power in city politics. Prominent in this body—the Civic Federation—is a member of No. 16, M. J. Carroll, whose ability is recognized and appreciated by the influential citizens connected with the movement, and whose appointment was made in recognition of organized labor, and yet the Workman, whose editor is personally antagonistic to Mr. Carroll, is filled from week to week with animadversions in opposing the praiseworthy efforts of the Federation, for that very reason, and the Workman is the "official organ" of No. 16. What is that about the prophet being without a stack of checks in his own bailiwick?

You will see that my main idea is that the union should take every legitimate opportunity to declare its sympathy with ideas and measures which are for the public good: that its legislation as published to outsiders

shall evidence a regard for the personal improvement and elevation of its members, and for that reason I am in favor of the sick and out-of-work benefits.

Let us just glance at the "horse sense" involved in this movement. You will see new organizations springing up every day for one specific purpose—social benefits, life and sick insurance, and such things—requiring a full establishment of an executive force of officers; yet here are we with an almost perfect organization, which can, by a simple addition of the required constitutional provisions, jump to a successful accomplishment which will take years for a new society to gain. I can best illustrate this point by the following clipping from a class paper:

> The Presbyterian says: "Societies for doing all sorts of things continue to multiply. One of the last is for doing good to all men, wherever it can." By and by we shall have a society for telling the truth, and it will cost a dollar to belong to it.

Right in this connection I want to remind "Ex-delegate" from Indianapolis that I mean some of this for him. If he can absorb some of the good-fellowship that was displayed at the Louisville convention, both between the delegates themselves and on the part of strangers to the craft, he will realize that no other answer is needed to his letter. I am disappointed in the results of the convention myself as far as legislation is concerned, but judging from the accounts in the daily papers and the splendid tribute by The Inland Printer—which you must remember circulates among a good many printers not just now within a union's jurisdiction—I consider that the convention was worth considerably more than it cost, and once a year is none too often to hold future sessions. I realize that the JOURNAL is a valuable investment, and only regret that good writers do not more regularly contribute and that the membership do not more generally READ the good things. Cheer up, "X," and go to the Springs next year.

Probably after all this sermonizing my Prohibition friend will be surprised to hear that I am opposed to the Duguid resolution as adopted. I am a believer in local option in everything except regulation of interstate transportation lines. I have lived in Kentucky and have admired the beautiful landscape of the commonwealth when the "bloom was on the rye," and have dipped my beak into the finished article after the hand of labor has transformed the product of the farmer into the oily nectar. I would no more think of invading the dominions of the Star-eyed Goddess with national prohibition than I would of voting the Socialist-Populist ticket. It is a legitimate method of providing employment for many people.

I am in favor of an informal system of voluntary agreement against the system of treating, which is the main cause of many men, who otherwise would be "able to handle it," making brutes of themselves. I suggest, Mr. E. H., as you and Brother Duguid have thus taken the initiative, that you inaugurate between you some design by which interest in such a thing can be aroused. For instance, furnish each member with a little card, on one side to be printed:

> Thank you; I prefer to pay my own expenses.

and on the other side:

> Excuse me; I can't afford to pay your bills.

You can see the circumstances under which the card can be drawn and presented, and the object. If you abolish treating you will stop drunkenness, but you can not stop the drinking habit in any way. W. R.

Something About Pressfeeders.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—As a result of numerous and earnest appeals from feeders' unions, the convention has finally reduced their per capita tax to fifteen cents, and it now remains for the referendum to complete the good work by adopting Proposition Sixteen.

The amendments contained in these propositions, if made law, will stimulate organization in the craft, and if the allied unions take the interest in the subject that it merits, there should be a charter placed in each of the larger cities, where there are pressmen's unions, before the next convention meets. Some action in this direction is desirable, if not absolutely necessary. Every new advantage gained by the machine weakens the printers, and correspondingly adds to the importance of the allied trades. President Prescott recognizes this, and in his report makes recommendations accordingly. The value of feeders' unions has been heretofore underestimated, and now that they have at last been considered as otherwise than insignificant, we are satisfied to let it go with a "better late than never."

While the future growth of feeders' unions is contingent upon the adoption of propositions twelve and thirteen, the results might still be better had they not been accompanied by a reduction of strike and burial benefits. It appears like small business for an assemblage of intelligent men to grant a reduction in per capita, and forthwith proceed to reduce benefits all around to make up. We appealed for a reduction, with a hope that it would be granted in a brotherly spirit, but this is a stern business transaction.

The referendum could do nothing more appropriate than to defeat Proposition Fifteen and Section 48, General Laws, as amended, and you printers who have the future welfare of your organization at heart and have faith in the utterances of your President, see to it that these are not voted on in ignorance or indifferently. The class legislation fallacy will not, we hope, be raised again. The President has advised a reduction in the tax, but said nothing of a corresponding reduction in benefits. And, evidently, he is recognized as an authority on law. When the pressmen's branch of the convention convened, the proceedings indicate a fight as to the rights of a feeder to the floor. And yet they would cry, "class legislation." Truly, the peculiarities and inconsistencies of man place him often in an absurd position. Now as to the necessity of a reduction. In the last five years, six charters were issued to feeders' unions. One of these was surrendered a month after its issuance, and another in about a year.

Though there are only four feeders' unions, it was an invariable rule all last summer to find at least one of these among the delinquents each month. It is evident, then, that the excessive tax is the sole obstacle in the way of the good organization of this craft. It remains, then, for the referendum to decide the future; whether we are to continue as in the past, or whether we shall be given an opportunity to make good our promises. F. P.

Union Labelism.

Frank Foster, editor of the Boston Labor Leader, in a review of the proceedings of a labor conference, held at Lowell, Mass., August 1 and 2, by the union cigarmakers of New England, has this to say about the union label, and members of the printing crafts will reap advantage by giving heed to the kindly admonitions therein set forth:

> So effective do the union cigarmakers find the union label, that they are warranted in the belief that it pays to contribute large local assessments, in addition to their dues to the International Union label fund, in order to familiarize the public with the merits of union cigars.
>
> The science of union labelism is as yet imperfectly understood by too many union men. It is an all-powerful instrument for good, depending on the principle of trade reciprocity. Its advantages may be briefly summed up as follows:
>
> 1. It is business-like. The most successful business firms of to-day are those which advertise most extensively.
>
> 2. It is economical. It is cheaper to teach one thousand men to demand union products, than to pay strike benefits to ten men.
>
> 3. It works injustice to no one. It is in every sense equitable that fair products should be used by fair men.
>
> 4. It is peaceful and within the law. No injunction can prevent unionists from demanding and insisting upon the demand for union-made goods.
>
> 5. It is scientific. Supply is based upon demand, and every consumer who is made a convert to union labelism becomes the most potent kind of an argument with employers of labor to run a union shop.
>
> 6. It is fraternal. How can a man who professes the fraternal doctrine of unionism consistently punch his brother in the eye by buying non-union goods?
>
> And so one might go on indefinitely, as every reason is for, and none against, the doctrine.

Rats in Utah.

OGDEN, UTAH, Nov. 5.—Below find a list of "unfair" people and rats now working at the Standard office:

Rats—E. H. Lund, Hiram M. Coombs, W. G. Shields, from Salt Lake.

Unfair—Francis Brussand, John Q. Critchlow, Miss May Graham, Mrs. —Martin, Mrs. F. J. Baird, C. S. Pulver, F. W. Chambers, all of Ogden, Utah, and W. B. Martin, Salt Lake.

Our union is gaining strength every day. The business and influential men of the city are heartily in sympathy with us, and the outlook justifies us in the opinion that we shall be successful at an early date.

R. A. CANINE, Fin. Sec'y.

THE International Furniture Workers' Union of America are having trouble with the large firms, Brunswick, Balke & Collender (billiard table manufacturers) and Rothschild, Son & Co. (bar fixtures), and the aid of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor has been proffered. Organized labor generally will take note and govern themselves accordingly.

THERE can be no substantial progress without a recognition of mutual interests.

MORE THEORETICAL THAN PRACTICAL.

Relief for the Unemployed From a Telescopic View—Plank 10.

AKRON, O., Nov. 3.—The forty-second session of the International Typographical Union is now a matter of history. We have been on the tip-toe of expectancy as to what stand that body would take favoring the platform of political demands submitted by the American Federation of Labor, especially Plank 10. We have also been thinking as to how we are to provide for the unemployed printers who are daily being dismissed from active service by the introduction of typesetting machines. This is a problem which has taxed the minds of our most able thinkers. Some offer as a remedy that they enter into other lines of industry, the supposition being that the diversified industries will profit thereby and create a demand for labor. Let us see. Fifteen machines will do the work of 45 printers. It required 90 days' labor to produce one of these machines, each one will save 730 days of hand labor in a year, or with 90 days substracted as the labor cost of the machine leaves a clear gain of 640 days' labor over hand typesetting. If this is creating a demand for labor among the diversified industries I fail to see it. While we are "chewing the rag" over this matter the army of unemployed printers grows larger and larger and competition between employed and unemployed grows ever sharp, which has a tendency to divide us into two hostile armies and the chasm between the two bodies widens day by day.

Various remedies are proposed for these so-called labor troubles, but the inadequacy of all such propositions lead me to elucidate present conditions from a printer's standpoint, and to propose that which, to my mind, is a practical and legal remedy for the permanent improvement of the toiler.

Strikes and boycotts appear to have outlived their usefulness, the late miners' and Pullman strikes are ample proof of this. The working class are in a great measure responsible for their condition to-day, and if we are to have a living wage we must look to a higher tribunal than labor organizations as conducted at present. The trades-unions of the present day appear to be divided into two camps—the old, or trades-unionism pure and simple, and the new, or the trades-unionism of united political action on independent lines. Both factions agree in that each desire an improvement in the condition of the workingman, but differ as to the methods of obtaining improvement. One complains of poverty and the other complains of robbery. One hopes to better his condition by securing a shorter work-day, the other desires a shorter work-day, but holds that a reduction of daily toil can not of itself raise wages high enough to balance the supply of goods offered for sale, and therefore can not of itself prevent the glutting of markets and the consequent throwing of men out of employment. One hopes for a revival of business that will enable all the unemployed to get work, the other perceives that the machinery which displaces men has come to stay and that the machine which displaces a dozen men for ten years does not employ a dozen men ten years in its making, and that the reduced ability of the working classes to purchase goods does not promise much in the way of increased sales and increased demand for labor.

All over the whole industrial world we see great crises succeeding each other, resulting in stagnation and depression, which now promise to be chronic and permanent. While our productive forces are continually increasing at an enormous rate they only tend to more and more intensify competition among wage-earners and render labor superfluous and dependent. On all sides we can see social anarchy rampant. The tendency is toward concentration in industrial operations, through which the small capitalist is being superseded by the larger and the latter by the corporation or trust, and should these fail in driving competitors from the field they form a syndicate, thus controlling production and distribution and placing the wage-earner at their mercy.

Labor-saving machinery has perhaps done more toward intensifying the misery of the wage-earner than any known factor, while at the same time it has been equally efficient in supplying his wants, and placing at his disposal articles at a nominal cost, which before the advent of machinery were classed as a luxury, and could be enjoyed only by the very well-to-do. Take the type-setting machine as an illustration. It has been the means of making more misery to the printer than any other invention which has as yet entered the print shop, yet the great body of the people have reaped the benefit in the way of increased news service. But what of the printer who has been thrown out of employment where these machines have been introduced? That a goodly number have found employment in other fields is true, but what has become of the great majority? That they have been forced to become members of the great army of unemployed, and thereby in many instances steady and reliable men have become tramps against their wishes. Instead of labor-saving devices being a boon and a blessing to these men, as it should be, machinery has actually become a curse, and has caused many an industrious printer to be in need or want, and has thrown him upon the mercy of immediate and charitable friends.

Let it not be understood by the picture which I have drawn that I deplore the invention and introduction of labor-saving machinery. On the contrary, I welcome it, believing it to be the dawn of a better civilization. It is the ownership of this machinery that I find fault with, and to my mind the only method for solving this problem is to have production and distribution carried on for use and not for profit. Then, and not till then, will "overproduction" and panics be unknown.

At the present time, according to statistics, labor receives but one dollar for every four dollars of new value created. Add to this four dollars the profit of the broker and middleman and others, and we find that the retail price of an article for which the laborer gets one dollar for producing is by the addition of these profits enhanced five times greater than the cash in hand. Therefore, if the laborer receives but one dollar for every five dollars of value created, is it any wonder that we have stagnation in business and periodical panics caused by "overproduction," or under consumption, as you are wont to call it, of the necessities of life, while the great mass of the people are in want?

We appear to know the cause of our distress, but we fail to offer some tangible remedy. One says it's the lack of protection to the American workingman. Another says we want less protection, and offers as a remedy tariff reform; while another offers that our circulating medium be increased at the ratio of 16 to 1. In 1880 we had protection, which was followed by tariff reform in 1884. Times got no better. In 1888 we had more protection, but times were getting continually worse. In 1892 we wanted tariff reform, and we got it with a big R, and at this writing it looks as if tariff reform would be superseded by another application of protection. So the sham battle continues over tariff schedules, while the condition of the people keeps getting continually worse. Now and then a single-taxer raises his feeble voice and offers his remedy as a cure-all, and by jumbling a lot of figures and theory together advocates that if all men had free access to land poverty would disappear, just as if a man who had land to stand on and nothing else his chances of starvation would not be as sure as if suspended in mid-air.

The International Typographical Union has taken the initiative, and is making an effort towards government ownership of the telegraph. But I am afraid we are a little selfish in this respect. The miners want the mines nationalized, and the railway organizations want government ownership of the railways. Why not form a coalition of these powerful bodies and unite on Plank 10 of the A. F. of L. platform. If collective ownership would benefit the printers it would certainly benefit the miners and railway employes. That a fight will be made on Plank 10 is now certain, but it will be a battle royal between the conservative and radical wings of our labor organizations. J. P. K.

Monthly Statement.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Nov. 10, 1894.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman, of the Childs-Drexel Home, as required by resolution passed at the last session of the International Union:

ADMITTED.

October 7—Daniel R. Mullins, of Chicago.
October 9—W. B. Coddington, of New York.
October 9—W. P. Bittman, of Boston.

DIED.

October 28—A. P. Blakeslee, of St. Louis, of paralysis, aged 77 years. Duration of illness, twenty-four hours.

EXPELLED.

October 24—Thomas Kenna, of Kansas City. Cause: Maliciously circulating false reports regarding the character of the Home.

Number of inmates October 31, 36.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Superintendent.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 6.—The following contributions from October 7th to date to the Childs Memorial Fund are hereby acknowledged:

Members of Baltimore Typographical Union, No. 12	$19 10
Members of Des Moines Typographical Union, No. 118	12 20
Total	$31 30
Previously ackuowledged	$419 05
Total	$450 35
Subscription acknowledged	500 00

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

ORGANIZING SEAMEN.

A Heterogeneous Mass—More Economic Discussion—Tim's Poem.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 7.—In the current American Federationist will be found a very readable letter written from Southampton, England, by Mr. John R. Bell. The letter recounts the writer's experience in "organizing" a heterogeneous mass of seafaring men, and in its detail gives rise to more than one smile on the reader's part. A few quotations will not be amiss. Speaking of the material to organize, he says:

"The sailors and firemen of the Bristol channel represent almost every nation and tongue under heaven, Chinamen, Lascars, negroes, Greeks, Italians, Germans, Danes, Finns, Swedes, Norwegians, Turks, Hindoos, Americans, Colonials, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh—men from all parts of the world (and other places); add to that the fact that the men you are with to-day may be at sea to-morrow, and the men whom you speak to to-morrow know absolutely nothing of the agitation progressing. * * *"

Fancy the superlative printer in such company!

After effecting organization, Mr. Bell goes on to tell on what lines they accomplished an increase of wages (from three to five dollars per man per month):

"Passive resistance was the order. * * * The ship-owners were nonplused—they did not know how to meet those new tactics. * * * An attempt was made by the enemy to get up a row, and they brought the mayor and authorities down to see for themselves. But his worship and the constable * * * saw only about 3,000 men standing like a well-trained, orderly regiment of soldiers, about 200 feet back from the pavement with Wilson and myself. Everybody laughed. The situation was ludicrously funny."

A bit further on Mr. Bell tells that "as a matter of fact several crimps and blacklegs received a thorough thrashing at night when the men were sent home, the men taking advantage of our being off to give what they (the men) thought all crimps and blacklegs ought to have."

Now, while there is a little too much of "the men" about this letter to be palatable, it is due to these organizers to remember the unpromising material and conditions they have to deal with, and my object in interjecting these quotations is chiefly to draw attention to a work which is much needed and more overlooked.

There is a corresponding mixed element in every sea-port, of course, but it appears to me a much more important element is contained in every city of any size which, unorganized, is a standing menace to those within the lines.

It may seem beside the mark, or, stretching a point (speaking from a skilled craftsman's standpoint), to regard an unorganized miscellaneous mass of men a peril to the welfare of skilled craftsmen, but a little reflection will convince any one of the fallacy of such a belief.

Presupposing such an element idle and unorganized you tap in an appreciable degree the "demand" which regulates all "supply." No further argument is necessary than this to show that all trades are interlinked. Lack of "demand" creates lack of demand for the mainspring of "supply"—labor—and while idle men of one craft may not actually take the places of men of another craft their condition does directly affect them.

I have written for safer organization, and have been misunderstood to mean limited organization, where I meant broader organization. I do not favor opening the gates of printerdom to blacksmiths; nevertheless, blacksmiths should be organized. I would like to see a movement set afoot whereby every international body of moment would contribute its sinew and brain to the task of gathering together the floating elements which have no specific calling, and I believe it would pay to do so.

Nobody will gainsay the truth of the statement that true prosperity includes all classes. There is little use in repeating that time-honored truism about the rich growing richer and the poor poorer, unless something is done to stop it. If labor unions talked less about the principles of unionism and a little more "economics," they might strike at the root of the evil, and I believe the first important step to take is to make the poor richer.

The general success of labor unions in preventing wages from sinking, and, in cases, even in forcing an advance, should be sufficient guarantee that the humanitarian work outlined above would reach a measure of, if not complete, success.

Mr. Bell's letter is interesting in another sense. He lays strong emphasis on the peaceful nature of his and his colleagues' warfare, and impresses a lesson which organized labor everywhere should take to heart. We have passed through too many horrors of late not to know the difference, and if a repetition can be averted it should be our task to obviate it. Already the usual winter mutterings are heard from the coal-fields; they may mean nothing, but if they mean starvation and militia they should be forestalled by something better. That "something better" is a rational attitude toward the owners and the public, for the public too becomes an interested party in strikes—the most interested, perhaps.

Within the past month we have had a case very much to the point, and which shows how far a heedless element sometimes is willing to embroil a union. The matter arose over the letting of the registration by the city register to the firm of Buxton & Skinner—an unfair office at present. This registration of names of voters was absolutely necessary to the election which has just been held in this city, and, while it was utterly hopeless to imperil its completion in time by any action of ours, it nevertheless took some very plain talk to avoid a general strike or refusal to work on it.

Now, ignoring our right as members of a community, whose welfare is ours, to take such action, the hopelessness of accomplishing an iota of good to our members should have impelled every one, however reluctant, to give up the thought; instead, however, it needed all the combativeness of the far-seeing members to avert what I positively believe would have been a catastrophy, more far-reaching in its results than its adherents dreamed of.

I am glad to publish the fact that a well-defined movement to organize a club or debating society as an adjunct to No. 8 has made its appearance here. While the movement is still in embryo it includes enough earnest workers to assure a culmination in something in the nature aimed at. It is doubtless the best and safest way of discussing problems which, by their pressing nature, are imperatively asking a settlement at the hands of union men, and the possibilities of doing good to the inexperienced members of the craft are limited only by the energy of the leaders of such organizations. I hope it will soon crystallize into an actual existence.

Now, as to that little poem of Tim's. While I don't think it will endanger my name in the way of sending it reverberating down the "corridors of time," I must confess to a sneaking fondness for it. Perhaps because it's the best verse which the verse-grinders of the JOURNAL have evolved thus far; perhaps because its reproof is so gentle that even I, who am the victim, can not feel ruffled—I don't know, but I like it. Only, Tim, I wish you had not drawn so recklessly on your imagination. There are no "dragons" and no "fierce crocodiles" in America's Nile, unless they be down at the other end, "where niggers go naked all the year 'round." Poetic license is broad, truly, but it doesn't include bald, bare-faced fiction.

LOUIS F. FUCHS.

Encouraging Outlook.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 8.—While the printing business throughout the country is duller now than at any time before, this dullness is not in the least displayed in this thriving little southern town. The population of this city is 40,000, and there are five daily papers—three morning and two afternoon, not mentioning the different weeklies. Only one of these papers are using the machines, the Landmark, which paper has the Thorne make. The membership of the union has increased greatly of late, owing to the starting of two daily papers in our midst—the Star, in Portsmouth, and the Pilot, Sam Small's paper. The starting of these sheets took up all the idle home typos, besides giving "sits" to a good many strangers. The putting in of machines on the Landmark caused a big loss to compositors, as the union had to make a time scale, and were compelled to let the ads. be set on time. While the compositors lost by the new scale, it has proved a great improvement to the looks of the paper's advertising columns, as by the piece scale, advertisements were slapped together anyway. Now they are gotten up in an attractive manner.

The Pilot, one of the new papers, tried the experiment of running an afternoon and morning edition, but the afternoon edition did not pay and had to be discontinued. This paper has the appearance of a metropolitan sheet in its make-up, and but for its politics (Prohibition) would prove a winner.

The scale here is 35 cents on morning and 34 on afternoon papers; weekly scale, $15; machine operator, $17 per week; ad men, $21.

Work is very good here at present, and I will not give out the old chestnut, "Steer—stay away!"—but can say that a few strangers at this time would be welcomed, as subs, for once, are scarce.

THOMAS W. SPAINE.

THE NORTHWEST.

Reduction of Wages—The Machine Scale—Type Measurement.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 21.—In regard to the ability of different sections of the country to hold its own, I am inclined to think the Northwest is strickly "in it." While Chicago and other cities east and south were taking material reductions in their scale of prices, we, in this country, argued the matter so successfully as to not take so very much in the line of reductions. Our scale—in the twin cities—was settled on the hour basis, at forty-five and fifty cents per hour, making no material reduction on newspaper time work, and two cents per thousand on piece work. But it took over three months to accomplish this result. During the time we had numerous difficulties which were all settled more or less satisfactorily without recourse to force.

Then, when the year was yet young, the Superior strike came on. The employing printers of West Superior, Wis., like others all over the country, demanded a 25 per cent. reduction. The boys demurred, the bosses insisted, and a strike was the result. But, now, I understand, they have gone back to work in all but one office. That is a victory worth recording, I think, in this year of strikes and lockouts.

Then, only last month, St. Paul Union, old No. 30, had a set-to with the festive employers of a couple of our lovely dailies. The trouble was they tried to put a non-union pressman in the pressroom and the boys there kicked. They kicked so loud and with such reason in their kicking that the pressfeeders and stereotypers decided to strike unless the matter was adjusted. Then a special meeting of No. 30 was held and almost unanimously they (after the International Council had given orders to stop such business at all hazards, or words to that effect,) decided not to work with a non-union man in the pressroom. And, sooth to say, they were only out three or four hours before the gay and erstwhile determined employers wanted them to do them the favor of returning to work, which they did. This will probably convince the manager of the new Morning Call that he doesn't have a ghost of a show to accomplish his threat of doing-up the typographical union. He has at last been summarily sat upon, and it is to be hoped his ardor will be somewhat cooled for some time to come. Such, at least, is the wish of a great many of the St. Paul boys.

There is one thing, though, in which the Twin Cities have, to my thinking, been somewhat irrational, and that is the machine scale. Instead of following the one given by New York, who has had machines for many years and ought to know what is best in that line, we have allowed a piece scale to go into effect, and a low one at that. In this matter I think the Northwest has so far blundered. I have been mixed up in the machine scale question here considerably and I know what I am talking about.

The machine first came into St. Paul on the Poineer Press. They got a scale established there whereby the average man could make $26 to $28 per week and the swifts could go on up to $30 and $33. Then they came into the West Publishing Company, and by the officers of the union refusing to accept a piece scale a time scale of $18 and $21 for eight hours per day went into effect. At that shop they put new men on the machines, and would, in many cases, take them off in a day or two, and sometimes they would be allowed to work for a week or two; or, in some cases, they would work very nearly three months—at the end of which time they were entitled to full pay—and then be laid off for incompetency. In that way by picking over and getting the best operators from more than a hundred who were tried, they succeeded in getting a set of operators who, as a whole, were above the average. Then they demanded and were granted a piece scale, and the scale was made by arbitration, so that that crew could make an average of something over $21 a week, day work. Then when the demand came for a reduction on newspapers this company, thinking, doubtless, that they had a soft snap, wanted a reduction in their machine scale, making as a plea that they were paying too much in comparison with other firms and that the men were making more money than the company allowed them to make. Well, briefly stated, they didn't get the reduction, on the ground that the high average in their office was the result of their sifting process in getting operators. Then, coming on top of the refusal of No. 30 to reduce the West scale, the committee of the Twin Cities—that is, the two unions, Nos. 42 and 30, who were working in conjunction—went to work and made a scale for newspaper machine work of eleven and twelve and a half cents for nonpareil, and twelve and a half and fourteen for minion, and made a time scale of forty-five and fifty cents per hour, thereby virtually putting the deadline of 4,100 per hour for nonpareil and 3,600 per hour for minion.

This looks rather funny, doesn't it? New York—or rather Big Six—after having had years of experience with the machines, has declared that a man who can set 18,000 or 20,000 ems per day of eight hours can not be fired for incompetency, while Minneapolis and St. Paul, with only a couple of years' experience, and with the precedent of New York to follow, go to work and make a scale which requires a man to set 26,800 and 32,000 per day in order to make the scale of forty-five cents per hour. Is this wise? Is this right? Now, the fact of the matter is, that the average in the two cities is much less than the figures I have named. There are a great many operators who do not make $3 per day of seven hours—which is our machine day—whereas if they were on time they would have earned $3.15 in the seven hours. Then, again, I am told that there are men making $3.75 and $4 per day of seven hours. Yes, and is it not to be expected that where some men make $3 other men will make $4? That has always been the rule, but it has only lately been the rule to make the scale on the work of fast men. It is wrong and will cause more trouble in the future than we bargain for.

When the time comes that we want a time-scale here, the employers will demand that the men set the 3,600 and 4,000 ems per hour, saying that that is the standard established by the scale of 1894.

Another thing in the scale is the fact that, so far as I can interpret the law, we are overriding International law in measuring our machine type. We have, in the two cities, nonpareil type which is generally cast on a minion body. Now, that is not in accordance with International law under head of "Standard of Type," Sec. 60, which reads:

> The International Typographical Union declares that the use of any type which is cast in such manner as practically to produce leaded matter without the use of leads, shall be measured as type the next size smaller from the body on which it is cast.

That is very clear to my mind, and I fail to find any authority for disregarding it. We have two measures for our nonpareil—one a solid measure and the other a leaded one. Also on the Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, their leaded measure is about thirty-eight lines long, while the Tribune, of Minneapolis, has one thirty-nine lines and two leads long, when the two measures were supposed to be identical. Twice has the matter been brought up before No. 42 without receiving satisfaction. I, for one, believe in abiding by the law, and by the decision of the majority, when that majority is law-abiding.

Before I close I should like to say to W. R. that his intimations that I had garbled his article, in the JOURNAL of August 15, which I answered in the JOURNAL of September 15, are unjust and no argument at all. I will leave it to any fair-minded man who will take the trouble to read both articles that what I quoted had absolutely no qualifying statements before or after which would relieve them from their glaring untruth and prejudice. I could, and would like to say more, but can not take more space at this time.

The Northwest is "in it," both from a union point of view and as regards Populism and the two are entirely consistent.

MORE ANON.

One of the Old Boys.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 4.—This city records her claim of having the oldest actively engaged sub, in the person of John I. Jowitt. "Pop" is now 73 years of age, but is active, and retains comparatively good eyesight. He can yet "put up" a string that should shame many of the younger men.

Mr. Jowitt learned his trade at Charleston, S. C., where he was born. He became a member of the International in the early seventies when a local union was first established in that city. He is very popular with the members of the craft, and aside from his International is not compelled to pay dues, either in this or the Charleston union.

"Pop" can tell an interesting story, and while waiting for "time" to be called the printers are wont to gather around the old gentleman's frame and listen to the "spinning of a yarn." He has traveled extensively, having taken to the sea as soon as he served his time. In 1860 he was on the west coast of Africa, fifty miles up the Congo river, with a cargo of rum to trade for negro slaves. Having procured a cargo of "cattle" his vessel started for Cuba, but was overhauled, and "Pop" narrowly escaped with his neck. That was enough, and he returned to the case, where he has worked ever since except during the war, when he was engaged as a blockade runner out of Charleston and this port.

BOB CAPLES.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis. Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

ORGANIZE now.

NOW boom the JOURNAL.

ARE you asking for the label?

LET us all work for the general good.

RECORD your vote on the political platform.

EVERY city should have a union label league.

DID you lately cast your vote for an enemy?

SEND the union label cats after the little rat shops.

TRADES-UNIONISM is teaching men the science of government.

ONE place that will bar the machines—the Chinese daily paper in New York.

WE should "scratch" "scab" productions off the list of union purchase.

DON'T be afraid to tell what you know about the benefits of organization.

ONE duty of the hour is to urge legislation on a line of industrial amelioration.

EVEN the churches are being subsidized by the power of money and monopoly.

TIME-WORK and eight hours is now the rule in the government printing office at Washington.

ALL the unions in the Fifteenth District are combined against the Tacoma (Wash.) rat Ledger.

THE power of wealth and monopoly does not stop at the suppression of speech; it "gags" the press.

TO DEAL in scab productions of any kind is on a par with receiving goods knowing them to be stolen.

THE working man has not near as many friends as he had ten days ago. The election has come and gone.

NEW district organizers should lose no time in the work of bringing darkness to light among the uninitiated.

THE switchmen have organized a new international union and locals are being formed at all principal points.

THE Indianapolis Allied Trades Council have been doing some good work in forcing a proper recognition of the union label.

DO ALL you can to aid the International Union Committee at Washington in behalf of government control of the telegraph system of the country.

THE Attorney-General of Michigan, Mr. Ellis, has given a decision against the letting of prison labor in the penal institutions of that State by contract.

WE are pleased to announce that Richard J. Jenness, a member of Omaha Union, No. 190, was elected to the Nebraska legislature as a member of the lower house.

THE progress of trades-unionism may appear slow to many, but it is advancing, all the same. All great movements, to be successful, are necessarily of slow progress To be otherwise would be to "flash in the pan," and fail in accomplishment of purpose. There has not been a month, nor a week, nor a day, for fifteen years, that has not added to the growth and strength of the trades-union movement in this country. Yet you can hardly find a newspaper or writer under capitalist influences, that is not persistently tendering warnings and advice to the workingmen; they are so solicitous for the welfare of the latter that they are always holding up the admonishment that organized labor is about to meet with dire disaster. "It is wrong to strike!" "Strikes are failures!" "Look at the time and money sacrificed!" And yet there never was a strike that was a complete failure. True, thousands of mechanics and laboring men have failed in the immediate object of their revolt, and have lost days and months of time, and of course money wages, in their struggle for rights; but, in the aggregate, a large majority of strikes instigated and impelled by long-suffering ills, have been successful in removing a portion, if not all, of the weight of oppression. And even where they have been accounted failures—failures which have depleted the money aggregate of capitalist greed, running up into millions—organized labor, as a mass, has been the gainer, in the experience, in the education and new light thrown upon the modes and methods with which it is forced to contend. The education is not confined, either, to workingmen alone. The employers of labor have also been benefited by the lesson of the "strike." There is a growing hesitancy now on both the sides of capital and labor, before "clearing the decks for action." Timidity is even stronger on the capitalist side than upon the labor side. Capital, though not so generous as the force upon which it depends, is more than anxious to treat, in avoidance of open hostility. And labor, growing hourly in strength, is still magnanimous, ready and willing to amicably and peaceably solve a solution of differences. Trades-unionism is progressing surely and safely.

GOVERNMENT control of the telegraph system of the country would do away with outlandish discriminations. The poor man's letter at the post-office commands just as much attention and respect as the rich man's. The power of monopoly, or wealth of any magnitude, finds no more favor with Uncle Sam than the man so poor that he has to beg the price of the stamp upon his letter. It would be the same with the telegraph system if the government was to assume control of that growing necessity for communication, public and private. In the hands of the Western Union Company, or any other private corporation, it is a monopoly, exacting, despotic, expensive and detrimental to public and private interests. Through the monopolistic despotism of the Western Union, it furnishes life and sustenance to another monopoly equally as absolute and oppressive in its exactions and extortions—the Associated Press. By the regulations of the latter, the people are not only deprived of free and unlimited reports of current news, but in all matters pertaining to commercial transactions the news is manipulated in the interest of monopoly. Millions of money would not suffice to establish with success a new daily paper in any city in the country, unless tribute was paid in large amounts to these two monopolies—and not even then unless the project had the privilege and favor of the Associated Press. With the government in control of the telegraph system, not only would dispatches for private convenience be proportionately cheap, nearly on a par with letter postage, but the dissemination of news for public use would be placed within the reach of enterprising men who would more honestly and truly exercise facilities now restricted and cramped by the curse of monopoly.

EVERY union typo should see the Congressman-elect of his district and urge upon him the necessity of sustaining the effort of the International Union Committee, at Washington, to hurry up the passage of the bills now before Congress, for placing the telegraph system of the country under the control of the National Government.

THE union label is more powerful than a thousand gatling guns in the hands of dude militiamen. If you want to shoot a man "on the spot," shoot him with the union label.

APPRENTICES should be taken upon a short term of probation before being placed permanently. Some boys are better fitted to distributing horseshoes than to filling cases with type-metal.

EVERY workingman, of whatever class, should be a member of a union of his kind, and every union should ally itself with a national organization.

HAS organization been of any benefit to the one who reads this paragraph? If so, help others to organize, so that it may help them. "Chickens come home to roost." It will pay good interest to assist others who are helpless.

TYPOS at Milwaukee have done phenominal work by forcing the union label to the front. No less than five offices were forced into a rectitude of proper observance of the union scale in that city by the action of the allied trades council.

A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION at Louisville, Ky., is having an internecine strife which will, if not subdued, bring disaster upon the efforts of organized labor. Close it up, boys. "A house divided against itself;" you know what follows.

CENTRAL labor bodies should prepare bills for the abolishment of prison contract labor; for the prohibition of child-labor in factories and workshops, and for the compulsory education of children of all classes in some kind of school best suited to the condition of parents and guardians.

ONE of the features of the Denver session of the American Federation will be the presence of John Burns, the famous English trades-unionist and labor reformer, he having been delegated to attend by the British Trade Union Congress. Mr. Burns will convey to American trades-unionists the fraternal greetings of their brothers of labor on the other side of the Atlantic.

EVERY article manufactured by prison labor robs the honest mechanic on the outside of that much revenue for the support of himself and family, prevents him from spending that much more with his merchant and groceryman and deprives him of a proportionate amount of the comforts and necessities of life. Prison labor production is a premium upon crime, in which the thief and outlaw fares better than the man who is honest and industrious, and must be abolished.

THE most valuable work achieved by trades-unions never reaches the public knowledge. When a strike occurs, almost every one outside the unions is ready with censure and disapproval. If they only knew of the scores of uprisings and difficulties that are checked, suppressed and brought to peaceable solution by the conservative sense and good management exercised in the spirit of true unionism, they would find reason for commendation instead of condemnation.

WE called attention some months ago to the appearance of Vol. 1 of the Standard Dictionary, in which we spoke of its superlative excellence as compared with all previous efforts in the science of lexicology. It is certainly one of the most pleasant literary surprises of the age, that the work has received hearty reception and exalted commendation from the literary public, both in our own country and in England. After five years of labor, with the help of 247 editors and an enormous expenditure of nearly one million dollars, the Funk & Wagnalls Company, of New York City, announce that the last page of the second (the concluding volume of the new Standard Dictionary) is now in type, and the volume will be ready for delivery during the present month. In expressing our honest convictions, we are free to say to those who desire a work of the most essential and intrinsic value in the line of definite language and information, that the Standard Dictionary is all that the name implies—elaborate in detail, exhaustive in research, perfect in construction—the most valuable work of the kind ever before given to the public. For full information, address Funk & Wagnalls, New York City.

IT is almost a settled fact that the headquarters of the Railroad Firemen's national organization will be removed to Indianapolis. This is only in line with a favorably expressed intention to remove the headquarters of several other large organizations to the same city, as being more central and convenient for the transaction of official business, and to be free from exhorbitant rents.

THE International Union was not unmindful of its duty in paying respect to the memory of its revered benefactor, George W. Childs, and passed a resolution of request that the members throughout the jurisdiction contribute to the amount of fifty cents on or before the 12th of May next, to be used in the erection of a suitable memorial to Mr. Childs. While it is not obligatory, it is believed that quite a handsome sum will be thus accumulated for the laudable purpose intended. Send all contributions to the Secretary of Typographical Union, No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.

Addresses Wanted.

NORMAN E. MCPHAIL, your address is wanted by George Watkins, 286 Christian avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

BUTLER BLANCHARD, please forward address to the Citizen Chapel, Brooklyn, N. Y. The strike is over, the boys are all back at the cases, Hugh Carry is foreman, while Barnes is foreman of the New York Press. Hope you are well. LEON.

LETTERS for the following named persons remain at the Herald office, Baltimore, Md., unclaimed: A. L. Meyer, Edgar Hammond, G. S. Vose, Mr. Kennedy, Edward A. Pfisterer, Gid Alexander, Aldred Johnson, J. Almond Blood, E. J. Bond.

ANY information of W. D. Gillespie, of Greenwood, Miss., will be thankfully received by his parents at Greenwood, Miss. He is supposed to be in the Northwest.

W. G. QUINN, send your address to your father at 211 North Fifteenth street, Omaha, Neb.

State of Trade and Notes.

AUSTIN, TEX.—State of trade, dull; only morning paper here has put on machines, throwing several men out of employment.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Trade dull.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Work continues moderate, with no prospects for improvement in the near future; rumors are that the Dispatch will have machines about the first of January; book and job work dull, with plenty of home talent.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—State of trade, fair; prospects for future poor.

GUTHRIE, O. T.—Trade has been brisk during the campaign, but is now becoming dull, with no immediate prospects of improvement.

HALIFAX, N. S.—State of trade very dull for this season of year. Many idle members.

HONOLULU, H. I.—Trade very dull; no prospect of revival.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—State of trade good, all men working.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Trade is very dull; prospects gloomy.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Trade good; prospects of its remaining so.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Business very dull; town overrun with idle men.

ONEIDA, N. Y.—State of trade good.

SALT LAKE, UTAH—Trade, fair; very slight improvement noticeable. Machine scale has been reduced.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL.—Sufficient home talent to handle all work.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Trade fair.

Miscellaneous.

Certificates of membership Nos. 28,529 and 28,550, issued to Wm. Cameron on the 7th of June, 1894, and 30th of July, have been lost and duplicates issued. Certificate No. 28,540, June 30, has been reported as stolen from J. H. Granger in Chicago, for which a duplicate has been issued. Secretaries will please take up if presented, and return to W. G. Fowler, financial secretary, Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91.

Through inadvertence, Secretary Benoist, of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, issued two cards to C. G. Norris. They are numbered 39,390 and 42,648. When presented secretaries are requested to lift same and communicate with this office.

Card No. 30,715, issued to W. S. Le Count, April 7, 1894, by St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, has been lost. The finder will please return the same to T. F. Thomas, Box 2537, St. Paul, Minn.

Traveling card No. 34,054, issued to Pat Higgins by Peru Typographical Union, No. 97, has been lost. The finder will please return the same to Fred Felix, Box 80, Peru, Ind.

Traveling card 35,105, issued by Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, to B. C. Dawson, has been lost. The finder will please return to A. A. Hoffman, Box 555, Louisville, Ky.

Traveling card No. 28,199, issued by Waco Typographical Union, No. 188, to H. T. Raine, has been stolen. If presented, secretary will please take up and forward to P. A. Richards, Box 145, Waco, Tex.

Card No. 33,395, issued to Luke Guthrie, has been lost. If found please forward to James B. Culley, secretary Pittsburg Typographical Union, No. 7, Box 644, Pittsburg, Pa.

The Wiry Polypus.*

In my slumber last night I received a big fright—
Such a scare as I'll never forget;
Why, the thought, I avow, brings cold sweat on my brow,
And it makes my heart flutter and fret.
I've had nightmares before, I may say, by the score,
But a candle none could hold to this;
If folks knew how I felt, into tears they would melt
O'er my terrible trouble, I wis.

To describe this event it is here my intent,
Yet I hardly know how to begin,
For I had such a scrap with the incubus chap
That I'm rattled from feet up to chin.
When I rolled into bed I was clear in the head,
As I'd naught my temper to ruff
Save a cup of cold tea, which my friends will agree
Was not very disquieting stuff.

Well, the cause of this fuss was the great polypus—
Not the one seen of old on the strand,
But the mollusk so dire with the suckers of wire
Crawling round us on every hand.
It got into my pate through much reading of late,
And when, therefore, I fell off asleep
There was such a hard strain on my limited brain
That its equipoise it couldn't keep.

In the stygian gloom of my ten-by-twelve room,
With the windows and door all secure,
I was snoring away the fatigues of the day,
Little thinking of harm, to be sure,
When, before I could speak, this crab nibbled my cheek,
And soon after took hold of my nose,
Which set me afire with ferocious desire
To get square for my broken repose.

I at once offered fight, but the fiend held me tight
In its deadly electric embrace,
And when I cried "Help!" faith, the tentacled whelp
Had the malice to spit in my face.
This foul token of hate was too much, I will state,
For I rose and went at him and swore,
But in making a lunge with my fist, took a plunge
From the blankets right on to the floor.

I awoke with a shout, and my foe, put to rout,
Was in no place around to be seen;
So I rubbed my sore head and got back into bed
Feeling awfully grouty and mean.
I don't like to say this, but when things go amiss,
As they did in this ludicrous case,
It is only but meet to acknowledge defeat
And give in with all possible grace.

To conclude, this poor song, which perhaps is too long,
Was evolved from a fanciful dream
'Bout the cephalopod that has stuck like a clod
In the course of our news-getting stream.
Yet, in truth, this great beast has been having a feast
For some twenty-five years, at a guess;
But, if Congress makes laws to abridge its fell claws,
Future ages the good deed will bless.

Let us hope, then, that soon we will see such a boon—
A large break in the telegraph trust;
It will come if we're spry, and this Orcus imp die
And be buried far down in the dust.
With this object in view every printer who's true
Should be heard in a loud, clear demand
For a sharp, sudden stay of this demon's vile sway
In our own good and beautiful land.

POLYPUSTER.

* Western Union Telegraph Co.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

38. Haverhill—For August to date.
68. Keokuk—For September.
83. Hebrew (New York)—For September.
105. Vicksburg—For July to date.
113. Atchison—For September.
116. Lynchburg—For September.
119. Jefferson City—For September.
143. Snohomish and Everett—For August to date.
149. Saratoga Springs—For September.
151. Oil City—For June to date.
190. Omaha—For September.
209. Lincoln—For September.
233. Niagara Falls—For September.
236. Ogden—For September.
238. Steubenville—For September.
241. Temple-Belton—For September.
242. Waltham—For August to date.
244. Cumberland—For June to date.
246. Chester—For September.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
261. Huntington—For August to date.
267. Americus—For July to date.
277. Missoula—For September.
283. Oklahoma—For September.
290. Hamilton—For September.
292. Yonkers—For September.
295. Newport—For August to date.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
304. Albuquerque—For June to date.

PRESSMEN.

8. Boston—For June to date.
44. Tacoma—For July to date.
47. Fort Worth—For June to date.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

16. St. Paul—For September.
21. Toronto—For September.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Minneapolis Pressfeeders—For July to date.
1. Boston Mailers—For September.
3. St. Louis Mailers—For July to date.
5. Toronto Mailers—For September.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For September.

THE Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger is tottering on an undermined foundation, brought about by a horde of grizzly rodents who always turn up as does a pestilence, to taint the air of honest and decent pursuits, but the epidemic does not maintain supremacy for any great length of time.

THE cigarmakers are entitled to all the blue ribbon obtainable for the vigor with which they enforce the use of the blue union label.

AFFAIRS AT THE HUB.

Men Obtaining Work and Business Slowly Picking Up.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.—Conservative estimates of the number of men displaced by machines on the Herald, Globe and Journal, during the past eight months, place it at 200. With absolutely no chance to sub, and with the book and job trade almost at a standstill, the outlook was anything but pleasant, but as the summer passed, the trade generally improved, several men obtained work around town at the business, others left for Chicago, and not a few have secured employment outside of the business, never to return to their former calling, never to again hear the welcome call of "good night."

Now, what have we done as a union to alleviate the immediate sufferings of these unfortunate men? Absolutely nothing. But the charitably inclined have innumerable times been called upon to go deep down into their salary to buy meals for good men and true. This should not be. Here we have men who have been members of our union the greater part of their lives, men who have always lived up to their earnings, and now find themselves on the street through no other cause than that they were unable to stay the almighty hand of time. These people have actually been compelled to ask (I will not say beg) for aid from men whom they have associated with for years, and it is a serious wrong, an unjust punishment, for them to be compelled to do this, in order to obtain the necessaries of life, when there are more than 1,000 members of our organization receiving their regular salaries.

Gentlemen, the foregoing should be sufficient. A three-weeks' assessment of 5 per cent. means $1,000. Who will be the first man to object to it? Let it be he who can safely say that the time will never come when he himself shall ask for aid.

Affairs on the Herald have quieted somewhat. It seems strange, indeed, that every other paper could revolutionize its composing-room without any trouble, when one stops for a minute to consider the squabbling that has been in the Herald for the past month. Now, who's to blame? There's the rub. I am told the manager was the first to sign the scale; the trouble surely can't be here. Then it must be in the composing-room. If this is the case and any further trouble arises, the officers will not be doing their duty if justice is withheld.

The ways and means committee suggest the reduction of expenses with a vengeance. I hardly think a man can be found who would do the work they map out for him as secretary for the sum they stipulate, but when one stops to consider that the sum of $1,256 per year is paid the secretary as rent and salary, it hardly seems necessary for 500 men to be in arrears. At least one-half of the above amount should be turned into the treasury and put to better advantage.

That was quite a tete-a-tete between the ex-president and the presiding officer, just previous to adjournment last Sunday. It looked for a time as if the administration was tardy in its attention to alleged abuses, but the old craft righted herself immediately after the first gust of wind, and sailed to the finish under a full spread.

William McGrath, for the past twelve years a member of No. 13, died at the city hospital last week. Vice-President Walsh had charge of the interment.

NOTES.

The Dingbat polo team, Mose Holbruner, manager, desires to hear from teams composed of members of the craft, Providence preferred.

The Advertiser and Record have signed the piece scale, through its manager. War Horse Charles was the right man in the right place.

The Transcript is the only paper in town without a signed scale.

Now that the Herald has purchased a proof press that prints proofs by the mile, the comp. is anxious to know why Davie Robinson and his kodak can not be brought into play, photographing page advs.

Only a year ago, on any Sunday afternoon, one would imagine himself at an opera, instead of being in the Herald composing-room. How changed. I dropped in last Sunday. (Only three men (distributors) were present.

A bonus is being paid in town to operators who reach 3,500 ems per hour or over.

Farmer Ryan is back on the Herald.

Messrs. Whittem and Mills are looking for work on the Journal.

The idea of having the superintendent of city printing a union man is a good one. Yet the incumbent is a gentleman in every respect, well liked at city hall, and a man extremely difficult to displace. J.

THE government control of the telegraph system of the country is a project that no one can oppose who is not interested in the monopoly as it now exists.

Create Demand for the Label.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS., Nov. 10.—It is with pleasure that I peruse the proceedings of the forty-second annual session of the International Typographical Union, and note the re-election to the presidency of Mr. Prescott. After following the work of our International officers, as given in the JOURNAL, and being, as I am, deeply interested in the labor movement, I most heartily commend their mode of work to our wage-earners. The plans as made by President Prescott only need the co-operation of our craftsmen to perfect one of the strongest and most conservative trades-unions of the world. The question then confronts us, will we as union men make a temporary personal self-denial for the amelioration of our present condition; or, as in the past, think ourselves so much above the average intellect, that we will but deepen the rut we are already in?

The President's report deserves most careful and thoughtful consideration. It embraces many questions of vital importance, not merely to the "followers of Gutenberg," but to the entire mass of wage-earners of America. The entire address rings with that wonderful motto, "Educate, agitate, organize."

The question embraced in his report which impresses itself most deeply upon my mind is that of the label and a means of advertising the same. Let me quote a few words from Mr. Prescott: "An enhanced demand for the label means increased opportunities for union labor. If the demand does not exist, it should be created." With our present number of unemployed, what is needed more than "increased opportunities for union labor?" If there is not a demand for the label, create one by organizing various crafts, forming central labor bodies and educating the masses of our down trodden to the idea that "in union there is strength."

Remember that organized labor has two effective weapons which are beyond the power of capital, and they are the ballot and the label. Advertise and create a demand for the label, and cast your ballot for the candidate who will make such laws as will protect it.

The cigarmakers' union is often quoted, and followed in its work, and rightly so. Their present envied condition is alone due to the label and the system of dues. It has been said that they have advantages which no other trade has, one of which is that union made cigars are clean and not made in tenement houses. This is all right, so far as it goes, but it has been harped upon so much that it is as familiar a term as "100 doses $1." Our livelihood is made from advertising, and why not use a little of our own medicine?

Push the label! JOHN P. ARTHUR.

Keep a Close Watch.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., Nov. 4.—Wishing to put a spoke in the wheel of a notorious rat, and knowing no better way of reaching every union in the country than through the JOURNAL, I ask that you publish the following facts:

O. B. Smith, a traveling rodent, is on the road with the expressed intention of "working" some union for a card. He was at one time, and may be now, a Printers' Protective Fraternity man. He got in some of his dirty work on the Savannah News, and has been foolish, or brazen, enough to boast of it. I saw him in this town, when he said that he was going to West Virginia, via Montgomery, Ala., and that en route he would get a card from a union in some small town where, as is notorious, too little care is taken in looking up an applicant's record.

Smith is a notorious rat, who if admitted to membership in the International Typographical Union, would hold its card only for the benefits resulting therefrom, and who would, at the very first opportunity, betray his fellows. Judging from his record and his utterances I think him past redemption, and warn all unions against him—especially as at this time we can afford to acknowledge none but the "true-blue." He is a machine man. Hoping this warning will be received in the spirit it is given, and that it will be effective, I am, C. F. WEIGANDT, of 162.

OFFICIALS of several States adjoining and including Indiana are struggling hard against the depletion of the uniformed militia companies. No new enlistments are being recorded and the existing organizations are being thinned out. "The pen is mightier than the sword," and peace-loving citizens require neither ball nor bayonet to compel them to a proper observance of duty. Shoot the militia!

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, O.—Julius Bowman, for re-instatement.

21, Toronto, Ont. (Stereotypers)—C. J. Roe. Wm. Shields.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Lottie Coulan, Maggie Rush, Wm. Koch, E. O. Smith, John M. Keller, J. S. Kennedy, St. Paul, Minn.; W. T. Hunt, Chicago, Ill.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Wayland Wood, learned trade in Winfield, Kan., claims to have joined Guthrie, Okla., union, in 1889, when first organized. Quit printing soon after, and later the union surrendered charter. Information wanted by A. J. Robinson, chairman application committee, No. 40, Box 787.

49, Denver, Colo.—Mrs. Laura E. Van Brunt, E. G. Loan.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—T. Bickley, has worked four years in the following places: Ottumwa, Batavia, North English and Seymour, Iowa.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Wm. Riedel, learned trade in office of Louisville, Ky., Glaubenbote; has worked on St. Joseph Investigator and Stewartsville Independent, during 1892 and 1893, also on Kansas City Presse; has worked twenty years at printing trade.

86, Reading, Pa.—Herman M. Seibert.

91, Toronto, Ont.—H. C. Shepard, for re-instatement.

96, Glens Falls, N. Y.—C. A. Myers, aged 26, worked ten years at business; learned trade in Yonkers Statesman, worked for De Vinne and White & Myers, New York, and the Eagle, in Brooklyn; George Williams, age 26, worked seven years at business, learned trade in Glens Falls Times office; Henry M. Stevenson, aged 21, seven years at business, learned trade in Glens Falls Messenger, now working on Times.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Oscar A. Miles.

132, Camden, N. J.—Wm. B. Wells, for apprentice membership.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—Miss Kate Hennessy, has worked in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and small towns through Minnesota.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Angelo Burdetto Smith, learned his trade on Deaf Mutes' Journal, of New York, Evening Press, of Newburgh, and Saratoga Eagle.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—W. B. Straube, Paul B. Conant, M. Treadwell (apprentice), Lew Shepardson, aged 31, worked at trade nine years, formerly of Sycamore, Ill.

192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Howard Bess, has worked in Keokuk, Ia., and Virginia City, Mont.

196, Logansport, Ind.—Edward Axton, learned trade in Stockholm, Sweden, worked last in Austin, Minn., has been running a paper in Galva, Ill.

199, Zanesville, O.—Miss Emma E. Butler, worked four years at the printing business in Zanesville.

201, Victoria, B. C.—Eugene Rooklidge, served five years at trade.

207, Eureka, Cal.—John T. Metcalf, never worked in a union town.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)—Geo. W. Rogers, aged 30, has worked at the business nine years, in Kirwin, and Logan, Kan., and in Colorado Springs and other small Colorado towns. Has never worked in a union town. Does not state so, but probably worked in Colorado Springs before the organization of that union.

221, San Diego, Cal.—Thos. J. Evans, has worked in Los Angeles.

241, Temple-Belton, Tex.—Julius Smith.

247, Swedish (Chicago)—Alex. Sward, Andrew Holmberg, Harry Oaklund.

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—T. W. Foreman, worked four years at Tahlequah, sixteen years at business, never worked in a union town.

251, Muscatine, Ia.—John M. Weinard, worked six years at trade in Muscatine.

252, Bridgeport, Conn.—William A. Stevens.

258, Guthrie, O. T.—E. M. Webb, has worked at trade eighteen years at David City, Neb., Callaway, Neb., and Broken Bow, Neb.

275, Santa Cruz, Cal.—John McGrath, Luther McQuestion, Hayes Storn.

286, Marion, Ind.—Herbert P. Shelton, Rochester, Ind., never worked in union town before.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—W. R. Blakesley, worked on Enterprise and Herald, Abington, Ill., never worked where union existed.

291, Aurora, Ill.—J. H. Culver, has never worked in a union town.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—John Magee, Frederick Northup.

318, East Liverpool, O.—Wm. H. Carpenter, John C. Mayer.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

W. C. Beddow, Mitchell, S. D.; A. F. Stivers, Brainerd, Minn.; August F. Bremer, Weaverville, Cal.

Charters Issued and Surrendered.

Since last report the following charters have been issued:

Milwaukee, Wis., (Stereotypers) No. 12—J. E. Fietsch, F. G. Kremer, H. A. Gillio, G. H. Eifert, C. G. Schroeder, J. Gleisner, Matt Ryan, F. J. Heeb, P. C. Poenisch.

New York, N. Y., (Amalgamated Pressmen) No. 16—J. J. Moran, Hugh McGloin, Patrick Mahoney, Jacob Smith, J. T. McGovern, Wm. Scott, Michael O'Brien, Frank Ready, P. A. McCann, John Brewer, Jr.

Louisville, Ky., (Pressmen) No. 9—D. H. Bals, G. H. Wagner, G. B. Westboy, Jas. McCloud, John David, Arthur H. Hemp, Louis A. Haus, Fred Ulrich, W. H. Woodman, J. C. Adams.

Chicago, Ill., (Bindery Girls) No. 2—Frances Martell, Mamie Haulon, Alice Hanlon, Lizzie Walsh, Josie Kirby, Daisy Carroll, Annie Callahan, Louise Ormesby, Mamie Huppett, Nellie Kelley, Nellie Finn, Mae Smith, Mollie McNamara, Mollie Flinn, Madge Hurton, Grace Dearborn, Nora Shay, Bessie Thomas, Mary Shay, Emma McNeill, Lida McNeill, Adella Hogan, Millie Bronson, Stusia Moran, Mamie Nelson, Kittie Stoke, Tuni Slocum, Gusta Sengstock, Minnie Harrington, Kittie Dimsby, Elizabeth DuGan, Mamie Hunt, Kittie Keating, Mabel Saunders, Kittie Cassidy.

New York, N. Y., (Photo Engravers) No. 1—Austin Huffman, Thos. Pobjay, Edwin J. Gaffney, Theodore Atworth, R. D. Roberts, D. M. Roberts, Chas. Kane, D. McGinn, Felix A. McCarthy, Robert Stuart, T. E. Kelly, D. L. Fraser, W. L. Webbe, James Ryan, Chas. Taylor, Thos. Palmer, O. C. Kramer, J. E. Duell, W. O. Rendell, T. J. Roche, E. F. Mooney, E. J. Petty, Eugene Menyhart, J. N. Washington, E. D. Williams.

Oneonta, N. Y., No. 135—R. F. Allen, J. D. Van Dycke, M. R. Baurer, A. G. Weed, C. A. Burnett, G. C. Smith, C. R. Colegrove, F. A. Jennings, F. A. Bissell, C. S. Hitchcock, W. J. Mason, Wm. H. Howard, R. P. Hill, F. M. Baldwin, A. D. Hitchcock, E. C. Reynolds.

The charters of New York Pressmen's Union, No. 9, and Pittsburgh Pressmen's Union, No. 13, have been surrendered.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High Street, Nashville, Tenn.
Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.
Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.
Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Third District—James A. Power, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 25 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.
Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.
Sixth District—John D. Flanagan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.
Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullauphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.
Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.
Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.
Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.
Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.
Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.
California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco.
Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.
Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.
Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.
Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, Room 61, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta.
Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; W. A. Lantz, News office, Chicago.
Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.
Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.
Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.
Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.
Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.
Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.
Manitoba—Geo. H. Moore, Box 716, Winnipeg.
Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield.
Michigan—W. H. Roche, 228 Mt. Vernon St., Grand Rapids.
Missouri—L. A. Bird, Globe-Democrat, St. Louis; J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.
Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.
Nebraska—V. B. Kinney, News office, Omaha.
New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.
New Hampshire—James W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St., Concord.
New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.
New Mexico—J. R. Megaffu, Santa Fe.
New York—Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 240 William St.
New York City; Geo. W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.
North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks; J. F. Paul Gross, 911 Ninth St., North Fargo, N. D.
Nova Scotia—James Phair, Box 492, Halifax, N. S.
Ohio—H. W. Cross, E. Market St., Zanesville.
Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.
Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Ellis St., London.
Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.
Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh; Eli J. Davis, Box 395, Scranton.
Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.
Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.
South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. A. Lane, Tribune, Knoxville; J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. H. Johnson, Box 103 Memphis, Tenn.
Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.
Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.
West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.
Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, Box 20, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Edward T. Plank, Bellevue, Idaho; Columbus Hall, 1121 G. St., N. E., Washington, D. C.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Col.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.
BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, 148 Monroe St.
CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.
DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.
DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.
DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.
GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.
GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat pressroom.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—Presideut, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosuer, 401 Wyandotte St.
LINCOLN.—President, W. H. Gillespie.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.
MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.
NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondlet St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.
SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.
ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.
ST. PAUL.—President, Harry Franklin, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe office stereotype room.
WASHINGTON.—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, Cincinnati, O.—Reemt Hidden, expelled for ratting; H. H. Bliss and J. R. Gibson, expelled for non-payment of dues.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. E. Baker, S. W. Smith and A. C. Gilliland, suspended for non-payment of dues.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—John Dollard, reinstated; J. A. Strong, Peter Emery, C. Bruno Funke, expelled for ratting.

57, Dayton, O.—C. E. Hill, reinstated.

77, Erie, Pa.—J. J. Quinn, J. F. Liebel, George Walker, F. C. Williams, Levi Johnston, J. S. Van Cleve, suspended for non-payment of dues.

91, Toronto, Ont.—T. A. Baker, R. Barton, J. H. Collins, W. G. Falconer, John Gardiner, George Keyes, Thos. Langstone, G. N. Parker, E. Robinson, John S. Arthurs, suspended for non-payment of dues.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Fred Mercer, A. D. Rossiter, rejected for incompetency.

99, Jackson, Mich.—J. H. M. Campbell, J. D. Finn, expelled for non-payment of dues.

115, Salt Lake, Utah—H. C. Williams, A. P. Ferl, reinstated.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Fred Rogers, expelled.

129, Hamilton, Ont.—David Ross, Wm. Wingfield, Joseph Casey, Wm. Reardon, Chas. Couley, Joseph Robbins, reinstated.

130, Halifax, N. S.—John Halloran, I. Melvin, expelled for non-payment of dues.

132, Camden, N. J.—Newton M. Roney (pressman), suspended for non-payment of dues.

142, Olympia, Wash.—Ray R. Russell, reinstated.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—David Grinthal, rejected.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—John Buckland, reinstated; W. A. Long, H. L. Myers, suspended.

183, Savannah, Ga.—D. G. Patton, E. A. Partridge, expelled.

241, Temple-Belton, Tex.—H. L. Davis, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man.

250, Beaver Valley—W. B. Ramsey, Harry Anderson, Frank Anderson, H. A. Sutherland, J. D. Caughey, Harry T. Patton, Henry Hartung, Bert Fogg, H. J. McClurg, reinstated.

284, Anderson, Ind.—Parker S. Short, expelled for ratting.

Deaths.

CORMENY, CHAS. W.—At Sioux City, Iowa, November 2, 1894, of vascular abscess. Aged 36 years.

COX, W. L.—At Sacramento, Cal., October 16, 1894, of meningitis. Aged 28 years.

DUNAWAY, ELLIS—At Cincinnati, Ohio, October 28, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 23 years.

EVERETT, E. E.—At San Diego, Cal., October 17, 1894, accidental death. Aged 34 years.

FLAHERTY, WM. P.—At Pittsburg, Pa., November 7, 1894, of catarrh of bowels. Aged 26 years.

JUSTIN, JOHN—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., November 1, 1894, ulceration of stomach. Aged 33 years.

MCGRATH, WM.—At Boston, Mass., November 1, 1894, of diabetes. Aged 55 years.

MCDONOUGH, W. A.—At Trenton, N. Y., July 26, 1894, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

MURPHY, JAMES A.—At Dallas, Texas, November 1, 1894, of congestion. Aged 36 years.

MITCHELL, W. C.—At Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 21, 1894, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

MCGARNEY, A. J.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1, 1894, of consumption. Aged 36 years.

MAXWELL, J. S.—At Albany, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1894, of asphyxiation. Aged 40 years.

MCMURTRY, H. T.—At St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 24, 1894, of consumption. Aged 52 years.

NOEL, FRANK—At Richmond, Va., Sept. 28, 1894, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

O'BRIEN, THOS.—At San Diego, Cal., Oct. 2, 1894, of alcoholism. Aged 45 years.

PROSSER, W. W.—At Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 29 years.

PARKE, J. S.—At Zanesville, O., Oct. 1, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 72 years.

REED, E. R.—At Newark, N. J., October 25, 1894, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

RUBY, WM.—At Springfield, Ill., Sept. 29, 1894, of consumption. Aged 23 years.

STEPHENS, I. T.—At Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 15, 1894, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

SKELLY, F. P.—At Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1894, of abscess of the bowels. Aged 21 years.

SIMPSON, R. H.—At St. John, N. B., Oct. 10, 1894, of consumption. Aged 46 years.

STAATS, C. H.—At Albany, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 62 years.

SARDO, JOSEPH—At New Orleans, La., Sept. 16, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 32 years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from October 25 to November 10.

RECEIPTS.

Oct. 25.	Balance on hand	$14,757 94
Nov. 10.	Receipts to date	579 05
	Total	$15,336 99

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. 26.	Cream City, No. 23, order convention	200 00
27.	Springfield, No. 117	38 00
27.	Lincoln, No. 209	25 67
30.	Cream City, No. 23	12 84
30.	Waco, No. 188	44 84
30.	Anderson, No. 284	10 34
31.	Detroit Pressmen, No. 2	7 00
31.	M. T. White, expenses to Topeka	42 05
Nov. 1.	Seattle, No. 202	23 34
2.	J. W. Purcell, expenses to Ogden	66 05
5.	Anderson, No. 284	15 34
5.	Lincoln, No. 209	28 00
5.	Ogden, No. 236	70 00
5.	H. W. Dennett, expenses in St. Paul and Minneapolis	9 37
7.	Cream City, No. 23	12 84
8.	Ogden, No. 236	70 00
8.	Waco, No. 188	48 83
8.	A. M. Butler, expenses to Ft. Worth	15 85
8.	W. R. McCracken, expenses to Elkhart	7 25
9.	J. K. Brewer, expenses to Galesburg	18 08
10.	P. J. Maas, expenses in Chicago	5 44
10.	Lincoln, No. 209	28 00
	Total	$799 13

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 10, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Oct. 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

October 25. Balance	$37,735 33
4. ALBANY—For October	75 00
For supplies	3 00
5, COLUMBUS—For October	47 50
For supplies	2 00
7, PITTSBURGH—For October	128 50
10, LOUISVILLE—For supplies	3 50
11, MEMPHIS—For October	26 25
For supplies	50
20, NASHVILLE—For September	42 00
22, DUBUQUE—For supplies	50
24, CAIRO—For October	3 50
25, BATON ROUGE—For Sept. and Oct	4 00
29, PEORIA—For October	20 00
For supplies	1 00
37, HONOLULU—For balance July to Dec., inc.	28 25
40, ST. JOSEPH—For October	15 75
For supplies	2 15
41, AUGUSTA—For October	7 50
44, STREATOR—For October	2 75
For supplies	90
46, SACRAMENTO—For October	38 75
47, NEW HAVEN—For September	12 50
51, LAWRENCE—For Aug., Sept. and Oct	36 50
53, CLEVELAND—For supplies	1 00
54, RALEIGH—For September	13 25
For supplies	1 50
55, SYRACUSE—For October	48 00
56, STOCKTON—For October	9 00
57, DAYTON—For October	38 25
58, MULTNOMAH—For September	27 50
67, LOCKPORT—For September	5 00
69, DURANGO—For October	6 25
70, LANCASTER—For October	12 50
71, TRENTON—For October	29 00
72, LANSING—For October	19 00
73, OTTUMWA—For September and October	5 50
75, BURLINGTON—For supplies	25
77, ERIE—For October	15 50
For supplies	50
78, FORT WAYNE—For October	17 75
For supplies	50
79, WHEELING—For October	21 25
For card in Journal to December, 1894	5 00
85, ST. JOHN—For supplies	50
87, HOUSTON—For October	16 25
For supplies	2 85
89, CHATTANOOGA—For October	12 00
For supplies	50
For card in Journal to November, 1895	4 00
92, LITTLE ROCK—For October	19 75
93, MACON—For September	7 25
97, PERU—For October	4 50
99, JACKSON—For October	14 75
For supplies	50
100, NORWICH—For October	9 50
101, COLUMBIA—For September	325 00
For supplies	6 00
102, OTTAWA—For October	44 50
103, NEWARK—For November	43 00
107, TWIN CITY—For October	7 50
For supplies	25
111, KNOXVILLE—For September	13 75
115, SALT LAKE—For October	12 75
120, LYNN—For September	9 00
123, WILMINGTON—For October	10 25
126, BUTTE—For Sept. and Oct	23 75
For supplies	75
127, HARTFORD—For October	29 75
For supplies	50
131, THE NORTH—For Aug. and Sept	6 50
132, CAMDEN—For October	10 50
For supplies	25
136, DULUTH—For October	16 75
For supplies	6 00
140, BISMARCK—For September	1 75
145, JACQUES CARTIER—For October	7 50
146, CHARLESTON—For October	10 25
149, SARATOGA—For August	7 00
155, SHREVEPORT—For September	12 90
158, SPRINGFIELD—For supplies	50
161, FALL RIVER—For September	8 00
164, FRANKFORT—For September	5 00
166, ADRIAN—For October	7 50
167, SCHENECTADY—For October	8 00
168, MUSKEGON—For October	3 00
179, LEADVILLE—For October	5 50
180, SIOUX CITY—For September	24 00
186, FARGO—For Sept. and Oct	16 75
191, WINNIPEG—For October	25 50
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For Oct. and Nov	14 00
193, SPOKANE—For October	18 00
For supplies	50
195, PATERSON—For Oct. and Nov	20 50
For supplies	30
196, LOGANSPORT—For Aug. and Sept	12 00
For supplies	1 25
198, FORT WORTH—For October	12 75
For supplies	3 00
199, ZANESVILLE—For October	14 75
For supplies	50
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For November	$10 00
For supplies	15
201, VICTORIA—For October	12 00
207, EUREKA—For October	5 00
For supplies	1 75
For 8 copies of Journal to October, 1895	2 00
209, LINCOLN—For supplies	1 50
210, CAPITAL—For Sept. and Oct	9 50
212, PAWTUCKET—For September	5 50
216, SPRINGFIELD—For October	10 00
218, SIOUX FALLS—For supplies	50
220, COLUMBUS—For October	6 50
For supplies	2 50
223, MARYSVILLE—For October	7 00
228, WILMINGTON—For October	11 50
230, DANVILLE—For September	5 25
For supplies	15
231, SAN JOSE—For October	14 50
For supplies	3 00
236, OGDEN—For August	4 75
238, STEUBENVILLE—For August	3 00
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For supplies	50
249, FORT SMITH—For October	2 75
For supplies	40
For card in Journal to November, 1895	2 00
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For October	5 25
255, ANACONDA—For October	13 50
256, GREAT FALLS—For September	6 50
258, GUTHRIE—For October	10 25
For supplies	75
262, UNIONTOWN—For Sept. and Oct	7 50
265, OTTAWA—For September	5 75
271, BOISE CITY—For supplies	50
275, SANTA CRUZ—For Aug. and Sept	4 25
For supplies	1 75
276, NEW BEDFORD—For bal. September	1 00
284, ANDERSON—For October	4 00
For supplies	35
294, ONEIDA—For November	4 00
299, TAMPA—For supplies	10
311, GRAND FORKS—For September	5 50
For supplies	1 25
312, BURLINGTON—For October	3 00
316, NORTH ADAMS—For October	5 50
317, LACONIA—For charter and outfit	10 00
321, GREENVILLE—For July, Aug. and Sept	6 00
GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.	
3, ST. LOUIS—For supplies	50
PRESSMEN.	
4, SPRINGFIELD—For October	2 75
14, ST. PAUL—For October	6 75
15, NEW ORLEANS—For bal. September	3 00
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For October	9 50
For supplies	35
38, BALTIMORE—For October	7 25
47, FORT WORTH—For Jan. to June, inc	8 00
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.	
3, CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For November	19 50
16, ST. PAUL—For July and August	3 50
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For October	6 75
21, TORONTO—For August	4 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1, CHICAGO (Web Press-helpers)—For July and August	8 25
9, ST. PAUL (Pressfeeders)—For October	16 25
1, NEW YORK (Photo Engravers)—For charter and outfit	10 00
2, CHICAGO (Bindery Girls)—For charter	5 00
1, AKRON (Pressseeders)—For October	13 50
Capita tax collected on card of W. F. Widaman, $2; E. A. Creighton, $1.75	3 75
Provisional membership fees from W. C. Beddow, $1; A. E. Stivers, $1	2 00
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	9 01
Total	$39,771 94

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$799 13
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
HUGO MILLER—Salary to Nov. 1	40 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—	
Per capita tax for October	71 25
P. A. WHITE—J. W. McMurphy, expenses to Nashua and Laconia	7 41
V. B. WILLIAMS—Balauce of expenses to Lincoln and Belleville	50
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, Treasurer	1,428 39
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	18 00
Postage	5 57
Printing and mailing No. 6	221 75
EXPENSES—	
Clerk hire	33 50
1,500 shipping labels	2 50
1,000 shipping tags	2 00
Extra clerical assistance	18 00
Office rent to Nov. 30	18 00
1,000 two-cent envelopes and printing	23 50
200 ciphers	1 50
Janitor's services for October	6 00
One cabinet letter file—Prescott	33 75
Expressage on proceedings	6 60
Clerk hire	33 50
150 electrotype labels	19 45
16 small electrotype labels	3 92
W. B. Lewis, ex. at Louisville convention	41 70
Engraving labels	6 25
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Messages to Louisville, 20c; Topeka, 50c; Lincoln, 43c; Louisville, 35c; Fort Wayne, 25c; Seattle, $1.14; St. Paul, 56c; Nashville, 25c; Louisville, 53c; Chicago, 43c; Cleveland, 41c; from South Bend, 41c; to Butte, 75c; South Bend, 25c; Louisville, 43c; Memphis, 49c; St. Louis, 25c; Louisville, 25c; St. Louis, 25c; Colorado Springs, 64c, 60c; from Colorado Springs, 60c, 40c	10 37
Postal Telegraph Co.—Messages from St. Paul, 89c; to St. Paul, 50c, $1.85, 50c; Chicago, 25c; Tacoma, $1; Brooklyn, 53c; St. Louis, 59c; Omaha, 40c; Toronto, 53c; Omaha, 40c	7 44
12,000 copies proceedings convention	693 75
Ice for September and October	4 70
Expressage on proceedings	5 55
Three 1,000-page copy books	5 85
Clerk hire	33 50
Repairing gas fixtures	4 85
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	70 91
BURIAL FUND—	
1288, Newark, No. 103—On account of the death of E. R. Reed	50 00
1289, Trenton, No. 71—W. A. McDonough	50 00
1290, Pittsburg, No. 7—Chas. Walthers	50 00
1291, Sacramento, No. 46—W. L. Cox	50 00
1292, Poughkeepsie, No. 315—John Justin	50 00
1293, Sioux City, No. 180—C. W. Cormeny	50 00
1294, Boston, No. 13—Wm. McGrath	50 00
1295, San Diego, No. 221—E. E. Everett	50 00
1296, Dallas, No. 173—J. A. Murphy	50 00
1297, Oakland, No. 36—J. P. Tyrrell	50 00
1298, Cincinnati, No. 3—Ellis Dunaway	50 00
1299, Pittsburg, No. 7—W. P. Flaherty	50 00
Total	$4,563 09

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand October 25, 1894.....	$37,735 33	
Receipts to November 10, 1894.....	2,036 61	
		$39,771 94
Expenditures..		4,563 09
Balance on hand.....		$35,208 85

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 12, 1894.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers from Sept. 25, 1894, to Oct. 25, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund Sept. 25, 1894.....	$12,083 66
Oct. 1. From A. G. Wines.....	1,281 67
	$13,365 33

EXPENDITURES.

September. 27. W. B. Prescott, salary to Sept. 25, 1894...	25 00
27. A. G. Wines, salary to Sept. 25, 1894.....	25 00
October. 2. Wm. V. Rooker, for examining bond of Jas. J. Dailey, treasurer	10 00
4. B. G. Robbins, clothing and furnishings	25 60
4. Colorado Springs Crystal Ice Co., 5,900 lbs. ice.....	23 60
4. F. E. Robinson, drugs.....	34 60
4. Binford Coal Co., coal for September...	134 57
4. Ira J. Morse, butter, eggs and vegetables	112 93
4. A. & W. Hemenway, corn, hay and oats	18 05
4. Baker & Co., drugs.....	23 05
4. Fairley Bros., house furnishings.....	15 00
4. F. B. Healey, meats.....	85 84
4. M. Cummings, cow.....	25 00
4. W. G. Williams, 1,419 lbs. potatoes.....	14 69
4. Shields-Morley Grocery Co., groceries and provisions.....	129 77
4. W. C. Schumau, salaries for Sept. 1894..	523 90
	$1,226 60

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, Sept. 25, 1894.....	$12,083 66
From A. G. Wines.....	1,281 67
	$13,365 33
Disbursements.....	1,226 60
Balance.....	$12,138 73

SALARY LIST FOR SEPTEMBER.

W. C. Schumau, salary for September, $83.30; Eva M. Schuman, salary for September, $30; Mina Campbell, nurse, $40; Calvin Barnett, assistant nurse, $30; John King, general work, $30; Pinkney King, general work, $30; John Reilly, watchman, $40; A. N. Mariner, cook, $50; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, etc., $25; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $26; Ella Jackman, kitchen, $10; Laura Jackman, dining-room, $20; Lizzie Dilworth, first floor, $18; Rachel Johanuing, laundry, $25; Maggie McGaugh, laundry, September 17-30, $9.35; Dr. Beverly Tucker, $33; M. Cummings, engineer, September 14-30, $30.25. Total, $523.90.

Respectfully submitted,
JAS. J. DAILEY, Treasurer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 12th day of November, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.
JAS. J. DAILEY.

Election of Officers.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—President, Geo. F. Crouch; vice-president, W. B. Ramsey; corresponding and recording secretary, Frank R. Mills; financial secretary, Joe G. Bliss; treasurer, F. W. Tallon; trustees, C. L. McClain, F. E. McClure and W. W. Broadbent; sergeant-at-arms, C. L. McClain; delegates to Trade Council, Frank R. Mills and J. F. Broadbent.

DAVENPORT, IOWA—President, H. Pfabe; vice-president, B. B. Tallman; treasurer, J. H. Doxel; financial secretary, N. A. Ready.

DUBUQUE, IOWA—President, L. Hahn; vice-president, R. L. Woodward; treasurer, J. P. Gonner; recording secretary, Joseph Kuepers; financial and corresponding secretary, J. S. Nagle; sergeant-at-arms, George Pohl; executive committee, L. L. Young, M. J. Powers, A. C. Donahue, R. L. Woodward, J. P. Gonner; auditing committee, M. J. Powers, L. Habn, R. L. Woodward.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—President, R. B. Clair; vice-president, Ed Williams; recording secretary, C. H. Smith; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McAllister; board of directors, R. W. Walker, John L. Duff, D. B. Clark, J. Will Moore, Bat. Bacon; auditing committee, A. J. Webster, Theo. McKown, S. S. Carpenter; Trades Council delegates, Lee Dauiels, Bat. Bacon, Will Lady; Trades Assembly delegates, Francis Drake, R. Y. Kirkpatrick, John L. Duff.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—President, L. G. Shoop; vice-president, H. A. Booth; financial secretary, A. L. Tilton, treasurer, J. E. Brewer; recording secretary, Ben P. Hartley; sergeant-at-arms, George S. Herndon; executive committee, H. A. Booth, J. L. Boyer, H. C. Olds.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., No. 96.—President, J. D. Keating; vice-president, R. O'Connor; secretary-treasurer, P. Herlihy; recording secretary, P. H. Sullivan; trustees, F. A. J. Dunwick, J. W. Chambers, H. W. Brownell; auditing committee, V. J. Chambers, Charles McKenna, Frank Bruce; sergeant-at-arms, J. Foley.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—President, W. A. Zeinninger; vice-president, Q. D. Peake; financial secretary, S. A. Cooper; recording and corresponding secretary, A. Knuth; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Birmingham.

LACROSS, WIS.—President, Thomas Lindley; vice-president, David Thompson; recording secretary, Carl Dalton; financial secretary, Frank Liesenfeld; treasurer, Miss Lulu Wachsmuth; executive committee, Grank Geisenheimer, Herman Schalland, Frank Liesenfeld.

MEMPHIS, TENN. (Pressmen)—President, J. E. Tucker; vice-president, J. Streets; secretary, C. B. Sowers; treasurer, D. C. Egan; sergeant-at-arms, E. Butler.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (Bookbinders)—President, Wm. Dye; vice-president, R. Bates, recording secretary, A. E. Taylor; financial secretary, E. M. Connor.

PERU, IND.—President, S. C. Miller; vice-president, G. V. Brooke; financial secretary and treasurer, Fred Felix; corresponding and recording secretary, George A. Grof; executive committee, Louis Wiugfield, John Diehl, Arthur Melcher.

ROANOKE, VA.—President, J. S. Eagan; vice-president, H. L. Chandler; secretary-treasurer, C. E. Gray, recording secretary, F. O. Webber; sergeant-at-arms, N. C. Dooley; International Typographical Union auditing committee, Albert Morsack, T. B. Houston, H. L. Chandler.

RICHMOND, IND.—President, J. M. Grooms; vice-president, Elmer E. Jenks; financial secretary-treasurer, S. A. Brown; recording secretary, George Ballinger; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Benbow; auditing committee, Frank Benbow, Nettie Young, Frank Spekenhier.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—President, C. B. Callon; vice-president, H. P. McKevitt; financial and corresponding secretary, E. G. Koerps; recording secretary, A. E. Hart; treasurer, H. H. Murphy; reading clerk, "Prof." Wm. Groom; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Garlaud; executive committee, G. C. Nordhaus, J. H. Maginnis, J. B. Flood; auditing committee, W. L. Hoefgen, H. S. Garrett, H. A. Kletzker; delegates to Trades Council, F. R. Newton, Joe Hamilton, Theo S. Kunzman.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—President, Jack T. Waldorf; vice-president, H. W. McEwen; secretary, Hugh McI. Porter; treasurer, J. H. Corrick; sergeant-at-arms, Michael James O'Brien.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—President, J. E. Andrews; vice-president, C. A. Lander, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Sydney Waite; recorder, W. H. Voorhees; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. A. Miller; board of auditors and directors, David Kerr, C. E. Walker, C. G. Robinson.

SPOKANE, WASH.—President, Ed. S. Close; vice-president, E. J. Short; recording secretary, Charles R. Leary; financial aud corresponding secretary, A. Z. Jessup; treasurer, F. H. McCarter; reading clerk, E. Killfeather; executive committee, Ed. Stow, G. W. Murray, N. J. Laumer, Seneca McNeil, S. W. Small; A. F. of L. delegates, G. C. Hill, Joe. W. Honey, W. J. Jolly, Seneca McNeil, H. M. Wentworth; relief committee, Frank Ludwick, W. J. Jolly, Charles R. Leary; application committee, A. T. Collis, E. Killfeather, J. T. Snyder.

To the CRAFT

Within the past two years it has been demonstrated, beyond a question of a doubt, that the typesetting machines are a success and that they are now being rapidly introduced. It is also a fact that in all large cities where machines have been introduced, experts have been imported and

Home Talent Not Recognized.

Still the army of "unemployed" are expected to keep up the high rate of wages paid the expert, and in return the "expert" pulls out and sets so much type that raw learners can not compete, and even if the difference in wages is half, the publisher figures that the learner is the most expensive; consequently the rank and file must equip themselves some other way. But how? has been the question. We think we have solved the problem. We have made a

Fac-Simile Key-Board

Of the Mergenthaler machine and are now ready to take orders. This key-board has the same motion, the space bar moves the same, and in all respects it is identical. In making a key-board we could have made one a great deal cheaper, but we felt that unless it was identical it would not be a success. There are nearly 300 pieces, and every piece has to be made perfect.

One thing we would impress upon the minds of printers, and this is the fact that simply buying a key-board will not make you an expert.

You Must Practice on It.

One thing about a learner going on a machine is that he will endeavor to set as much type as he possibly can, and while he can do so at once by simply using one finger on each hand, he makes a great mistake. Because if he were not eager to accomplish so much he would use all his fingers, and even his thumbs. In fact, he would systematize the key-board, taking advantage of all the combinations possible, "the," "tion," "ing," etc.

It is a fact that nine out of every ten operators are not able to use but one finger on each hand, and it has been caused, as we said before, by being too eager at the start.

We would suggest that these machines can be bought by chapels or by unions, thus enabling home people to acquire a knowledge they never will get otherwise. The parties comprising this company are both practical men, one being a machinist from the Lynotype factory, and the other a union printer for fourteen years, and an operator for three.

The price of the machine is $18. Machines will be sent C. O. D. by express; otherwise cash, by money order or draft, must accompany each order.

Acme Key-Board Co., 1554 California Street, Denver, Col.

SID EASTWOOD, Manager.

EVERY PRINTER SHOULD READ

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

OF THE

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

By John McVicar. Substantially and neatly bound in cloth; single copies, 85c; ten or more copies in one order, 75c. each. Mailed to any address on receipt of price by JOHN MCVICAR, 311 Third St., Detroit, Mich.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, M. S. Wheeler, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA, NO. 281.—F. O. Schuman, 2246 Railroad Ave.
FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentieth St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms .Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—President, J. E. Andrews; Vice-President, C. A. Lander, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Sydney Waite; Recording Secretary, W. H. Vorhees; Board of Directors, David Kerr, C. E. Walker, C. G. Robinson; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. A. Miller. Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.— A. S. Crane, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—Hugh McI. Porter.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—John Burns, 213 Cannon St., East.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Ellis St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cuilin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, G. C. Ash; Vice-President, Eugene Whitaker; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813; Recording Secretary, W. J. Matthews; Executive Committee, Thos. McCaffery, Chairman.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—Chas. E. Starr.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Runyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—President, A. S. Curtiss; Vice-President, John Trankla; Financial Secretary, E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.; Corresponding Secretary, T. Sampson; Treasurer, E. H. Crocker; Sergeant-at-Arms, Phil Gray. Union meets second Saturday in month.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. M. King, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Hollingsworth, 505 Cedar St.; Vice-President, A. V. D. Taylor, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—M. D. Cushing.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. J. A. McNeely, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—Alfred Bjornback, 262 N. Carpenter St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—J. L. Danielson, 35 Gault Place.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—William Ments, Lock Box 322.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 204 Grant Ave.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA, No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, B. F. Monger; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood; Treasurer, R. S. Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—J. D. Ambrose, 44 S. Meridian St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, T. T. Fedlar; Recording Secretary, Charles Hays; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, C. L. Drummond; Vice-President, H. A. Rogers; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 30; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Lew H. Green, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, Ed. French, Ed. Aborn.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Grof.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, Wm. Scherman; Vice-President, N. N. Snyder; Recording Secretary, F. M. Hull; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, W. B. Fisher; Vice-President, D. W. Foster; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, G. W. Gorman, Nonpareil office, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, J. M. Holaday, P. E. Spencer, P. H. Katzenmeyer; Relief Committee, C. M. Mayuard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, R. E. Brown, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W St.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—G. M. Allender, care Sun office.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Louis Huff, 224 Andricks St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—W. F. Hill, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. V. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts. Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 216 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, T. P. White; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, F. C. Fenn; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer and Trustee of Sinking Fund, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, care C. W. Hardey's.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. E. Pollard, 49 Chestnut St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Ash[illegible]. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.

CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—I. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 202 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. J. McFarland, Journal.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, S. F. Strangford; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—President, O. H. Wiggin; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schofield; Financial Secretary, W. Levi Bousquet, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Allison; Financial Secretary, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 412 Erie St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S. Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—James McDowell, Herald office.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, NO. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 413 Washington St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Bartlett; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenhach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, E. M. Lappin; Vice-President, L. W. Smith; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenhack, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—B. J. McMahon, Box 388.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.
SOUTH OMAHA, No. 269.—A. E. Blank, care Daily Stockman.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. C. Cummings; Vice-President, Wm. Kearns; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, James Sullivan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
LAGONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, J. F. Gavin; Vice-President, F. A. Knight; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, 50 Hanover St.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 120 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luebs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Suydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl St.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, J. C. Ranck; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, P. D. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm Street.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—James Tole, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Nathan Drosher, 161 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—A. R. Whipple, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—M. J. Howlin, 134 Seymour Ave.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—G. E. Hutchins, 13 Summer.
YONKERS, No. 292.—G. H. Allan, 123 Elm St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 15 Iddings Block.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—S. R. Thomas, Box 33.
CANTON, No. 219.—A. C. Musselman, 111 S. Walnut.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, W. E. Landis; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—E. S. Ralph, 200 E. Southern Ave.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 115.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Wick Flower; Vice-President, M. R. Cole; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, H. E. Rowe, E. K. Hull. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—A. Brock, Independent.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Treasurer, Rose M. Gleason; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, 162 Second St., Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, C. G. McCoy, Chairman; J. C. Gallagher, F. H. Martin, T. L. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—O. B. Kean, Times office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Stone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Fove, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 399 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Hans, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, I. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—President, J. E. Clark; Vice-President, H. F. Richards; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ulp; Treasurer, John Coup; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Moorehead; Conductor, F. H. Bennett; Trustees, H. G. Reed, H. F. Richards, S. Gerstenlauer; Executive Committee W. R. Mulligan, James Shiffer, Wilson Bussler, C. B. Gibson, Gus Guilka.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, Theodore Perry; Vice-President, J. T. Gary; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, S. T. Lockett; Vice-President, O. A. Eylar; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, J. F. Fahm; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, I. L. Woods, Chairman; P. W. Alterman, J. A. Florer; Treasurer, G. M. Anderson.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. L. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—A. N. Rainville, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, W. R. Pike, care of Landmark; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Landmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. McCauley; Board of Trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeier.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strailman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Hoaley; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—A. W. Wehner, Everett, Wash.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, F. M. Milligan; Vice-President, Ned Sims; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 S. Jackson St.
LA CROSSE, No. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—F. A. Parker, 1133 Center St.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Paul Walther, care Democrat, 614 Chestnut St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 829 S. 6th St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 16 La Force Park.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 989 Rockwell St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Anton Dolletzki, 619 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, care News-Democrat.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Jos. Baumgartner, 2632 Parker.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 405 St. Anbin Ave.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care Hornstein Bros.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6, LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—J. A. Hayes, 133 Portland St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
9. LOUISVILLE, KY.—James McCloud, 18th and Owen Sts.
10. AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers, care Werner Printing Co.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—Jac Smith, 845 Columbus Ave.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—J. F. Neubich, 1126 S. 12th.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Robert Nolan, 236 Main St.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. B. Linnger, Journal.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—W. T. Bruce, 582 Thomas St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Lanc, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 I St., N. E.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—B. S. Eshelman, 113 E. Exchange St
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEX.—Harvey Walker, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Theo. P. Healy, 93 Western Ave.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. M. Connor, 1408 Adams St., N. E.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—James Ryan, 1625 First Ave.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—J. J. Griffin, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. Hardten, 1452 N. 19th St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Terauley.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—J. S. Simmons, 117 Ann St.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 13 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Maggie Cassidy, 646 W. 12th St.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 1, 1894. No. 8.

WHAT CONSTITUTES ANARCHY?

Do Expressions of Ideas and Opinions Constitute an Overt Act?

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 25.—The volubility of tongue and the flippant editorial use of terms practiced by the monopolistic press have brought the words anarchy and anarchist to mean almost anything that stands in opposition to the subsidized ideas of the every-day editorial paragraphist. There would seem to be no middle ground with those possessing the power to define just what is and what is not anarchy. Even the courts are at variance—in a state of anarchism (confusion)—in the application of the term. They seem to be without uniform rule in drawing the line, and the meed of responsibility finds dispensation according to the whim, or capricious notion, or, we might say, freak of the lord of law called upon for any special occasion to administer or divide out the measure of justice demanded.

History will not diminish, but add to, the enormity of the judicial blunder of the Chicago court which some years ago sent to the scaffold several men, and others to long imprisonment, who were convicted of no other crime than that of entertaining certain ideas and opinions. It will be remembered that Judge Gary, in sentencing the men accused of anarchy to be hanged, used this language:

> It is nowhere asserted or claimed that these prisoners threw the bomb, but that their DOCTRINES, IDEAS, OPINIONS and TEACHINGS prepared the way and led to the throwing of the bombs.

It is not necessary, in this connection, to discuss anarchy, nor conspiracy, nor bomb-throwing, nor murder in any degree, but rather the proposition that doctrines, ideas, opinions and teachings are tantamount to overt acts—to bomb-throwing, to murder. There ought to be a law defining just exactly what the limit of free speech is in a country boasting of free speech and a free press. The time has come for us all to know what doctrines, ideas and opinions may be promulgated, and keep well within the limits of the law.

A "trust," designed and concocted by venal men to advance the price of an absolute necessity of life, as light, fuel, food, etc., is in itself a breeder of anarchy, because those possessing the means for the formation of a "trust" are thus enabled to oppress the poor. And if the down-trodden, helpless and oppressed are forced into an expression denouncing such things, where is the line to be drawn on "doctrines, ideas and opinions"? Is it an overt act to merely give expression of opinion?

I have myself no form of sympathy for anarchy in any phase. I would enforce the strictest and most absolute conformity to law, that good order, peace and quiet shall reign supreme. I do not favor violence, either in the destruction of property, public or private, nor of the quiet and peaceful pursuits of business; but I must not be abridged in my expression of opinion when I denounce a standard oil trust, a sugar trust, a Pullman trust, a Carnegie and Frick trust, a coal baron trust, or an exacting and extorting combination of railroad managers, all of whom exert the power of wealth and possession to overwhelmingly and with wanton cruelty impose unreasonable and tyrannical burdens upon those unable to resist the severity of oppression forced upon them. What I do favor is a line of demarkation where obedience ought to end and resistance begin, and just how far my liberty can go in giving expression to my "ideas and opinions," in revolt against the misery with which I am threatened.

It would seem that there is no law for the protection of any phase of anarchy, even in the expression of "ideas and opinions," except for those who are themselves the breeders of anarchy. Only the capitalist press—those sustained and upheld by monopoly combinations, such as the Western Union-Associated Press combine—are at liberty to give expressions to "ideas and opinions," declared, when coming from the common mass, as anarchistic in their tendencies, and as accessory to acts of violence and even murder.

A case in point. An Indianapolis Superior Court judge, after placing the late lamented Iron Hall affairs in the hands of a receiver, when about to retire from the bench lately, allotted pay to his receiver in the handsome sum of $50,000 for two years' services. It was, of course, a shock to the community, and a scandal which, like the "damned spot" upon the hand of Lady Macbeth, "will not out" in ages to come. It called for condemnation on the part of the public press, and the Indianapolis News, a daily evening paper, which has always been loud-mouthed, if not immodestly exaggerate, in its restrictions upon the actions of organized labor in its struggles with the tyranny of capital, pays little heed to the rulings of a Gary, or a Ricks, or a Jenkins, and after reviewing the enormity of the offense—the venality of the judge, etc., the participation of attorneys and others in looting the Iron Hall fund in the aggregate of $157,335.04—has this to say:

> Let it be understood that all this is the work of "leading citizens"—men who are conspicuous in the business, professional, social and religious life of the city. Is it any wonder that bitterness rankles in the hearts of the masses against the classes? Who is to blame? We sneer at the walking and talking delegates, and we denounce the Peffers and Waites, but they would have no influence at all—and it is a superb tribute to the virtue and self-restraint of the masses of our people that such men have so little—were it not for the greedy, grasping, money-worshiping characteristics of so many of our prominent citizens. "Art thou he that troubleth Israel?" cried a wicked ruler of old, to a great prophet. "I have not troubled Israel," was the answer, "but thou and thy father's house." The question and answer are very pertinent to-day. Who is it that troubleth Israel? The poor are very patient and long-suffering. They are, for the most part, dumb, though we rejoice that they are finding a voice. The worst anarchists are rich men who get money by foul means and use it for foul purposes; judges who pervert justice; legislators who sell laws to "protected" capitalists; protected capitalists who buy favoring laws; thieving bank presidents and their confederates; railroad wreckers; and the heads of trusts and monopolies that ravish the poor in order that they may endow an occasional college or library. These are they who trouble Israel, and they have been at it for many years.

There is surely an exercise of the "freedom of the press," if not of speech, in the above, and I am at a loss to know, now more than ever, just where the dead-line is to be drawn upon "doctrines, ideas, opinions and teachings." What judge, what court is to set in judgment upon the News for the "ideas and opinions" it entertains upon the action of a court clothed with legal—if not regal—power, authority which can not be controverted or set aside?

The News rejoices that the very patient and long-suffering poor, who are for the most part dumb, are finding a voice. So do I rejoice, and shall only be too happy when that voice shall so resound, echo and reverberate as to be unmistakable in establishing the right to free and open expression, and that "ideas and opinions" may not be hastily contorted into overt acts—to bomb-throwing and murder.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

The Uselessness of Conventions Again.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 20.—It will be surprising to many others besides myself if we do not hear expressions from every part of the jurisdiction as against the annual session movement about to be submitted to the referendum.

As biennial sessions were decided upon by the referendum over one year ago, what incentive or motive can any one have or conceive of to call for another vote before the matter has been tested to demand a necessity for annual meetings?

Let us see. At a session of the International Union, no matter where held, there are generally present from 160 to 200 delegates, costing the locals sending them from $80 to $150 for each member sent—an aggregate, at reasonable estimate, of $25,000. The expenses of the general officers, including railroad fares, hotel expenses, committee expenses, transfer of books, papers, etc., appertaining to headquarters, printing reports and proceedings from day to day, and finally, as a whole, would sum up another $5,000—making an aggregate of $30,000.

Now, without absolute necessity for such an expenditure, would it not be in line of better sense, not to say anything about economy, to let this amount remain in the hands of the locals and the International fund for better use?

I do not suggest the doing away with International sessions, but that once in two years is amply sufficient for all the requirements demanded by its convocation. At best, when a session is held, it is the comparatively few of the entire mass who frame legislation, formulate reformatory measures, and influence final action thereon. And, after new laws, alterations and amendments have been passed upon, they have to be submitted to the referendum for final adoption.

All this is correct and proper. But why might not this preparatory work be done by a smaller delegated body and at a saving of thousands of dollars? Any question of reform, any new law, any alteration, any amendment, can be forwarded to the Executive Council, under proper compliance with law, and the Council is compelled, by the same law, to submit the same to the referendum for approval or disapproval. Why, then, this annual uprising of delegated supremacy, who travel to and fro across the continent at an expense of thousands; who labor for an entire week over problems of economic solution, only to submit the result of their labors to the assent or dissent of those who selected them, when the same results can be as surely and reliably accomplished at the mere expense of stationery and postage taken from a fund already contributed?

I know there are many who urge a return to annual sessions, not through motives of patriotism, nor for the stability and welfare of the organization. I do not say it is wholly from selfishness, nor of sinister impulse. But I believe it arises in a great measure from a personal ambition of the few to place themselves at the front and to create a change in the matter of conducting affairs. For myself, I care not who is selected as a delegate so long as he is able and competent for the duties assigned; nor have I any choice as to general officer, so long as the business of the International is conducted in accordance with the letter as well as the spirit of the law and for the welfare, progress and prosperity of the allied crafts of the printing fraternity.

I am satisfied that when the question comes down to the judgment and good sense of the masses—those who "foot the bills"—a large majority will be found marked as "against" annual sessions. P. S. H.

The Percentage Plan.

TACOMA, Nov. 18.—As President Prescott has invited suggestions about the proposed assessment for shorter work-day, I submit the following:

Let the Council provide some way to enable those having the collection of the fund to find out the earnings of every member weekly. Not let the burden fall on the willing ones and the shirks go free. This they do by neglecting to report their earnings until they forget the amount and then guess at it—invariably under the right amount. Let this law be made universal. It is so aggravating to a secretary who honestly tries to execute a law to have obstacles put in his way by members just arrived from Podunk, where the secretary is one of those easy good fellows, who think it doesn't make any difference how a law is executed.

Make the law comprehensive enough to cover those unions which have a perfect chapel system and those where the collecting is all done by the secretary.

Individually I am opposed to the percentage system. It is beautiful in theory but demoralizing in practice. The government of the United States, with all its machinery to find out the income of its people, has always failed to execute a law taxing incomes fairly; how, then, can a secretary of a union? By taking a member's word for it, the liars have a big advantage over the others who would be willing to play fair if all did, but give as an excuse that they must lie themselves in order not to be done up. If a secretary had access to the pay-rolls he could assess from that, but employers generally refuse to allow such a thing.

A law providing for a fair assessment is fully as necessary as one for the safe keeping of the funds. B. H. BENNETT.

POLITICAL UNIONISM.

"W. R." In Reply to "More Anon"—Separation of the Branches Discussed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—I recognize that the best way to bring all the points of our difference of opinion to the surface is by clear and unimpassioned discussion between ourselves. Fate seems to array "More Anon" and myself against each other, but I find that I am outclassed as that gentleman characterizes my arguments as "untruths" and supplements the assertion by claiming to be a man who "knows what he is talking about." I admit he is right on the machine question, and is in line with ideas in a former letter of mine in favor of not only a uniform scale for piece work, but a system of measurement for dead line purposes which will take into consideration the various conditions existing in different offices, such as improved machines in one and "stoves" in another, and decently prepared copy as against scribbling.

As far as politics is concerned, I am more like your Akron correspondent. I have studied these questions only to find my inability to name a remedy. I am aware of the many troubles we have, and am as earnest in my wish to see the working man get his deserts—and more than his deserts, for that matter—as any of our populists, but I realize that there are established principles which must be applied to all on the same line. There are cases of boodleism, it is true, in favor of the rich, but to claim that our representatives in the various branches of legislatures and courts are all venal is to get out of my scope of argument. I simply don't believe it. I say that a just law must be equitable; that is, a law can not be made to apply to a man who becomes rich—who accumulates wealth, by self-denial at first, and then by his dextrous manipulation of the treacherous instincts of his fellow-men when his wealth becomes his powerful auxiliary—which will not at the same time retard and stifle as able and as persevering citizens, perhaps in exactly the same calling. Let me quote from "More Anon" on this point:

> Then, again, I am told that there are men making $3.75 and $4 per day of seven hours. Yes, and is it not to be expected that where some men make $3 other men will make $4? That has always been the rule, but it has only lately been the rule to make the scale on the work of fast men. It is wrong, and will cause more trouble in the future than we bargain for.

How a believer in some of our populist theories can say this is a mystery. So I do not look to a third party for salvation, but to honest and earnest endeavors to select men for office who will establish practical means of bettering the condition of all. In a recent letter I endeavored to show that the political parties were not actual and tangible objects, as Puck and Judge represent them, but were simply the opinions of the people. You can't take the Democratic party down to the lake and drown it, but, as was shown in the last election, there are enough liberal-minded citizens of that belief, who by an expression of opinion reprimand the action of officials who hold office by their favor, to change its policy. That fact alone explodes the silly howls of some populists who claim that all working-men who refused to vote their ticket did so because they wore the party collar. The election laws provide that in order to vote at primaries a citizen must claim allegiance to one party or the other—not to both, nor to neither—but he is privileged to rebuke his party if his efforts for a decent nomination go unheeded. There is the duty our ambitious third-party politicians have yet to learn—the necessity of attending primary elections.

Where "More Anon" is mistaken—that is, I think he is mistaken—is his comparison of a political party to a union. A trades-union is based on selfish lines—the idea of precluding competition by establishing a measure of competency and a duty of affiliation. I consider our union in the same light that the laws of every State in the union recognize the established provisions of the bar associations and State boards of health in relation to lawyers and doctors, respectively. A certain degree of skill and responsi-

bility is required to be shown in an official investigation before an ambitious practitioner can enter upon either field. The fact that our unions do not live up to the ideal is no argument that the principle is not identical. The price of an article is based on the law of supply and demand. The extent of an employer's field for soliciting competition is the test of our strength, so the more stringent the provisions against extending that field is the first law and the main reason for the existence of a union. Take the address of President Prescott to illustrate this. He says, in speaking of the necessity for out-of-work benefits:

> It is axiomatic that the integrity of the scale is dependent upon the unemployed rather than those who are enjoying the benefit of its provisions.

The "cruel kindness" of the selfishness I exhibit is compensated for in the benefit which accrues to those who thus fortify themselves. If the main idea of unions was to take the ground of the populists—that all workingmen should place themselves on the same footing—then most assuredly the union would have no right to limit its membership or establish a tax for its support. Populism is philanthropy, whereas unionism is plain business.

And I want to say a word for the proposition for benefits. No. 16 has a scheme for both a sick and out-of-work fund, with a proposition that the latter be submitted to the referendum for general adoption by the International Typographical Union. It has passed the union but will be voted on in chapels, and may not be adopted for the simple reason that it will not be a fair vote. The men who go to the meetings study up and take an interest in union matters while the stay-at-homes are always found voting against good measures, in the blind ignorance of bigotry and stinginess. While it would be unreasonable for one union to establish a system which should be international to be a success, it will look better as an earnest of good faith if both propositions carry, which I hope to see.

Another matter which is in the same category is the pressmen's trouble, which has so menaced the interests of the printers that No. 16 was compelled to notify the allied council to cease its warfare pending an amicable settlement by the Executive Council. Undoubtedly an injustice was being done to employers who have shown a disposition to be fair with all unions, but if the action of the union is construed to be favorable to the International Printing Pressmen's Union movement in this town I desire to enter a protest. An old time member of the union made a remarkable statement in the discussion and if it is uncontradicted we may well ask where we are at. The tendency and the necessity of modern trades-unionism is close affiliation with each other, and the secession theory is wrong. As well acknowledge that any of our heated arguments may result in a split of our own union—say the job branch against the newspaper men or the "iron hands" against the poor old spavs. In desiring the pressmen to withdraw or rat or anything they may decide to do is simply a wish, which is general, that the matter be settled one way or the other and dropped, but in the minds of a large number of our older members the split will not be in the nature of an honorable withdrawal. A fight is being made by some members of the union on the president of the old International Typographical Union branch, and the very incongruous composition of the element is worth a moment's study. Whatever argument there is in the statement that the trouble is largely of a personal nature, the fact that such conservative and able men as Vic Williams and John Harding espouse the unionism of Mr. Nolan tends to accord that gentleman a most respectful hearing. It is my private opinion that if there were more Barney Nolans in No. 16, I would not be compelled to allow the aspersions cast upon the Chicago scale by "More Anon" to pass unchallenged.

I want to remind the gentleman from Minneapolis, however, that his town and others in the northwest are partly responsible for the difference in favor of the New York scale. The introduction of machines in the northwestern territory put on the streets of Chicago such an army of unemployed that the proprietors honestly hoped for just what this disintegration process is liable to bring about—the abandonment of the union. But Chicago spent over $10,000 last winter for out-of-work benefits, and is going to do the same thing again this winter, whether the International Typographical Union law provides for it or not.

I will give my opinion on all this relation of politics to labor unions. Where organization is so complete that on conditions arising similar to the Pullman trouble last year one tap of the hammer will tie up everything from Maine to California, then, and not till then, will the problem be solved. As to the advocates of Plank 10, I suggest that they be allowed to organize a "free love" society, and all move out and take possession of the Printers' Home in order to test the benefits of collective ownership. In a year they would bury socialism and use Plank 10 for a foot-board. W. R.

"Near a Whole City Full."

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The members of Elmira Typographical Union, No. 19, were accorded an opportunity during the past week of learning just about how many "traitors" they had within their ranks, and as a result the city to-day is in possession of three daily papers that have been declared unfair. Thursday, Nov. 8, the Gazette, which had been an open office, was declared closed to union men. On Sunday, Nov. 10, similar action was taken with reference to the Evening News, a paper which was started by the union about three months ago, but which had fallen into antagonistic hands. Last Sunday night, Nov. 11, the Advertiser informed its employes that a reduction was to go into effect, reducing the wages of the men in both composing and job rooms about 20 per cent. The men accepted the reduction without informing the union. On Monday evening, November 12, a special meeting of the union was held, the office declared unfair, and the men ordered out, but to no purpose. Every man staid in, and some members who have only the hope of a small amount of extra work deliberately swallowed their oft-boasted unionism, and informed the managers that they would take whatever they could get. Among the men who have violated their obligation are Jacob E. Sechler, who was a delegate to Toronto; ratted two months afterwards; was whitewashed about a year or so after; went to Harrisburg, Pa., and staid there about ten years, and while there made efforts to serve as delegate, but failed; returned to Elmira, his old stamping grounds, two years ago, and now ratted again. James C. Rauck, president of the local union until Monday evening, November 12, and was in the chair as presiding officer when the office he worked in was declared unfair. Before the meeting was over he tendered his resignation in writing, and it was unanimously accepted. The following morning he deliberately went to work. Peter D. Miller, resigned as treasurer Thursday evening, November 8, but his resignation has not been accepted, as an investigation of his accounts is pending. William Mack, ex-financial secretary who still has a balance due the union, over $100; Foreman Winfield W. Foster, and George C. Jones, who were taken into the union when J. Sloat Fassett, principal owner of the Advertiser, was nominated for governor in 1892; J. Francis O'Brien, who was expelled for non-payment of dues (six months), and who was a trusted member of the union, and was given full swing when the union ran the News, deliberately went to work the next day or so when the News was declared closed. The following are the others: William S. Foster, George M. Hill, Charles Burnett, John W. Harrison, George P. Wood, W. S. C. Woodward, Thomas Birmingham, Joseph F. Daly, Samuel S. Stiles, George Sullivan, William Van Dyne, A. F. Slocum, James Rew, Robert Hamilton and W. H. Sheldon.

The following were expelled for non-payment of dues for six months: H. E. Goldthwait, James H. Fitzpatrick, John Oldham and I. A. Thomas.

E. A. McCONNELL,
Financial Secretary.

On the Death of Charles E. Rodgers.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 10.—At a special meeting of W. T. U., No. 308, held in their hall Saturday, Nov. 10, the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Giver of Life to remove by the hand of death one of our esteemed and respected brothers, Mr. Charles E. Rodgers; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this union extend its sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing relatives in this, their sad hour of bereavement, and

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes of the union, and a copy of same be forwarded to the Typographical Journal, also to the Watertown Trades Unionist for publication.

J. H. WOLFE,
C. A. GRANT,
M. S. MANNIGAN,
Committee.

Congressman Sat Upon.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 10.—Our last Congressman, Mr. Walter I. Hayes, one of the House Postoffice Committee, was, as we ascertained after due correspondence, opposed to the telegraph bill. His old-time majority of 7,000 was reduced to 1,100 minus. When the new Congress convenes Mr. Hayes will not be "in it."

H. PEABE, President 106.

MATTERS IN REVIEW.

The Land Question and Liquor Traffic Discussed.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—At the recent session of the International Typographical Union Plank 10 of the American Federation of Labor received a merited rebuke by being struck out and our delegates to the American Federation of Labor instructed to vote for the following:

> The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, and substituting therefor a title of occupancy and use only.

Will occupancy and use prevent the private appropriation of ground rent? Will it prevent land monopoly? I believe not. How often do we see ram-shackle buildings on valuable land? Every city and town is full of them. This is occupancy and use, and what is to prevent owners of vacant land from erecting shanties thereon and having the same occupied, in order that their title of occupancy and use shall be valid? Who is to decide what constitutes occupancy and use? There is only one just way to prevent the monopoly of land and compel occupancy and use, and that is by taxing into the public treasury the rent of land. Men would then put their land to its best use, for they would have to pay as much in ground rent as if they only half used or held their land vacant. And rather than hold it vacant and pay taxes thereon they would, of course, put it to its best use or abandon it to others. The title of occupancy and use would give to the holders of valuable land an advantage over persons holding less valuable land, because in this amendment there is no provision made for the equalizing of advantages in holding land.

In Plank 9 we have a demand for "the nationalization of telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines." Why mines more than building lots or agricultural land? Mines can be as easily assessed as other forms of natural opportunities, and when mines are taxed at their full value there will be no necessity for nationalizing them, for the monopolists holding the same unused will abandon them, and labor and capital will have free access to those unused bounties of nature. The fine Italian hand of socialism is observed in the whole platform, representing almost as many phases of socialism as there are socialists. I hope our delegates to the American Federation of Labor will present a more definite plank to take the place of No. 10 than our Boston delegate to the International Typographical Union presented.

"E. P.," in the JOURNAL of November 1, asserts that one of the best things the International Typographical Union did at the recent convention was to adopt the amendment to the political platform calling for the destruction of the liquor traffic. "E. P." is of the opinion that our employers pay so much in taxes for the support of policemen, jails and courts that they can not pay more in wages. This is news indeed. I always supposed that it was competition among laborers for jobs that kept wages down, and that trades-unions kept wages higher than they would be if we had no unions. Employers shift their taxes onto their customers. Now, if the fellows who drink excessively of intoxicants were to cease doing so and insist on constant employment they would probably be willing to work for less than the prevailing rate of wages in order to get work. And this would have a strong tendency to reduce wages, for when two men are looking for one job that is the result.

It is not the saloon which makes it harder for the farmer to make a living with the aid of the reaper than it was for his father with the scythe. It is not alcohol that makes it harder for the seamstress to earn a living with a sewing machine than it was for her mother with the needle. It is not intemperance that makes it more difficult for the weaver with the power loom to earn a living than it was for his father with the hand loom. Intemperance may cause the poverty of the drunkard and his family, but it does not account for the poverty of those who are in no way connected with the curse. To turn the victims from their ways would certainly benefit them, but it would under present conditions make the lot of sober men all the harder. To clear the brain and steady the hand of the drunkard would but add another competitor for the jobs which are already too few.

To "E. P." and the Cincinnati delegate who introduced the aforesaid amendment I propound the following questions:

If the liquor traffic was destroyed what disposition will be made of the thousands of people at present engaged in that traffic?

What would the government tax in order to make up for the deficiency of revenue caused by the abolition of the liquor traffic?

If the government should make up the deficiency by increasing the tax on food, clothing and shelter would not that increase the burden of taxation upon people who do not consume liquor?

I believe that men can be made sober by making them prosperous, for it is a fact that among the middle or comfortable class sobriety is the rule, whereas among the lower or poor class drunkenness prevails because of degrading poverty, caused by monopoly of natural opportunities.

W. L. CROSMAN.

Opposed to Political Action.

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 15.—Business here continues very dull, there are phalanxes in all three newspaper offices and in job offices the copy files are more often empty than otherwise. We have quite as many members as we know what to do with.

At our meeting this month the proprietor of the Mobile Item (weekly) applied for the use of the label on his sheet—"he had lost some good ads because he didn't have it." He pleaded that he was an old union man and "favorable to the union," but was informed that he couldn't use it until his two sons, by whom the paper is gotten out, became union members. We intend to keep up the fight along this line.

The political programme promulgated at the convention met with scant favor at the hands of No. 27, being voted down in its entirety and the following resolutions were unanimously passed there anent:

> Resolved, by Mobile Typographical Union, No. 27, That it is the sense of this union that the delegates to the International Union convention and that body's delegates to the American Federation of Labor are empowered to formulate measures for the benefit of our trade, and not political programmes of any description.
>
> Resolved, further, That, in so far as lies in its power, this union hereby instructs its delegates to prevent the mixing of politics and measures for the enhancement of the printer's welfare, they being entirely separate; that neither the American Federation of Labor, the International Union, nor this body, should undertake to regulate or represent the views of individual members of the organizations they represent, upon any of the questions submitted by the Federation of Labor and amended to suit the views of the delegates who happened to represent the printers at Louisville in October.

While the cry of "no politics" may become somewhat of a bogey and some of the objects proposed be very desirable, they are so mixed up with others of a doubtful and socialistic tendency that to many persons they would all seem to be "tarred with the same brush." To the present writer the new No. 10 seems very objectionable, but perhaps his opinions are biased by owning about $3,000 worth of this little burg.

One of the peripatetic fraternity, who is in trouble with Chattanooga, where he had thrown up his card, made application here for a permit pending an inquiry into the matter, but as we don't keep a whitewash shop, he was referred to Chattanooga and President Prescott. Upon hearing our decision he proved himself to be a very noisy (H)organ indeed. T. A. WHITE.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 28.—The printing business in this city is on the down-grade, as far as work is concerned. The bottom has fallen out, and the sides have tumbled in, as the same old crowd on the same "loaf" can be found at headquarters day after day.

The Evening Post will issue their first paper from their new building, on Third street, next Monday, December 3. This paper will have eight improved Mergenthaler machines.

The Courier-Journal is getting the improved machines, and when the contract is filled will have twenty linotypes to take the places of the thirty old-timers now in use in that office.

There is talk of a new afternoon paper of the "fashionable political faith," and what a blessing it will be for the boys, but warning is given here that a strange face in town is liable to cause a riot. J. Harrison Caldwell floated in a few days ago, but, after making oath that he was not "looking for work," he was allowed to remain.

The directory will start in a few days, and as there are only four applicants for each "sit," the boys are hopeful.

No. 10 protested against the C. L. U. holding a charter from the Federation, as there seems no legitimate reason for its existence in this city,

H. A. Boles is on the sick list, Wm. Higgins starts for Denver next week, John Owen is —happy, and the balance of us are still in town. O. O. W.

A Change of Base.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 14.—The Chattanooga branch of the International Printing Pressmen's Union is a thing of the past. At the last regular meeting of No. 89 the members of that organization made application in a body for membership in the typographical union, and were admitted, six in number. W. H. C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPENSES.

Findings of a Correspondent Who Has Not Seen All the Figures.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 23.—At the annual session of the International Union in 1891 I submitted a proposition to discontinue the publication of the official proceedings in the usual pamphlet form and thereafter publish the same in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL immediately following the convention. The reasons given for this change were that the membership would thus have the convention proceedings at least two to three months earlier than the custom had been; that more interest would be taken and greater attention given to the doings of our legislators by such timely publication; that it would in all probability be a help to the circulation of the JOURNAL; and that it would be a saving in cost in placing the official proceedings before the membership. The proposition was favorably reported by the Law Committee at that session, but the convention rejected it on the ground, as I was subsequently informed, that it would be too expensive.

In 1893 President Prescott recommended the measure, giving this reason for its adoption, that it would be a saving of from $1,500 to $2,000 if the change should be inaugurated. It was favorably reported by the Law Committee and the convention adopted the same, thus making it the law from and after the session of 1893.

Now I have taken the trouble to collate the figures of the expenses under the old form and also under the new form for the publication of the official proceedings, and I find that the reform, as to cost at least, contemplated by President Prescott, as well as by myself, has been made by the method of carrying it out to be an unreforming law.

Here are the figures of cost of the official proceedings for 1893 under the old law:

Printing officers' reports	$418 54
Printing proceedings during convention	996 93
Printing pamphlet proceedings	604 90
Total 1893	$2,020 37

And here are the figures of cost for 1894 under the new law:

Printing officers' reports	$456 75
Printing proceedings during convention	1,202 44
Printing 12,000 copies of proceedings	693 75
Total 1894	$2,352 94

How, I would ask, has it come about that a reform in which President Prescott believed a saving in money of from $1,500 to $2,000 could be made yearly has been made to show an increase in the expense in the application of this new law?

To answer this query we have to observe that the officers' reports as given in the official proceedings printed in the supplement to the JOURNAL make 23⅓ of the 44 pages of the same, and that what makes the excessive expenditure, and which unreforms the measure that our worthy President and the present writer believed would prove a saving to the organization in its revenues, has been caused by the officers' reports being put in type and published three times, making an expenditure of fully $1,000 more than was necessary to place before the delegates, the convention and the membership such reports as a part of the official proceedings.

All that was necessary, and all that a fair compliance with law required, was the publication of the officers' reports in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL in the first instance, and the printing of enough extra copies to have mailed delegates and for the use of the convention when it assembled. The subsequent publications of those reports were unnecessary and not a needed requirement to have placed them as official proceedings before the membership in the manner I have indicated above.

It is plain from the figures compiled above that if the manner in which the official proceedings have been published in the year 1894 is to be the manner for future years, the reform in the publication of the official proceedings as advocated by President Prescott and the writer of this article will not be made to the extent origiually intended. There is no use of getting rid of the revenues of the International Union in a manner which makes an expenditure not necessary to accomplish the object desired. And I doubt not there are none of our officials who would continue such method once it has been pointed out, as it has been the intention in this article to do. GEO. MCDONALD.

[The statement made above is well enough as far as it goes, but our friend McDonald has not seen or given all the figures. From the exhibit given below, taken from the books of the International and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL he will observe that the reform he claims as of first suggestion turns out more satisfactory than his careful glance has given it credit for. By the official figures the cost of printing for 1893 summed up, in the aggregate, $3,485.67, while for that of 1894 it was only $2,365.09, leaving a balance in favor of 1894 of $1,120.58. It may not yet come up to the expectations of our friend from Lockport, but is rather a handsome showing in favor of his original proposition.—ED.]

Following is the official statement:

EXPENSES—1893.

Printing officers' reports—Pub. July 1, 1893.		$418 54
Part pt'g daily proceedings,	" " 1, 1893.	300 00
Part pt'g daily proceedings,	" " 15, 1893.	595 93
Bal. pt'g daily proceedings,	" Aug. 1, 1893.	400 00
Part pt'g book proceedings,	" Sep. 15, 1893.	500 00
Part pt'g book proceedings,	" Oct. 2, 1893.	1,100 00
Bal. binding proceedings.	" Oct. 15, 1893.	104 90
*Packing and shipping proc.,	" Nov. 15, 1893.	66 30
Total		$3,485 67

EXPENSES 1894.

Printing officers' reports—Pub. Oct. 1, 1894.		$456 75
Daily proceedings,	" Nov. 1, 1894.	1,202 44
12,000 copies proceedings,	" Nov. 15, 1894.	693 75
Expressage, proceedings,	" Nov. 15, 1894.	6 60
Expressage, proceedings,	" Nov. 15, 1894.	5 55
Total		$2,365 09

*Two items, $9.30 and $57.

Subordinate Unions, Attention!

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Fellow Members: The late convention at Louisville passed the following, which will be submitted to all subordinate Typographical Unions, those unions voting in favor of it by a majority vote to adopt the same:

This local union shall make provision for branch meetings of the book and job and of the newspaper trade for the purpose of discussion and education, no definite action to be taken on any constitutional matter without the consent of the union in general meeting assembled.

If the above is adopted by your union it will be the creation of a chapel at large for each branch of the trade. The time of union meetings is mainly occupied in the transaction of business, which frequently is neglected—and important business, too—for lack of time, leaving out of the question an opportunity for members to ventilate questions which they consider grievances, let alone discuss them. In addition, in large unions, many members lose heart and refrain from attending union meetings, because they can not get a recognition from the chair in order to speak from the floor. The president is powerless. He can not recognize everybody. Office chapels transact a deal of business and protect the scale, in a large measure, without having recourse to the union. Recourse is had when they fail. The value and necessity of a well-regulated chapel in an office is an undisputed fact. That an office without a well-regulated chapel is pretty sure to go astray is also an undisputed fact. What is necessary to an office is necessary to the branch at large. Both branches set type, but their manners and customs are different, and each branch could better conserve its interests without the interference of the other. When either failed they could place the matter before the union in a more intelligent manner than at present, because they would have better opportunities. The strength of unionism is greater in the degree of its harmony. The more harmonious the greater the strength. Harmony is promoted by members coming together. They have to be harmonious to be successful. This measure will give members a chance to come together and know each other's will in a manner that is impossible under present conditions. As an illustration, take Boston Union, No. 13, which adopted the measure some time ago. Previous to its adoption the book and job members, as a class, were the absentees, and that branch of the trade was in a pretty bad condition. "What's the use of attending meetings, the union is run by the news men," was frequently heard the cry, many members contending that they ought to have a separate charter. On the adoption of the measure the scene was entirely changed. The book and job men came together with enthusiasm, and many benefits have resulted. You no longer hear the dissatisfied cry. Instead of which, those who stood aloof from the union have come within its fold. They have all the privileges (except executive action) that a separate charter could confer, without the extra expense, and therefore do not hanker after one now. In addition, the union is strengthened. Small unions can adopt the measure and have alternate meetings for discussion and union business with great benefit. Let a trial be had, and it will demonstrate itself. Many in Boston who were opposed to it became converted when they saw the practical working, and were loud in their praise.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Bright Exponent of Typography.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, Indianapolis, issued November 1 in addition to its regular edition a supplement of forty-four pages devoted to the proceedings of the forty-second annual convention of the International Typographical Union, at Louisville. The JOURNAL is one of the neatest and brightest looking papers issued in the interests of printers, and the supplement is gotten up with the same care. The proceedings of the convention are fully given, and the supplement will be a valuable reference for any one interested in typography.—[The Fourth Estate.

THE IRONY OF PROGRESS.

The Problem of the Present—Collective Effort and Ownership.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 22.—There is no doubt that to-day finds us confronted with the hardest problem yet presented to us to solve. The ever-increasing number of permanently idle men is now so apparent that all recognize it as the work and result of one special cause—that of labor-saving machinery. The centralization of labor, too, is felt in a marked manner, and even the most hopeful are forced to acknowledge that the present condition is not due to a transient business depression, but to a relentless cause that saps at the root of labor.

Fifteen years ago, when Henry George gave the world his brilliant "Progress and Poverty," the suspicion had just started that labor-saving devices were not an unmixed blessing; but few cared to have their beautiful faith rudely shattered. The fascination of what has since proved the most egregious fallacy of modern times was so great that the dream was reluctantly abandoned, and only as time and progress, in its irony, showed its cloven foot.

For nearly two years, just passed, the whole industrial and mercantile world looked forward to a speedy adjustment of tariff and coinage questions, and pending it business refused to vacate its state of lethargy. Prophecies were legion that a reaction would take place on the settlement of these questions, and to a large extent have been realized in mercantile circles. In labor circles the veil seems to have been lifted only to show a more hideous spectre beneath. Despite a recurrence of activity in industrial pursuits the mass of unemployed grows larger and the problem harder to solve.

To solve—there's the rub! The widest differences of opinion exist as to the causes, but I believe the majority agree as to the two prime factors—centralization of labor and machine displacement of hand labor. No doubt a business depression, however transient, leaves a train of timidity in its wake, which is not overcome in a period of two or three months, and it is reasonable to take it into account in delving for causes. So also must be granted the fear, already felt, of further tariff uncertainty, since the recent political upheaval has shifted the balance of power from one to the other of the great parties. But it is neither timidity of capital nor lack of faith in the financial policy of the government which is now at work, for the workshops are mostly again enjoying a fair degree of prosperity. It is the lessening and lessening demand for hand labor, aggravated by the competition which centralization carries in its wake.

Meanwhile, men go, for want of bread, deeper and deeper into the slough of despond. Or, perhaps, it is for want of hope; the irony of progress seems to lie more in that it offers little hope for the future. Progress is the step-by-step of ideas; its penultimate step was taken yesterday, its last to-day, and to-morrow it will make another stride and bring about the self-same conditions which confront us to-day. No one believes, for example, that the typesetting machine will remain in a statu quo of efficiency. Improvement on it is certain to come; it is only a question of time, and a short time at that.

Is the picture sufficiently dark? Well, I prefer to stare the truth in the face, however unwelcome, to begging the question. I believe a proper appreciation of the truth to be wholesome at all times, and a good incentive to make us be up and doing. We refer to separate States as commonwealths—a distinct misnomer. Collectively the Union is a commonwealth, or should be. How far it is from being such need not be told—nor why, for that matter. The ideal commonwealth would be an ideal communism, only we don't call it by that name now. It implies collective ownership in the fullest sense of the word. Ownership by the government of any public function is collective ownership in that it reduces the per capita tax to the minimum—in other words, to the bare cost of operation. Thus the benefits are enjoyed by the whole people, whereas in private ownership of the same function the public contributes not only the cost of operation but the profit as well.

You can easily apply the above and draw your own conclusions.

Collective ownership can be narrowed down to suit the circumstances. Any given portion of a community may be collective owners of a creative property by combining their energy and time to the mutual welfare of all. Co-operation has been proved a success when distinguished by an absence of that bete noir of collective projects—petty jealousy.

Why don't printers embark in their own line of trade?

It is said a million-dollar fund can not successfully establish a morning daily without the aid of that incubus of modern days, the Western Union—Associated Press news, but I believe it's all bosh. There is employment in such schemes and a living, and nobody nowadays, except public officials and Wall street brokers, do more than make a living.

We hear the proposition gravely put forward that our unemployed deploy themselves into the ranks of other industries. It reminds me of the proffered solution of the race question which has been mooted to a stubbornly deaf negro population any number of times within the last ten years. And the negro is with us yet. You can't deport people without their consent and that makes the proposition absurd.

I am satisfied that the weal of the wage-earner must come in the collective enjoyment of the fruits of collective effort. That the principle is recognized is best attested by the existence of labor organizations. Collective effort is the very basis of every organization. It is for that its members combine. Does it not seem foolish then that they stop at combining? If we combine for mutual benefit our combination is in vain if we have no definite aim, and at present our aim seems to consist chiefly in warding off starvation. A noble occupation that!

I doubt if you could find a thoroughbred Sybarite in the ranks of labor, we're so easily pleased, and this should make it the easier to bridge our difficulties. We have no segregated interests, no class hobbies to foster, and the sooner we recognize this patent fact the sooner will we employ our strength of numbers in the way Mr. Ross pleads we should do. Our greatest welfare lies in the welfare of the community and our greatest enemy—monopoly—is equally the enemy of the community.

For the immediate present I see nothing better to do than to assess ourselves, and to do it liberally. I would much rather meet an assessment of a dollar a week for an indefinite period than suffer a reduction of scale, no matter how slight. As a measure for the future the eight-hour proposition submitted by the late convention seems full of promise, and should have the sanction of the membership at large. It is based on good business principles, aud, if favored by a majority, will do much to make that necessary step possible which it contemplates, but for the present, even if already sanctioned, it is of no avail, and the only recourse is to put our hands into our pockets to assist those who, as they truly say, are keeping up the scale. LOUIS F. FUCHS.

IN reports just made to the German government and in a circular now being sent around in that country the bad practices prevalent in the management of American railroads under private ownership are condemned, and the effect is to enhance an existing lack of confidence abroad in American railroad securities. Since the government took control of the railroads in the old, conservative monarchy of Austria the benefits to the people have been general. Rates of fare have been reduced one-half; the business of the roads has nearly if not quite doubled; life and limb have been safer by reason of the great improvement in the system of operation. The government has also been directly benefited in the way of revenue. Under the system that prevails in Austria there are no construction companies to be paid exorbitant values, as in America. There are no rebates, and consequently no discrimination between shippers. —Chicago Times.

LABOR organizations are not merely economic organizations in a narrow sense. Well conducted, they can, within certain limits, raise wages or keep them from falling. They enable labor to make the best of the existing situation, and this can be as clearly proved perhaps as anything in political economy. Labor organizations are generally active temperance organizations, many of their members being total abstainers, if not Prohibitionists. Furthermore, they are educational societies, training their members in discussion, out of which proceeds a better understanding of the questions of the day. They are, finally, social and beneficial organizations, where the social side of the nature of their members is cultivated, and in the crowded modern city this is of special importance.—Geo. W. Childs.

THE men who really rule the world are limited in number. They own the gold and have kings and queens and governments at their call. When a new loan is wanted they make their conditions. The minor details of government are left to take care of themselves, and the people adjust themselves to these conditions as they can. Values go up or values go down as suits the interests of the moneybags. They are the arbiters of peace and war, and of the fate of nations.—Exchange.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 1, 1894.

First and Sixteenth Districts.

The Executive Council has appointed Mr. S. H. Dyer, of Springfield, Mass., to the position of organizer for the First District, and Mr. G. W. Dower for the Sixteenth District, the convention's nominees in both instances having declined to serve. Mr. White, ex-organizer of the First District, found it impossible to continue in office.

FORCE a recognition of the label.

JOURNAL subscriptions are picking up.

DOES your groceryman respect the label?

THE union label is fully in line with good business methods.

THE number of Allied-Trades councils is increasing rapidly.

THE American Federation of Labor meets at Denver, Col., December 10.

THE only successful competitor of prison contract labor is the Chinaman.

LABOR will never get its rights until it shall vote itself into control of the lawmaking and executive branches of the government.

THE militia are always ready to make warlike display in communities where the masses are driven to the point of desperation from starvation.

THE New York constitutional amendment prohibiting prison contract labor was adopted by the people of that State. Score one for organized labor.

IT was the great Thomas Jefferson who said: "The liberties of the people are more in danger from the aggressions of the courts than from mobs and riots."

THERE is estimated to be over one thousand blacklisted Western Union telegraph operators who have never been able to touch the keys of that corporation since the strike of '82.

SINGERLY, the rat proprietor of the Philadelphia Record, and candidate for governor of Pennsylvania at the late election, was "snowed under" by a plurality of 241,397 votes.

EACH cigarmaker pays twenty-five cents dues every week and the International Union of that trade has upwards of one million dollars as a club with which to fight monopoly.

THE introduction of female compositors in the provincial towns of France is considered a dangerous innovation, and is being strongly opposed by the masses of organized labor generally.

THE Federation of the Printing Trades in England is progressing, though slowly, with satisfactory results. In addition to typographical societies and bookbinders, it is designed to include the machine societies, lithographic artists, designers, writers, etc.

THE JOURNAL'S readers will remember the lengthy correspondence being printed recently between Presidents Prescott and Galoskowsky concerning the right of Mr. Bookwalter to take charge of the Werner plant at Akron. The firm recently put Mr. Bookwalter in charge and he is alleged to have bought stock in the concern and relinquished his membership in the International Printing Pressmen's Union. He was not long in his new position until his purpose became manifest. He introduced non-union men and endeavored to reduce wages from $17 per week to $14. The pressmen did not, as they might have done, cease work immediately on a non-union man being introduced, but referred the matter to headquarters, and Second Vice-President Boyle and ex-Vice-President McFarland were sent to Akron to endeavor to amicably settle the differences. In this they were unsuccessful, and the men ceased work at 10:30 A. M. Saturday, November 24. While the wisdom of such a course may be questioned, we are not in possession of all the details and therefore can not express an opinion as to this, though it is certain the union acted well within its legal rights and under great provocation. The firm was evidently prepared for such a move, because the office was filled very rapidly with a staff of nondescripts, who, we are given to understand, renounced allegiance to trades-unionism and went to work at wages ranging from $7.50 to $14 per week. The pressmen of the country have been treated to rather lengthy dissertations on Mr. Bookwalter's unionism, but it is alleged that he has repeatedly stated since reaching Akron that he would not be bound by the regulations of any organization and is working for Bookwalter and Werner, and has evidently undertaken to do it in a manner becoming the average short-sighted, cheese-paring employer. Seemingly the late Executive Council knew its man when it resisted Bookwalter's engagement as foreman of the press room at Akron. Other people, perhaps, are much disappointed at the actions of one whom they saw fit to indorse and applaud so vociferously.

THE semi-annual report of the English Typographical Society, composed of local societies, numbering 117 outside of London, and independent of the London Society of Compositors, shows that the past half year has been distinguished by a continued depression of trade and the consequent large expenditure of association funds in assisting unemployed members. Touching the introduction of the composing machine, the efforts of the executive council have been mainly exerted toward minimizing, as far as possible, the displacement of labor, and a measure of success is claimed in that direction. Apart from temporary displacement, the executive council do not view the future of the machine in their jurisdiction with any undue amount of apprehension, but if there is any attempt to exploit the machines by non-society labor, the council will feel it their duty to oppose this by all the means in their power. The report shows that at date of issue the membership stood 12,417, a gain of 390 on the half year. Of these, 9,596 were fully employed and 2,037 casually (subs). A summary of expenditures is given by branches which in the aggregate foots up, for the half year: Strike, £520; funeral, £544; out of work, £3,452 19s. 1d.; superannuation, £1,278 11s.; traveling allowance, £275 13s. The association has in combined funds £38,120 ($190,600), of which £12,823 ($64,115) is reserved in the superannuation fund. It will be an interesting reflection to many of our readers to see that this society of 9,596 employed members expended, within six months, for the superannuated members, $6,390, and for the unemployed over $17,000.

THE New York County Medical Society is making a powerful trades-union movement in joining the Society of Dentists (another trades-union) in a crusade against "scab" tooth-pullers, found in the barber shops of the metropolis. Female "spotters" are hired to whom these joint trades-unions pay one dollar for every tooth sacrificed to the scab tooth-pullers. The regular scale is fifty cents a tooth, the scabs draw the molars for half price. "The world do move."

PLUTOCRACY is opposed to education and enlightenment. Labor unions should dispel darkness, born of ignorance, through the light inspired by organization.

LAST day for returns on platform—December 5.

A NEW labor paper has made its appearance at Mobile, Ala.

THROUGH the exertions of the allied trades council in that city, all the newspapers in Utica, N. Y., are floating at their mastheads the union label. Utica printers are wide awake.

A WHOLE company of militia—sixty-eight in number—resigned, left the state service and were mustered out, at Muncie, Ind., a couple of weeks since. Enlistments elsewhere in the state are stagnant.

THE monopoly employer is loudly clamorous for the "freedom of contract" with his employes. The kind of "freedom" he most generally imposes is in line with that of the road agent—"Your money or your life!"

GEORGE W. CHILDS, writing on trade-unionism, said: "There is scarcely room for more than one opinion about labor organizations on the part of intelligent and impartial men who have investigated their claims, and that is favorable to them."

SEATTLE, WASH., is afflicted with a rat book and job office, that of the Calvert Company. No. 202 is after the firm with shooting-stick and mallet, and the "chase" of proscription is tightening around the concern to the exclusion of honest business patronage.

ATTENTION is called by one of our New York correspondents to the proposition for branch meetings, within the union regulations of the book and job and newspaper departments. The matter is of sufficient importance to command the serious consideration of the entire craft.

BY reference to an advertisement elsewhere, it will be seen that G. W. Buck, an old-time St. Louis printer, is about to commence the publication in numbers of a Twenty Years' Collection of Chess and Whist Literature. It will consist of games, problems, lives of chess and whist players, etc., and will be issued at 10 cents per number, and will be sold by subscription.

THE Labor Gazette is a bright little quarto coming from Seattle, Wash., edited with vigor and ability by Gordon A. Rice. The number before us is devoted to an exposition of the unfair methods employed by the Calvert Company of that city, which has filled its office with rats. The printers' and pressmen's unions of Seattle are in arms against the concern, and are making "the fur fly."

IF the law of referendum were established and all acts passed upon by legislative bodies were referred to the people for an expression of approval or disapproval, millions of money might be saved of which the people are yearly robbed through the stealings and subsidies lobbied through Congress, legislatures, county boards and town councils. Politicians would lose their callings and lobbies be a thing of the past. Under direct legislation the majority would find true expression and party platforms would be needless ornaments, as they are now platitudinal scare-crows of the perfidy which they are built to conceal. A government for the people and of the people should find its stability in a freely expressed will by the people. Vox populi! The people can be trusted.

DON'T let it slip your memory that proprietors and employers of labor, corporation managers and railroad managers, were never more strongly organized than at the present time. How necessary it is then for labor in all its branches to be on the alert for occasions of the future, if not the immediate present; to be meet and fit for emergency. Don't be flattered with the idea that your organization is impregnable. It will never attain the strength and power necessary to compete with the encroachments of monopolistic greed till labor in every branch and trade is fully and securely organized. Daily, nightly, hourly, every one should exert himself to the strengthening of organized labor. Go out on the highways and by-ways and preach the doctrine of organization to every species of laboring manhood. Don't wait for others; go yourself. Agitate! Educate! Organize!

WHEN two or more men of capital have organized a corporation or firm for the transaction of business, it is supposed to be legal and lawful. When they employ a number of men to work their investment, by production, into an increase of capital, the men must not organize; it is illegal and unlawful. If the money market shows signs of stringency, and the capitalist side of the business "shuts down" or "locks out" the labor side, it is the exercise of a right, legal and lawful. If those representing the labor capital side of the business quietly resign their position and quit work, it is not only illegal and wrong, it is open rebellion and classed, further, as flagrant outlawry. Education and enlightenment will change this notion in time, and every friend of labor should turn evangelist and preach the gospel of unionism to every creature without the fold of organization.

IN the early days of the republic, the old song used to be: "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." But the thieves and money brokers broke into Uncle Sam's exchequer, run him head over heels in debt, and the farms intended for the people were all mortgaged to English syndicates and railroad corporations. Instead of people having farms, those who assume to control land for agricultural production are groaning under the weight of mortgaged indebtedness, and millions of people who are able and willing to work are vagabondizing over the country, deprived of the commonest necessities of life, driven into the common highways and byways, and have not even a place to lay their heads. "The land of the free and the home of the brave!" What a travesty.

A PECULIAR phase of the female employment question lately occurred in France. A printer of St Etienne having been summoned before a board of magistrates for employing fourteen young women (proofreaders) after 9 o'clock at night, contrary to the provisions of the law against female night labor, it was alleged on behalf of the defendant, that the occasion was the eve of a popular fete day, when overtime was absolutely necessary; that the law did not apply to unmarried women of full age, and that proofreading was not "industrial labor" in the terms of the statute. The magistrates, however, overruled the objection and convicted.

THE superannuation fund of the English Typographical Association and its distribution is worthy of especial note. The total number of members on the fund at the last report was 150, of whom 14 were on the first grade, 13 on the second, 15 on the third, 28 on the fourth, and 17 on the special grade. The beneficiaries range in age generally among the sixties; one is found as low as fifty years of age, and one as far advanced as eighty-six. Allowances are made according to grade, the first entitling a member to 10s. per week, the second 8s., the third 7s., and the fourth 6s.

WHEN the output of coal becomes a little flush and threatens to affect the price, the barons "shut down" on the men three days in each week. Then the price of coal is advanced, while the men, already in a starving condition, are ground still further into subjection. The well-to-do consumer pays the fiddler and sings out to the miners: "Don't go on a strike. You'll endanger the peace and sobriety of the public. If you wail or make complaint we will turn the militia onto you."

THE printers of Dublin, Ireland, are having trouble with two newspaper offices of that city, which have locked out their compositors in order to introduce others at a lower rate of wages. The matter has attracted the attention of the Federation of the Printing Trades, which will take measures to prevent the success of the movement to introduce non-society men.

STATE executives have no power as compared to wealthy corporations. The General Managers' Association, with twenty-odd railroad corporations to back it, can command the movement of our whole standing army to the subjection of the freedom of the masses. This was not always so.

THE garment workers of New York City, Boston and Chicago have won a great victory, wiping out, at "one fell swoop," the task and piece system, and instituting employment by the week.

Addresses Wanted.

J. R. McCLEN, your address is wanted by G. H. McClure, Rushville, Ill.

H. C. RUTHERFORD, send address to Reese McCord, Oklahoma City, Okla. T.

FRANK HUGHES, of Pittsburg, last heard of in Cincinnati, send address to Frank White, care of Examiner composing room, 647 Mission street, San Francisco, Cal.

INFORMATION wanted as to the whereabouts of David K. Hubbard. Important matter. Address A. J. E. Hubbard, 1131 Sixth street, N. E., Washington, D. C.

W. H. HACKETT, there is a letter of importance for you at this office.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of J. H. Edmondson will please notify Mrs. J. H. Edmondson, care of W. L. Skelton, 196 East Georgia avenue, Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Edmondson is in distress.

JOSEPH P. FARWELL, send your address to F. P. Eddy, Providence, and get important communication.

WILLIAM ROLLER, last heard of in Cincinnati, O., send your address to your brother, Charles Roller, Louisville, Ky.

PATRICK BYRNES, who left Pittsburg about fifteen years ago, and is now supposed to be in New York or Brooklyn, will obtain important information by writing —— Webb, Box 487, Pittsburg, Pa.

State of Trade and Notes.

ANDERSON, IND.—Business very dull; plenty of idle men.

ANACONDA, MONT.—This is about the only town in the state of any importance that has not imported machines, and the town is more or less overflown with idle printers; would suggest the traveling element give this section of the country the go-by.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—Business improving; plenty of men to meet all demands.

BOISE CITY, IDA.—State of trade poor; three subs to every "sit," many of whom are waiting for the State work, of which there is not as much expected this year as two years ago.

DECATUR, ILL.—State of trade, fair.

LA CROSSE, WIS.—We had five daily papers running during election, but one has quit publication on account of lack of support. Work in job offices very dull; prospects brighter.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—Work is better in Logansport than for months; more printers at work here last week than for the past two years.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade dull; prospects poor.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—State of trade very dull; prospects gloomy.

NORFOLK, VA.—Trade good.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The trade has been good for the past month, owing to the election, but hard times are expected to come again before the holidays.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—State of trade very dull; machines will soon be in operation on all daily papers.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Business very dull.

Miscellaneous.

Unions are authorized and requested to take up card No. 36,683, issued to Raymond Kertson by Chicago Union, Oct. 5, 1894, he having violated the law by working in an unfair office, and return the same to Peoria Union, No. 29. By order of board of directors of said union.

The Moore Printing Company of Atchison, Kan., having ceased its fight against union men, and having entered into a new contract with Atchison Union, No. 113, the office was re-opened to union men on November 12, and all restrictions taken off.

Card No. 39,780, issued by Wilmington, N. C., Union, November 1, 1894, to J. H. Williams, having been stolen from him, a duplicate (No. 29,782) has been issued. Secretaries will please be on the look out for the stolen card.

Traveling card No. 24,120, issued to G. T. Leonard by Great Falls Union, No. 256, has been lost. If found please return to A. W. Noyes, Box 661, Great Falls, Mont.

Card 26,738, issued to W. F. Oppert, January 28, 1894, by New Haven Union, No. 47, has been lost, and a duplicate issued. The finder will please return the above card to J. J. Reilly, Box 1,269, New Haven, Conn.

Cards 29,934 and 29,935, issued by the officers of the International Typographical Union to B. F. Widaman and E. A. Creighton, have been lost and duplicates issued. The finder will please return the original cards to this office.

Secretaries are requested to take up card No. 39,157, dated September 6, and issued to H. W. Dillen. Charges are pending against said card. Please send to P. L. Deunhardt, secretary, Colorado Springs Typographical Union, No. 82.

Traveling card 38,417, issued to Fred G. Maid by Sioux Falls Union, No. 218, has been lost. The finder is requested to return the same to George Denyer, Box 1183, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of Oct. 25, 1894		$37,906 88
Receipts to date		7,113 10
		$45,019 98
Disbursements		6,925 14
Balance on hand		$38,094 84

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	17,781 20	
Cash on hand	151 59	
Due by local unions	233 00	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$38,094 84

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 24, 1894.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fourth day of November, 1894. Witness my hand and notarial seal. [SEAL.] W. V. ROOKER, Notary Public.

LET every workingman swear upon the altar of his country eternal hostility to the encroachments of monopoly in every possible shape and form.

Strive On!

Though great the burden, rough the road,
And weary knees bend 'neath the load,
Let Perseverance be your goad—
Strive on!

When craven tongues your deeds deride,
Remember who was crucified—
Remember how the Savior died—
Strive on!

In every battle for the right
Not only foes but friends will fight;
Be never swerved from Duty's light—
Strive on!

Though tangled briers and knotty mass,
O'er treacherous mire and dark morass,
To reach the promised land we pass—
Strive on!

Though Apathy may bait her snare
With slothful warning to beware
The task involved, do not despair—
Strive on!

And should some fellow mortal tread
The road a little far ahead,
Bewail not, but take heart instead—
Strive on!

—[DANIEL T. RIORDAN.

San Francisco, Oct. 30, 1894.

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME.

Proceedings of Annual Meetings Held at Colorado Springs and Indianapolis.

Pursuant to requirements of the laws of Colorado and the International Typographical Union Constitution the fourth annual meeting of the members of the corporation was held at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, November 10, 1894, there being present W. B. Prescott, Edward T. Plank, Columbus Hall, James J. Dailey, Frank S. Pelton, A. G. Wines, by proxy, and F. A. Colby.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The reports of the president and treasurer, being the same substantially as were presented to the late International convention, were received.

The resignations of Messrs. Plank and Hall were accepted. Messrs. L. C. Shepard, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Alex. Duguid, of Newport, Ky., having subscribed to the obligation required, were unanimously elected to fill the vacancies.

There being no further business before it, the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Pursuant to a call issued therefor the Trustees met in Room 7, De Soto Block, at 10:30 A. M. on November 26, 1894. There were present W. B. Prescott, Alex. Duguid, L. C. Shepard and A. G. Wines.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, after having been corrected as to date of meetings, were approved.

The following resolutions on the death of George W. Childs were adopted:

Whereas, The announcement of the death of our late lamented friend, George W. Childs, was received by the craft in general with painful grief some months previous to our meeting, it is fit and proper that this Board as trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home should officially pay befitting respect to his memory and worth; as in the case of his friend, our friend, and the friend of humanity, Anthony J. Drexel, it becomes our duty to give expression to the admiration and high esteem in which Mr. Childs was held by the official management of the beautiful edifice erected by the generosity of these munificent benefactors; therefore

Resolved, That it is with unfeigned respect and regret that we record our expressions of sorrow and grief upon knowledge of the departure from life of this our latest and most honored friend;

Resolved, That in the death of George W. Childs the people of the nation will miss from its presence and every-day life one of its best and noblest members; one whose charity was god-like and far-reaching, and whose generosity and kindly sympathy was extended to the stretch of philosophic and philanthropic dispensation;

Resolved, That we would give emphasis to the deep-seated grief of the craft throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, and hereby tender to the friends and immediate relatives of the deceased our sincerest heartfelt commiseration and condolence, and we well may envy the pride of the loved ones with whom is left the blessings of esteem in which the memory is held of one so estimable, meritorious and worthy in all the walks of life.

On motion the treasurer was instructed to publish an itemized statement monthly in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL of all expenditures.

The following instructions of the late convention were adopted:

That the superintendent of the Childs-Drexel Home be and is hereby instructed to inaugurate such measures as will tend to reduce the expenses of said Home without crippling the efficiency of the same. Such action of the superintendent to be subject to the approval of the Finance Committee.

That the superintendent of the Home furnish, for publication in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, a monthly statement of admissions to and expulsions from the Home, together with causes of same, names of unions sending inmates, and such other information as may be of interest concerning the condition of the inmates.

That charges against the management or any officer of the Childs-Drexel Home must be of a specific nature, and made in the regular manner provided by the rules of the institution and indorsed by the union which secured the admission of the inmate preferring the same.

That in purchasing supplies for the Childs-Drexel Home, the superintendent shall invite bids from different wholesale houses, and a yearly contract be made for furnishing the same; said supplies to be furnished as desired by the superintendent or recommended by the Finance Committee. Contracts to be approved by the Finance Committee before becoming effective.

The Committee on Admission is instructed to exclude persons suffering from tuberculosis in the last stage and from infectious and contagious diseases.

That inmates be required, when able, to perform such duties as may appear proper to the superintendent, subject to the judgment of the attending physician.

The Board of Trustees is hereby authorized to appropriate from the Home fund, upon proper application of the superintendent, an amount equal to railroad fare from the place where application was made for admission to the Home, said amount to be expended by the superintendent in purchasing transportation in whatever direction a discharged inmate may select. Where an inmate is discharged for misconduct the amount appropriated shall be charged to the local union recommending him.

On motion the superintendent was instructed not to grant transportation, except upon the approval of the Finance Committee, and that he furnish said committee with a statement giving name of applicant, date of admission, nature of ailment and cost of transportation in coming to the Home.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—W. B. Prescott.
Vice-President—F. A. Colby.
Secretary—A. G. Wines.
Treasurer—James J. Dailey.

President Prescott announced the following standing committees, the president being ex-officio a member of all:

Executive Committee—Messrs. Alex Duguid and A. G. Wines.

Finance Committee—Messrs. F. A. Colby and Frank S. Pelton.

Committee on Rules—Messrs. James J. Dailey and L. C. Shepard.

Committee on Admission—Messrs. Alex Duguid and A. G. Wines.

THERE never was a time when labor needed organization and wise management more than it does now, for there never was a time when employers were better organized to contest for lower wages and harder terms of labor.—Labor Tribune.

Deaths.

BERAN, J. R.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1894, of typhoid pneumonia. Aged 26 years.

BRADLEY, JOHN—At Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 15, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 26 years.

BUCKLAND, JOHN—At Rockford, Ill., Oct. 13, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 24 years.

BURNHAM, S. B.—At Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1894, of Bright's disease. Aged 55 years.

CHANDLER, L. EVERETT—At Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 8, 1894, of bronchitis. Aged 36 years.

DEAN, VINCENT P.—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1894, of dropsy. Aged 29 years.

EATON, M. B.—At Stockton, Cal., Nov. 5, 1894, of consumption. Aged 37 years.

FAHEY, JOSEPH R.—At Albany, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1894, of consumption. Aged 25 years.

HOOK, JOHN C.—At St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13, 1894, of catarrh. Aged 50 years.

HIRTH, CHARLES J.—At Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6, 1894, of consumption.

HICKEY, M. J.—At Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 8, 1894, of consumption. Aged 25 years.

KRONE, EMIL—At Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16, 1894, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

MCCLELLAND, MISS ANNIE—At New Orleans, La., Nov. 3, 1894, of cancer. Aged 39 years.

MORRIS, GEORGE W.—At Lynn, Mass., Oct. 31, 1894, of general debility. Aged 68 years.

MULHEARN, J. F.—At Albany, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 29 years.

PORTER, WILLIAM S.—At Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1894, of consumption. Aged 29 years.

PAWLY, L. K.—At San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 7, 1894. Aged 36 years.

PREEST, LOUIS—At Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 8, 1894, of hernia. Aged 63 years.

ROGERS, CHARLES E.—At Watertown, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1894, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

STAMPS, P. N.—At Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 2, 1894, of hemorrhage. Aged 41 years.

SHANNON, D. J.—At Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1894, of hemorrhage. Aged 37 years.

TYRRELL, J. P.—At Oakland, Cal., October 31, 1894, of senility. Aged 62 years.

VANHORN, F. S.—At Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1894, of consumption. Aged 52 years.

WHITE, WILLIAM R.—At Lexington, Ky., Nov. 12, 1894, of pericorditis. Aged 33 years.

WARNECKE, OSCAR H.—At Houston, Tex., Nov. 18, 1894, of congestion of brain. Aged 30 years.

WURM, ANDREW—At Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 21, 1894, of consumption. Aged 48 years.

WALTHERS, CHAS.—At Pittsburg, Pa., October 20, 1894, of atrophy of liver. Aged 46 years.

MEMORIES OF THE CONVENTION.

Action of Louisville Union on Courtesies Extended—Poem of Welcome.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 4.—The aftermath of the late convention brings forth the following from Louisville Union, No. 10, as to the gratification experienced by the typos of the Falls City. It may be a little late, but it proves that favors past are not soon forgotten:

Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, gratified at the successful entertainment of the delegates and visitors to the International Typographical convention recently held in this city, and fully appreciating the generosity and hearty co-operation of the people of the city, sincerely returns thanks to all, and especially to Rev. T. T. Eaton, D. D., for opening the convention with prayer; to Mayor Henry S. Tyler for his address on behalf of the city, and to Col. R. M. Kelley for his instructive address of welcome on behalf of the press; to the Kentucky Institute and School for the Blind, the Kentucky School of Reform, the Baptist Orphanage Home and the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home for courtesies and hospitality; to the managers of the Grand Opera House, Buckingham Theater and Phœnix Hill Park for aid rendered and courtesies extended.

Also, to the press for many kindly notices and full reports of the features and proceedings of the convention; to the city and county officials, our merchants, manufacturers and citizens generally for their generous contributions and untiring co-operation, which enabled us to entertain our guests in a manner that reflected credit upon our city, added to the fame of our State, and sent them on their way rejoicing with pleasant recollections of old Kentucky hospitality; to the K. of P. drum corps for services which added a marked feature to the parade, and to our poet, Sam K. Bangs, who has added another leaf to his laurel of fame by his beautiful poem of welcome, which was heartily appreciated by our guests, and the spirit of which we earnestly endeavored to illustrate to them in our efforts to "do the rest." And while we regretted the inability of Brother Bangs to be with us a witness and participant in "how we did it," we assure him of our sincere gratitude and earnest hope he may "live long and prosper."

Resolved, As a special mark of our appreciation of the interest manifested and courteous aid extended by Prof. B. B. Huntoon, of the Kentucky Institute and School for the Blind, that Professor Huntoon be elected an honorary member of Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10; that the officers of the union issue to him a certificate of membership, to be appropriately framed, and that a committee be appointed to present the same to Prof. Huntoon.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be furnished THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and the press of the city for publication.

C. N. JACQUES,
WM. M. HIGGINS,
JOHN W. OWEN,
Committee.

The poem by the genial Sam K. Bangs, a sweet songster of Kentucky, with whom a large number of the craft are familiar, has not been printed before, and you will find it herewith enclosed, as follows:

WELCOME.

BY SAM K. BANGS.

Welcome, thrice welcome, dear craftsmen—
You are not on an alien shore.
Though this is the land of the "bloody"
Wild "Injins" who panted for gore.

We have few of the traits of the red man,
But in these little things we agree;
He was fond of tobacco and toddy,
And so, fellow-craftsmen, are we.

Then accept of our pipe and our flagon,
Which are free as the breeze of our land.
For our welcome we wish you to feel it
From the heart to the grasp of the hand.

While our craft may be threatened with perils,
What availeth a man to look blue?
There's a time to be grave and be merry,
Which we hope you'll acknowledge is true.

May wisdom prevail in your councils,
In devising those means that are best,
And after your labors, good brothers,
We fellows will see to the rest.

It may be pleasant to the delegates to communicate the fact that Col. Dick Watts was elected, and that the "Contrary Club" is proportionally joyous and happy over the event.

C. N. J.

THE trades-union movement is ever pressing onward and upward, and the workers are massed together in the union of their trades. The progress made may not be as accelerated as we may wish, but it is advancing and moving forward in exactly the same ratio that the intelligence of our fellow-workers will admit, and though the day may be somewhat distant, we are surely nearing it when the humanizing influences of the trades-union movement shall be fully recognized, and for the ethics of industry, society and the state.—Federationist.

I AM persuaded that the next great question confronting the American people will be that of corporations and their relation to the national life. The fear is now entertained by many of our best men that by the creation of these vast corporations a spirit has been evoked which will defy control, and wield a power that is greater than that of the government itself.—Garfield.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nasbville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul. Minn.

Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield. Mass.

Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Third District—James A. Power, 106 1 St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.

Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids. Mich.

Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.

Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha. Neb.

Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.

Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham.

Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.

California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal.

Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.

Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.

Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Asbley, Jacksouville.

Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, Room 61, Gate City Bank Building, Atlanta.

Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; W. A. Lautz, News office, Chicago.

Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.

Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.

Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.

Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.

Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.

Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.

Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield.

Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.

Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.

Nebraska—V. B. Kinney, News office, Omaha.

New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.

New Hampshire—James W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St., Concord.

New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.

New Mexico—J. R. Megafflu, Santa Fe.

New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillou, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.

North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks; J. F. Paul Gross, 911 Ninth St., North Fargo, N. D.

Nova Scotia—James Phair, Box 492, Halifax, N. S.

Ohio—H. W. Cross, E. Market St., Zanesville.

Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.

Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Ellis St., London.

Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.

Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh.

Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.

Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St, Providence.

South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. A. Lane, Tribune, Knoxville; J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. H. Johnson, Box 103 Memphis, Tenn.

Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.

Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.

West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.

Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 1712, North avenue, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Brainwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 712 Overton St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.

BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, 118 Monroe St.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.

DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.

DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.

GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.

GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.

LINCOLN.—President, W. H. Gillespie.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.

MINNEAPOLIS, IND.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.

NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.

NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.

SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Conuell; Secretary, Harry Collis.

ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.

ST. PAUL.—President, Harry Franklin, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.

WASHINGTON.—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, O.—Thos. Rafferty, Ireland; Chas. Chyden, New York; Baron De Kalb, Philadelphia.

4, Chicago, Ill. (Stereotypers)—Wm. Burke.

10, Louisville, Ky.—H. A. Appling, has worked in Baltimore and New Orleans within the last four years.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—John Ehrhard, has worked in St. Louis, Mo.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—John F. Goodwin, J. F. Hancock, Frank B. Evatt, Herman Thies, Daniel McKellar, Frank Coffey, Raymond Giddings, Edward T. Ritter, William Brown, John E. Hoyle, Glenu M. Smith, George A. Werner, F. W. Gale, Julius Gabriel, Jessie Gilroy, John McGuigan, Leon Goldstein, R. F. Eagle, J. L. Spaulding, A. E. Beujamin, George E. Roy, Thomas J. Diguan.

22, Dubuque, Iowa.—R. M. Jackson, worked nineteen years in Galena, Ill.

23, New Haven, Coun. (Stereotypers and Pressmen)—Dennis G. Keyes (pressman), learned trade in Boston, Mass.; James Mulvey, for apprentice membership, has worked three years at job press work.

32, Norfolk, Va.—Charles J. Robinson, has worked in Michigan towns.

47, New Haven, Conn.—Jewell M. Gompertz.

78, Fort Wayue, Ind.—Miss Vinnie Selby, served appreuticeship in Akron, Ohio.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Joseph A. Maus, learned trade at office of Elm Street Printing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, has worked in various offices in Kansas City.

117, Springfield, Ohio—C. A. Wenkler.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—J. L. Palmer, has worked at trade eleven years; learned trade in Chronicle office, Toledo, Iowa; never worked in a town where there was a union.

120, Lynn, Mass.—Edward E. Rice, for apprentice membership, is a machinist by trade, has worked in Item press-room two years, expects to take charge of the machines when they are put in.

128, South Bend, Ind.—William F. Schubert.

132, Camden, N. J.—William B. Wells, for appreutice membership.

136, Duluth, Minn.—Charles McCabe, has worked on Star-Transcript, Paris, Ont.; Oscar B. Brush, has worked in Lansing, Mich., also at Marquette—comes from latter place; D. C. Coppernull, has worked at Isbpeming and Marquette, Mich.

147, Ashland, Wis.—J. P. Fitzgerald.

197, Columbia, Mo.—J. B. Howell, of Centralia, Mo., learned the trade in Richmond, Mo. Has worked at the business five years.

203, Bluff City (Council Bluffs, Ia.)—F. E. Watson, worked at trade in Omaha up to November, 1891, left that city without withdrawing his card, and has not worked at trade since.

215, Decatur, Ill.—W. W. Moberly, has worked in Bloomington, Ill.

226, Vancouver, B. C.—S. Gothard, has worked in Brandon and Colquary.

240, Altoona, Pa.—W. J. Wolf, has worked four years in Houtzdale, Pa. Never worked anywhere else.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—J. D. Searles.

274, La Crosse, Wis.—Otto Gudenschwager, worked five years at trade in Reedsburg, Ashland and La Crosse, Wis.

286, Marion, Ind.—John J. Dwyer, pressman, learned trade with Hall & O'Donald, Logansport, Ind., ten years ago; has since worked in Chicago.

299, Tampa, Fla.—R. D. Noltage, has worked in Ocala, Key West and Tampa.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—Geo. D. Hayes, belonged to Valley City Union, No. 50, 1886; has worked in Midland and Sarnia, Ont.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Verl Byers, for apprentice membership; came from New Castle, Ind., where he had been working on the Press.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

5, Toronto, Ont. (Mailers)—A. E. Cashman, R. J. Cashman, M. J. McCartly, expelled for non-payment of dues.

10, Akron, O. (Pressmen)—T. Ryce, suspended for non-payment of dues; J. M. Smythe, expelled for defaulting.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—Sam Hornbrook, Henry Kussenberger, reinstated.

19, Elmira, N. Y.—H. E. Goldthwait, James H. Fitzpatrick, John Oldham, I. A. Thomas, suspended for non-payment of dues; Jacob E. Sechler, Jas. C. Ranck, P. D. Miller, William Mack, W. W. Foster, G. C. Jones, J. F. O'Brien, W. S. Foster, G. M. Hill, Charles Burnett, J. W. Harrison, G. P. Wood, W. S. C. Woodward, Thomas Birmingham, J. F. Daley, S. S. Stiles, George Sullivan, William Van Dyne, A. F. Slocum, James Rew, Robert Hamilton, W. H. Sheldon, expelled for ratting.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—Geo. H. Pettis, rejected.

47, New Haven, Conn.—James Mason, expelled for ratting; Charles S. Atwater, Edmon Calm, W. H. Carroll, F. D. Young, suspended for non-payment of dues.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—J. N. Cobb, C. T. Christian, C. B. Clinkscales, T. J. Farr, J. D. Holmes, W. C. Norrell, W. E. Palmer, W. H. Pittman, C. W. Stewart, H. C. Williams, suspended for non-payment of dues.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Frederick Knoepfle, Max Grosse, A. B. Van Epps, C. E. Morse, William J. Fraser, Arthur Newman, Grant Northrup, expelled for non-payment of dues.

69, Durango, Colo.—L. R. Whitmore, Chas. Snowden, suspended for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—L. A. Nourse, J. E. Evans, reinstated; A. A. Tomlinson, expelled for non-payment of dues.

104, Birmingham, Ala.—John W. Callahan, reinstated.

132, Camden, N. J.—Harry Piersou, suspended for non-payment of dues.

133, London, Ont.—W. Deveney, John Parks, suspended for nou-payment of dues.

147, Ashland, Wis.—Charles Huuter, rejected; W. H. Chapple, suspended for non-payment of dues.

147, Ashland, Wis.—J. R. Gibson, reinstated.

176, Montreal, Quebec—George Brown, John Grant, W. E. Hampshire, George Legge, A. Morrell, T. F. G. Moore, D. Morrison, J. R. Moore, G. W. Marceau, T. A. Preston, J. Reddy, J. Bernier, James Berry, J. Champagne, L. Corey, J. S. Giles, A. Goulet, expelled for nou-payment of dues.

197, Columbia, Mo.—F. L. Northcutt, Frank Hills, W. E. Miller, W. H. Inman, Luther Rice, Miss Ida Bagby, C. B. Duncan, C. M. Bryson, Bert Ludom, suspended for non-payment of dues.

211, Oshkosh, Wis.—William Loughridge, suspended for non-payment of dues.

214, Bohemian (Chicago, Ill.)—Fr. Vojta, Fr. Moravek, E. Zaloudek, Fr. Klabouk, T. A. Srbeka, L. Peterek, J. Marshnic, Fr. Palecek, suspended for non-payment of dues.

215, Decatur, Ill.—W. N. Andrews, reinstated.

217, Janesville, Wis.—Herman Heise, suspended for non-payment of dues.

257, Augusta, Me.—G. L. Gallishan, suspended for non-payment of dues.

270, New Castle, Pa.—Norris D. Pyle, suspended for uon-payment of dues.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Alonzo Grice, reinstated.

307, New Brunswick, N. J.—John W. Jenks, suspended.

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., November 26, 1894.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers from Oct. 25, 1894, to Nov. 25, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fuud Oct. 25, 1894	$12,138 73
Oct. 29. From A. G. Wines	1,428 39
	$13,567 12

EXPENDITURES.

Oct. 29. W. B. Prescott, salary to Oct. 25, 1894	25 00
29. A. G. Wines, salary to Oct. 25, 1894	25 00
Nov. 3. James J. Dailey, quarterly salary to Oct. 25, 1894	25 00
3. Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Co., reut of box	6 00
10. Fairley Bros., dishes, crockery, etc	5 35
10. Ira J. Morse, butter, eggs, vegetables aud fruit	181 56
10. F. B. Healey, meats	143 38
10. Shields-Morley Grocery Co., groceries and provisious	60 50
10. J. B. Reithman & Co., drugs	227 42
10. P. M. Spratt, 17 tons alfalfa	140 00
10. W. G. Williams, 5,878 lbs. potatoes	56 70
10. J. T. Sanderson, poultry	32 82
10. F. E. Robinson, drugs	57 00
10. W. C. Schuman, expenses at Louisville convention	65 25
10. Colorado Springs Crystal Ice Co., 7,100 lbs. ice	28 40
10. Baker & Co., drugs	59 05
10. C. E. Durkee, kitchen utensils	12 15
10. *W. C. Schuman, salaries for Oct., 1894	538 30
23. W. H. McIntyre, premium on $15,000 insurance	300 00
	$2,008 88

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand, Oct. 25, 1894	$12,138 73
From A. G. Wines	1,428 39
	$13,567 12
Disbursements	2,008 88
Balance	$11,558 24

*SALARIES FOR OCTOBER.

W. C. Schuman, $83.30; Eva M. Schuman, $30; Mina Campbell, nurse, $40; Calvin Barnett, assistant nurse, $30; Chas. Jacobson, general work, $30; Walter Davis, general work, $25; John Reilly, watchman, $40; A. N. Mariner, cook, $50; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, etc., $25; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $26; Ella Jackman, kitchen, $10; Laura Jackman, dining-room, $20; Lizzie Dilworth, first floor, $18; Rachel Johanning, laundry, $25; Maggie McGaugh, laundry, $20; M. Cummings, engineer, $55; Dr. Beverly Tucker, $37. Total, $558.30.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. J. DAILEY, Treasurer.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of November, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.
JAS. J. DAILEY.

It is only by education that men can be brought to the proper way of thinking. "As the twig is bent the tree is inclined!"

WANTED—All chess and whist players to know that I am preparing for the press a twenty years' collection of chess and whist literature, consisting of games, problems, lives of chess and whist players, etc., to be issued in numbers and sold by subscription. Price, 10 cents a number, payable in advance. When completed it will be one of the finest works of the kind ever published. All who wish to subscribe or assist in the work, financially or otherwise, or to contribute autobiographies or other items of interest, or to offer suggestions, will please address G. W. Buck, Publisher Chess and Club Weekly, 1122 Channing-ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from November 10 to November 24.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 10.	Balance on hand	$14,537 86
Nov. 24.	Receipts to date	1,402 13
Total		$15,939 99

EXPENDITURES.

Nov. 12.	Anderson, No. 284	10 34
12.	F. J. Boyle, expenses to Akron	100 00
15.	Ogden, No. 236	70 00
16.	P. J. Maas, expenses in Chicago	4 00
16.	Ed Hurton, expenses in Chicago	4 00
16.	Seattle, No. 202	53 67
16.	Springfield, No. 117	121 00
16.	W. B. Prescott, expenses to Chicago	21 00
17.	Lincoln, No. 209	28 00
19.	Seattle (Pressmen), No. 39	35 00
19.	Seattle, No. 202	25 67
19.	Andersou, No. 284	17 00
20.	Cream City, No. 23	7 00
20.	Springfield (Pressmen), No. 4	10 00
20.	S. D. Nedrey, expenses to Lincoln	31 10
20.	E. A. Parker, expenses to San Jose	9 00
21.	W. H. Wells, expenses to Roanoke	28 90
23.	J. A. Power, part ex. to Philadelphia	15 00
24.	Ogden, No. 236	70 00
24.	Cream City, No. 23	5 83
24.	H. C. McFarland, expenses to Akron	36 00
Total		$702 51

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Nov. 24, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Nov. 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

November 10. Balance	$35,208 85
1, INDIANAPOLIS—For October	51 25
For supplies	3 30
For 189 Journals to December, 1891	11 80
2, PHILADELPHIA—For November	213 25
For supplies	6 00
3, CINCINNATI—For October	183 25
For supplies	3 00
8, ST. LOUIS—For October	150 00
For supplies	12 50
9, BUFFALO—For September	34 50
For supplies	7 00
For card in Journal to October, 1895	6 00
10, LOUISVILLE—For October	36 50
11, MEMPHIS—For supplies	3 50
12, BALTIMORE—For October	102 00
For supplies	3 00
13, BOSTON—For October	218 50
For supplies	4 00
14, HARRISBURG—For October	20 00
15, ROCHESTER—For October	12 25
16, CHICAGO—For October	486 75
17, NEW ORLEANS—For October	53 00
18, DETROIT—For October	86 25
21, SAN FRANCISCO—For October	180 00
For supplies	16 00
22, DUBUQUE—For October	11 50
23, CREAM CITY—For October	22 25
26, PETERSBURG—For October	2 50
27, MOBILE—For October	13 50
For supplies	3 50
29, PEORIA—For supplies	60
30, ST. PAUL—For October	97 75
For 337 copies Journal to Sept., 1894	84 25
31, SANTA ROSA—For October	5 25
32, NORFOLK—For October	10 00
33, PROVIDENCE—For October	17 25
35, EVANSVILLE—For October	18 25
For supplies	1 10
36, OAKLAND—For November	15 00
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For October	36 50
For supplies	1 25
42, MINNEAPOLIS—For October	62 25
43, CHARLESTON—For October	15 75
45, LEAVENWORTH—For November	7 00
48, ATLANTA—For October	21 25
49, DENVER—For October	43 75
For supplies	7 00
For card in Journal to October, 1895	6 00
50, VALLEY CITY—For October	14 50
53, CLEVELAND—For October	31 50
For supplies	2 45
59, QUINCY—For November	15 50
60, ROANOKE—For October	7 00
62, UTICA—For October	40 00
For 108 copies of Journal to Nov., 1894	27 00
63, TOLEDO—For October	30 75
For supplies	4 10
64, LA FAYETTE—For October	11 00
65, WASHOE—For October	5 00
66, PORTLAND—For October	22 00
For supplies	50
68, KEOKUK—For September	6 50
For supplies	15
73, OTTUMWA—For November	3 50
75, BURLINGTON—For November	11 00
For supplies	30
76, TERRE HAUTE—For October	9 00
80, KANSAS CITY—For September	78 00
For supplies	6 00
81, BAY CITY—For October	8 75
82, COLORADO SPRINGS—For October	15 75
For supplies	25
85, ST. JOHN—For October	13 00
86, READING—For October	24 25
For supplies	60
87, HOUSTON—For supplies	60
88, HANNIBAL—For November	6 25
91, TORONTO—For November	105 00
92, LITTLE ROCK—For supplies	60
94, HUDSON COUNTY—For October	13 50
95, HELENA—For October	7 25
96, GLENS FALLS—For November	6 50
For supplies	1 75
97, PERU—For November	4 50
98, BROOKLYN—For October	40 00
For supplies	1 00
100, NORWICH—For November	8 50
101, COLUMBIA—For October	321 00
103, NEWARK—For supplies	2 00
104, BIRMINGHAM—For October	14 75
For supplies	2 60
106, DAVENPORT—For November	4 75
For supplies	25
111, KNOXVILLE—For October	13 75
For supplies	50
112, SCRANTON—For October	31 50
For supplies	2 00
113, ATCHISON—For September	8 25
114, ANNAPOLIS—For November	2 50
117, SPRINGFIELD—For October	23 50
For supplies	2 15
118, DES MOINES—For October	43 00
124, BLOOMINGTON—For October	12 25

126, BUTTE—For November $10 00
129, HAMILTON—For November 13 00
130, HALIFAX—For October 20 50
133, LONDON—For October 18 00
135, ONEONTA—For charter and outfit 10 00
137, JOHNSTOWN—For October 5 25
138, AUSTIN—For October 11 00
For card in Journal to October, 1895 ..... 6 00
For supplies 3 00
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For October 9 50
142, OLYMPIA—For September and October 6 00
144, FRESNO—For November 8 25
For supplies 25
147, ASHLAND—For November 3 00
150, ELIZABETH—For October 8 75
For supplies 30
151, OIL CITY—For June to September, inc 13 00
For supplies 28
152, MANCHESTER—For October 15 50
For supplies 50
154, ANN ARBOR—For October 4 00
156, ASPEN—For October 6 50
For supplies 30
157, SUNFLOWER—For October 5 00
For supplies 2 25
158, SPRINGFIELD—For October 10 25
For supplies 60
162, JACKSONVILLE—For October 19 00
163, SUPERIOR—For October 6 25
164, FRANKFORT—For October 5 00
For supplies 15
165, WORCESTER—For October 18 25
169, NEW ALBANY—For October 2 50
170, TACOMA—For October 15 25
172, SAN ANTONIO—For October 13 00
173, DALLAS—For November 22 75
For supplies 60
For card in Journal to October, 1895 ..... 10 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For October 34 50
For supplies 7 50
177, SPRINGFIELD—For October 25 00
For supplies 3 50
178, SCANDIA—For October 1 75
180, SIOUX CITY—For October 21 25
181, MEADVILLE—For October 13 50
183, SAVANNAH—For October 14 00
For supplies 2 50
184, WYOMING—For October 10 25
185, BRADFORD—For October 6 75
187, WILKES BARRE—For November 16 75
189, BLUE GRASS—For October 12 00
194, JOLIET—For October 6 25
196, LOGANSPORT—For October 6 00
197, COLUMBIA—For October 4 75
202, SEATTLE—For October 24 25
For supplies 50
203, BLUFF CITY—For November 9 75
205, JAMESTOWN—For October 9 00
206, SEDALIA—For November 4 50
For supplies 1 10
211, OSHKOSH—For October 8 75
For supplies 55
213, ROCKFORD—For October 8 25
For supplies 3 00
215, DECATUR—For October 11 50
216, SPRINGFIELD—For November 13 00
217, JANESVILLE—For October 2 75
218, SIOUX FALLS—For October 13 75
219, CANTON—For October 6 50
221, SAN DIEGO—For October 6 25
226, VANCOUVER—For November 3 75
For card in Journal to October, 1895 ..... 4 00
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For September 6 00
236, OGDEN—For September and October 9 50
240, ALTOONA—For November 10 25
242, WALTHAM—For August, Sept. and Oct 6 75
For supplies 20
245, WOONSOCKET—For October 6 50
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For October 13 25
251, MUSCATINE—For October 4 25
252, BRIDGEPORT—For October 11 25
253, HOLYOKE—For September 10 00
For supplies 2 50
254, RIVERSIDE—For October 5 75
255, ANACONDA—For November 11 25
For supplies 60
257, AUGUSTA—For October 3 00
260, FINDLAY—For Sept. and Oct 11 25
For labels 3 50
263, ASHEVILLE—For October 3 00
265, OTTAWA—For October 5 75
For supplies 50
266, ELKHART—For October 3 25
268, FULTON COUNTY—For October 4 00
270, NEW CASTLE—For November 5 25
For supplies 1 50
271, BOISE CITY—For October 4 25
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For November 6 00
273, BRANTFORD—For October 2 75
274, LA CROSSE—For October 6 75
276, NEW BEDFORD—For October 13 00
282, GRASS VALLEY—For October 2 75
283, OKLAHOMA CITY—For Sept. and Oct 5 75
287, FRANKFORT—For November 4 25
288, GALESBURG—For November 10 75
290, HAMILTON—For September 5 50
For supplies 1 10
292, YONKERS—For Sept., Oct. and Nov 9 75
293, PENSACOLA—For September 2 00
296, LIMA—For October 7 75
297, CONCORD—For October 18 25
For supplies 85
299, TAMPA—For November 2 50
For supplies 10
301, RICHMOND—For October 7 25
302, QUEBEC—For October 5 00
305, NEWBURG—For September 8 50
306, ALTON—For October 3 25
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For October 4 75
308, WATERTOWN—For October 19 50
For supplies 1 10
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—
For October 1 50
314, MERIDEN—For October 5 00
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For October 3 50
323, HOBOKEN—For October 8 50
324, RACINE—For October 6 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For October 18 25
2, CINCINNATI—For October 17 50
3, ST. LOUIS—For October 20 75
For supplies 60
5, ROCHESTER—For October 3 75
6, CLEVELAND—For October 11 00
7, NEW YORK—For October 65 75
8, NEWARK—For October 10 25
9, CHICAGO—For October 36 00
10, MILWAUKEE—For October 17 75
11, BALTIMORE—For October 12 50
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For October 5 50
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For October 5 25
15, EVANSVILLE—For October 5 25
16, PITTSBURGH—For October 8 25
18, BELLEVILLE—For October 4 25
19, COLUMBUS—For October 4 75
20, OMAHA—For October 2 50
21, DETROIT—For October 8 75

PRESSMEN.

2, DETROIT—For October 2 00
6, LINCOLN—For October 1 50
10, AKRON—For November 7 50
For supplies 80
12, GALVESTON—For Oct. and Nov $5 00
15, NEW ORLEANS—For Oct. and part Nov 5 00
16, NEW YORK—For October 45 00
18, MEMPHIS—For October 5 00
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For October 5 75
For supplies 60
39, SEATTLE—For November 3 00
44, TACOMA—For July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. 6 25
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—For supplies 60
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For October 4 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For November 70 50
2, BOSTON—For December 18 75
4, CHICAGO (Stereotypers)—For November 20 50
5, CINCINNATI—For November 6 50
6, KANSAS CITY—For bal. September 3 25
7, PHILADELPHIA—For October 3 75
9, DETROIT—For October and November 5 00
13, DENVER—For October 2 25

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For October 18 50
For supplies 35
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Oct 6 75
1, BOSTON—Mailers—For September 11 00
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Oct 12 25
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For Oct 5 00
10, DALLAS—Pressfeeders—For November 3 25
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For October 28 25
For supplies 1 10
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—
Merchandise sold employes 3 90
A. P. Blakeslee, deceased 5 95
Provisional membership fee of A. F. Bremer 1 00
SUNDRIES—
Individual subscriptions to Journal 21 96
J. L. Stack Co. for ad 1 00

Total $40,223 89

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report $702 51
H. B. JOHNSON—Official postage 2 10
R. Y. OGG—H. C. Samuels, official postage 4 99
E. A. PARKER—Expenses to Sacramento 7 00
J. A. POWER—Expenses to Baltimore, official postage and telegrams 8 92
WM. OXTOBY—Expenses to Ashtabula 19 75
P. A. WHITE—Expenses to Waltham 7 00
W. R. BARROW—Official postage 2 00
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—
Addressing wrappers 12 00
Printing and mailing No. 7 ..... 154 50
2,300 subscription blanks 9 00
EXPENSES—
One cabinet letter file—Wines 38 75
Wrapping twine 1 44
Clerk hire 33 50
Label returned by Taunton, charter surrendered 75
Expressage on ballots 4 22
50 pads manilla paper 2 50
1,000 No. 9 envelopes 3 25
1,000 No. 10 envelopes 3 50
7,000 organizer's envelopes 16 00
1,000 one-cent envelopes and printing 12 50
1,000 No. 9 envelopes 3 25
2,000 No. 10 envelopes 6 50
500 sheets due stamps 4 50
6 typewriter ribbons 4 50
A. L. Randall, expenses to New York, interest Government Telegraph Committee 40 00
Wm. M. Higgins, part expenses to convention of A. F. of L 75 00
Expressage on organizers' supplies 11 85
Clerk hire 33 50
Postage and expressage to date 36 77
BURIAL FUND—
1300. Watertown, No. 308—On account of the death of C. E. Rogers 50 00
1301. Ottawa, No. 102—M. J. Hickey 50 00
1302. Lawrence, No. 51—L. E. Chandler 50 00
1303. New Orleans, No. 17—Annie McClelland 50 00
1304. Los Angeles, No. 174—P. N. Stamp 50 00
1305. Rockford, No. 213—John Buckland 50 00
1306. Louisville, No. 10—C. J. Hirth 50 00
1307. Chicago, No. 16—W. S. Potter 50 00
1308. Chicago, No. 16—W. G. Morris 50 00
1309. Minneapolis (Book-Binders), No. 2—Louis Preest 50 00
1310. San Antonio, No. 172—L. K. Pawley 50 00
1311. New York (Stereotypers), No. 1—V. P. Dean 50 00
1312. St. Louis, No. 8—J. C. Hook 50 00
1313. Albany, No. 4—J. R. Fahey 50 00
1314. Pittsburg, No. 7—John Bradley 50 00
1315. Pittsburg, No. 7—Emil Krone 50 00
1316. Stockton, No. 56—M. B. Eaton 50 00
1317. Blue Grass, No. 189—W. R. White 50 00
1318. Albany, No. 4—J. F. Mulhearn 50 00
1319. Chicago (Electrotypers), No. 3—J. R. Beran 50 00
1320. Jamestown, No. 205—S. B. Burnham 50 00
1321. Houston, No. 87—O. H. Warnecke 50 00

Total $2,362 05

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand November 10, 1894	$35,208 85	
Receipts to November 24, 1894	5,015 04	
		$40,223 89
Expenditures		2,362 05
Balance on hand		$37,861 84

Election of Officers.

ALTOONA, PA.—President, J. B. Crone; secretary, H. L. Murray; chairman executive committee, H. C. Dunmire.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—President, Joseph Green; vice-president, George Weston; secretary, Fred C. Luehs; treasurer, Cornelius Ford; sergeant-at-arms, Emil Adolphi.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—President, Eugene Gleason; vice-president, John Leathers; secretary, C. N. Johnston; financial secretary, Wm. J. Walford; trustees, Miss Maud Tyler, Eugene Croix, C. N. Johnston; sergeant-at-arms, Miss Minnie Houk.

NEW HAVEN, CONN. (Stereotypers)—President, G. H. Keppee; vice-president, A. A. Russell; secretary, W. P. Delts; treasurer, W. E. C. Young.

STOCKTON, CAL.—President, H. S. Hornage; vice-president, W. L. Howell; treasurer, S. B. Coates; secretary, W. H. Atkins; sergeant-at-arms, E. J. O'Brien; executive committee, F. Adams, W. Dillon, F. E. Fithian; delegates to Central Labor Union, W. A. Horstmeyer, G. O. Rimington, J. W. Black; International Typographical Union auditing committee, F. F. Black, F. M. Gumm, H. Bray.

TOLEDO, O.—President, E. M. Stewart; vice-president, Louis Yarton; secretary-treasurer, E. L. Griffith; recording secretary, F. H. Gray; sergeant-at-arms, J. P. Egan; directors, C. S. Brown, Charles Eicher, L. C. Zeller, Daniel Moore, John Lorang.

JEALOUSY, envy and personal selfishness are the dangerous stumbling blocks to perfect unity and harmony. Clear away the stones, friends. "It is an unweeded garden that grows to seed."

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, M. S. Wheeler, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

ALAMEDA, No. 281.—F. O. Schuman, 2246 Railroad Ave.
FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentieth St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.— A. S. Crane, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—Hugh McI. Porter.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—John Burns, 213 Cannon St., East.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Ellis St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cuinin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, G. C. Ash; Vice-President, Eugene Whitaker; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813; Recording Secretary, W. J. Matthews; Executive Committee, Thos. McCaffery, Chairman.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—Chas. E. Starr.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Runyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. M. King, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. S. Hollingsworth, 505 Cedar St.; Vice-President, A. V. D. Taylor, care H. & W. B. Drew Co.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—M. D. Cushing.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. J. A. McNeely, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—Alfred Bjornback, 262 N. Carpenter St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—J. L. Danielson, 35 Gault Place.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—William Ments, Lock Box 322.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 204 Grant Ave.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA, No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, B. F. Monger; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood; Treasurer, R. S. Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—J. D. Ambrose, 44 S. Meridian St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, T. T. Fedlar; Recoroding Secretary, Charles Hays; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, D. Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, C. L. Drummoud; Vice-President, H. A. Rogers; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 30; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Lew H. Green, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, Ed. French, Ed. Aborn.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Grof.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, Wm. Scherman; Vice-President, N. N. Snyder; Recording Secretary, F. M. Hull; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, W. B. Fisher; Vice-President, D. W. Foster; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, G. W. Gorman, Nonpareil office, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, J. M. Holaday, P. E. Spencer, P. H. Katzenmeyer; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Beel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, R. E. Brown, Box 556; Doorkeeper E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W St.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—G. M. Allender, care Sun office.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Louis Huff, 224 Andricks St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—W. F. Hill, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 126.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Rush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. V. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts, Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—I. A. Hall, 2[illegible] S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 21[illegible] St. Hyp[illegible]ite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, T. P. White; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, F. C. Fenn; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer and Trustee of Sinking Fund, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, care C. W. Hardey's.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. E. Pollard, 49 Chestnut St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. B. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 455 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Dehnhardt, [illegible] Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—I. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 202 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. J. McFarland, Journal.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—President, O. H. Wiggin; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schofield; Financial Secretary, W. Levi Bousquet, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recordiug Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Allison; Financial Secretary, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 412 Erie St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S. Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—James McDowell, Herald office.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 413 Washington St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. T. Bartlett; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, F. M. Lappin; Vice-President, L. W. Smith; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenhack, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—B. J. McMahon, Box 388.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.
SOUTH OMAHA, No. 269.—A. E. Blank, care Daily Stockman.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. C. Cummings; Vice-President, Wm. Kearns; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, James Sullivan.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, J. F. Glavin; Vice-President, F. A. Knight; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, 50 Hanover St.; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luchs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl St.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, J. C. Ranck; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, P. D. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm Street.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—James Tole, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Nathan Drosher, 161 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—A. R. Whipple, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—M. J. Howlin, 134 Seymour Ave.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—G. E. Hutchins, 13 Summer.
YONKERS, No. 202.—G. H. Allan, 123 Elm St.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams, Forum office, Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 15 Iddings Block.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—S. R. Thomas, Box 33.
CANTON, No. 219.—A. C. Musselman, 111 S. Walnut.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, W. E. Landis; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—S. P. Behrends, care New Era Co.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Wick Flower; Vice-President, M. R. Cole; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schmidt; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, H. E. Rowe, E. K. Hull. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—A. Brock, Independent.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Treasurer, Rose M. Glasou; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, 162 Second St., Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, C. G. McCoy, Chairman; J. C. Gallagher, F. H. Martin, T. L. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—O. B. Kean, Times office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Stone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
NEW CASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, I. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—President, J. E. Clark; Vice-President, H. F. Richards; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ulp; Treasurer, John Coup; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Moorehead; Conductor, F. H. Bennett; Trustees, H. G. Reed, H. F. Richards, S. Gerstenlauer; Executive Committee W. R. Mulligan, James Shiffer, Wilson Bussler, C. B. Gibson, Gus Guilka.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Ganvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, Theodore Perry; Vice-President, J. T. Gary; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, S. T. Lockett; Vice-President, O. A. Eylar; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, J. F. Fahm; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, J. L. Woods, Chairman; P. W. Alterman, J. A. Florer; Treasurer, A. F. Hess.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. L. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—A. N. Rainville, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, W. R. Pike, care of Landmark; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Landmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. McCauley; Board of Trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeier.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strailman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—A. W. Wehner, Everett, Wash.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, F. M. Milligan; Vice-President, Ned Sims; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 S. Jackson St.
LA CROSSE, NO. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, 931 Grand ave.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
1. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Paul Walther, care Democrat, 614 Chestnut St.
2. CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
3. ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 829 S. 6th St.
5. ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 16 La Force Park.
6. CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7. NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8. NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9. CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 989 Rockwell St.
10. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11. BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
13. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15. EVANSVILLE, IND.—Anton Dolletzki, 619 Main.
16. PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18. BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, care News-Democrat.
19. COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich.
20. OMAHA, NEB.—Jos. Baumgartner, 2632 Parker.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 405 St. Aubin Ave

PRESSMEN.

1. WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care Hornstein Bros.
4. SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6. LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7. NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8. BOSTON, MASS.—J. A. Hayes, 133 Portland St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
9. LOUISVILLE, KY.—James McCloud, 18th and Owen Sts.
10. AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers, care Werner Printing Co.
12. GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14. ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15. NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16. NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—Jac Smith, 845 Columbus Ave.
17. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18. MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20. MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—J. F. Neubich, 1126 S. 12th.
32. OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38. BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39. SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 1225.
44. TACOMA, WASH.—H. C. Cronkrite, 2909 N. Eighth St.
46. DALLAS, TEX.—Robert Nolan, 236 Main St.
47. FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey 1100 S. Calhoun
51. DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Dulnth, Minn.
54. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1. NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2. BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4. CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5. CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6. KANSAS CITY, MO.—E. J. Snyder, Box 515.
7. PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8. ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9. DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10. BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11. BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway.
13. DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—G. S. Bricher, 177 S. Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.
17. WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19. WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 I St., N. E.
20. PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
23. NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—B. S. Eshelman, 113 E. Exchange St
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEX.—Harvey Walker, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Theo. P. Healy, 93 Western Ave.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. M. Connor, 1408 Adams St., N. E.
5. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1. NEW YORK—James Ryan, 1625 First Ave.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—J. J. Griffin, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Terauley.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1. TORONTO, ONT.—J. S. Simmons, 117 Ann St.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 13 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Maggie Cassidy, 646 W. 12th St.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

VOL. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 15, 1894. No. 9.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

An Intelligent Discussion of the Shorter Work-Day—Timely Suggestions.

BOSTON, MASS., NOV. 26.—At last the book and job printers begin to realize that "money talks," and that in order to obtain a shorter work-day a substantial fund must be established.

As suggested in the JOURNAL of the 1st inst. that criticisms he made on the "draft of a law intended to provide for the proper custody of the proposed" Shorter Work-day Fund, permit me to say that the plan proposed is a good one; but first get the fund. How shall it be done? One per cent. assessment is about right, in my opinion; but would not the majority of members rather have a much smaller assessment and have it extended over a longer period of time, enough longer to net an equal amount of money with that of a shorter period and larger assessment? I am inclined to think so. The longer the assessment is on (up to a certain point) the more time there is in which to organize, for if the assessment is larger, and the time it is on short, the more clamor there will be for immediate action, and that, too, without, perhaps, much consideration of those things, besides money, that are essential to success—education, organization and discipline.

The book and job printers have several elements against them, that must be met and overcome before obtaining a shorter work-day, and money is needed to do it. The 25 per cent. of all moneys collected by the proposed assessment will do this, and every member of the craft under the shield of the International Typographical Union should cheerfully contribute his mite each month, knowing, as he must, after giving the plan some thought (and judging by the experience of others), that it is a business one and only requires to be carried out in a business manner to insure success.

While a small committee, selected from different sections of the country to act with the Executive Council in offering and carrying out plans and suggestions, might seem desirable by some, still, the plan, as a whole, is so radically different from anything heretofore advocated by the printers, and so much to the point, based, as it is, on sound principles, that it should be given a trial.

In anticipation of the passage of the resolution I will make one or two suggestions as to the expenditure in part of the 25 per cent. to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Council. The duties of the local boards of trustees of the fund should be increased and legislative work relative to the shorter work-day be given them. This they could do by drafting and presenting for State legislation shorter work-day measures in the interest of the craft. A portion of the fund could not be expended in a more profitable way—the Executive Council outlining and directing the work.

An executive officer, together with an organizer, could visit the weaker unions and do much good, reviving, no doubt, many struggling unions by increasing their membership and knowledge of unionism. Such a trip would more than repay the cost and probably be a lasting benefit.

If the resolution meets with the approval of the membership it will strengthen our position, and make the obtaining of the shorter work-day an easier task.

At the last meeting of the book and job branch of No. 13 the plan was unanimously indorsed.

How much better it would be to shorten the work-day and thus employ more members than to be doling out the meager fruits of an assessment. What our members want is work, not charity; and it rests with the newspaper branch by its vote on this question to decide which we shall have. How often it is said the book and job trade needs better organization. I venture to say that once a progressive step is taken this complaint will be heard no longer. In plain words: If you would merit success be successful. Don't stand still. Trades-unions can not afford to. They must ever keep moving.

ORLANDO.

IF you would learn the value of a dollar obligate yourself to a friend for the loan of one.

News from the Hub.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Trade in this city at present is very fair, especially on the newspapers, where the rush of holiday ads. are necessitating the calling on of a larger force, while there appears to be no perceptible falling off in the book and job trade, although there are plenty of unemployed in our ranks.

A notice was recently sent to the superintendents of the different composing rooms, demanding that they remove the sub-lists from their walls. This is one of the funniest things that has taken place in the craft for many moons. Imagine, if you can for a minute, of a sub-list in an office where there are no subs employed. It's about time that those of our members who flatter themselves on being promulgators of such a movement turned their attention to some of the real needs of our members, and not gloat over the imaginary fact that they have "called down a foreman."

The Traveller went over to its new management on Friday last. Mr. Kellar, well known in New York, Kansas City and Chicago as a man who knows his business, is in charge of the composing room. The whole force was called to the counting room recently, so President Nevins says, and were paid six weeks' back salary that had been owing them by the old concern for many months. It's not often we hear of this kind of management. Good luck to you.

The Globe is issuing a colored supplement every Sunday. The cuts are all right, but colors worked on the sort of paper the Boston papers use do not seem to take very well, otherwise the new departure is a howling success.

Mr. McCraith is attending the session of the Federation of Labor in Denver. Robert Faulkner is subbing for him. Bob is an old-time Boston printer, well liked by all with whom he comes in contact, and is an ideal secretary.

Si Gamble, formerly of the Herald, has developed into a machine swift, and is leading the boy on the Journal a lively race.

There are several of our members on the sick lists in the different offices, many of whom would have done well to have joined the Franklin before now.

The annual banquet of the Franklin will be held on the birthday of our craft's forefather at Young's Hotel.

The Herald put in three machines last week, making twenty-three all told.

The Globe's plant, consisting of thirty machines, is without doubt the finest in the world. The machines are as bright and clean as when put in, and the work they turn out is unsurpassed in quality, while, perhaps, the individual averages of the operators on the Herald and Post for actual matter set (not heads) is a trifle greater than those on the Globe.

The Journal has ten machines. If they desire to add any more they will have to move. Averages are good—so is the measure.

The Post has ten operators who will average with any ten in this country or any other. Mr. Noble gets his paper out on time, although the disadvantages he is obliged to contend with are enormous.

P. B. S. Thayer, of the Herald, is back to work after an extended sickness.

W. J. Quinn, foreman of the Herald, has the sympathy of the entire craft in the loss of his daughter, by diphtheria. Miss Quinn was an estimable young lady, 23 years of age, and a favorite in Roxbury society.

Mabbitt, of the Globe, has gone to South Africa. Ah there, Mike; good morning, Harry; tra-la-la, deacon.

Mose Holbruner walked into 8 Bosworth street recently, suffering from a frost-bitten right hand. He recently purchased a $160 flasher, which now adorns his fourth finger, and he positively refuses to don a glove.

J.

UNDER the present industrial system $1,000,000 in one man's hands may become a menace to the community. Through it he becomes an arbiter of the prosperity of thousands, and at his beck they go unclad and hungry. A hundred millionaires can and do control the destiny of a state, and a few hundreds hold in their grasp the welfare of our nation.

AMONG THE SAVANNAHS.

Rats on Machines—Labor and Politics—Interesting Gossip.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 7.—Several important changes have occurred here of late. In the first place, and what concerns the membership mostly, was the suspension of the Daily Dispatch, throwing out from ten to a dozen compositors. Some of the boys have already left town and others contemplate going. There is a strong probability of the Dispatch being revived in a few weeks, as the contest for mayor of Savannah promises to be one of the hottest in its history. The nominations for mayor have been made and it now remains for the aldermanic boards to be selected. Mr. Herman Myers, the nominee of the Citizens' Club, has a strong following among the printers, and it will probably be to their interest for him to be elected, as it is understood that his opponent, Dr. Duncan, will run in part, at least, as the present administration candidate, an administration which has brought upon its head much condemnation for its too strict enforcement of the obsolete laws and the employment of disreputable characters to spy upon saloon keepers, who were supposed to be violating the Sunday laws; the arrest of fruit dealers, who committed the heinous offense of selling bananas, oranges and peanuts on Sunday; the arrest of druggists, who shamefully and without warrant dispensed soda water and sold cigars on the Sabbath; and lastly, but not least, the employment of the city police force, armed with Winchesters, to shoot down the longshoreman on strike against a reduction of wages and the employment of scab labor. It behooves every friend of organized labor, therefore, to see that his ballot is made to count in this election.

The Morning News, a rat sheet, put in seven Mergenthaler machines in October and reduced its force over one-half. The country boy, who came in last year to take a life-time situation, has gone back to set Mississippi agate, and in the quiet of the country printing office a sigh goes forth to the tune of "what might have been" had not the machine forced him into the seclusion of his rural surroundings. Of the old members of No. 183 who ratted there now remain in the office H. M. Middleton, foreman; Sam. Adams, proofreader; "Jimmie" Clohessy, copyholder; C. B. Cregar, make-up; Frank Gresham, ad. man; Wallace Lightfoot, Frank Gentry, Tom Gannon, B. F. Kappell, George Middleton, "Tinhorn" Martin, Joe Pate, T. B. Jones, Geo. Allen, Thomas Golden. Some of these are in the job department. They have a registering clock in this establishment now and every man is numbered, like a convict, and carries a key corresponding to his number. Every time he enters the building he registers and when he leaves he registers again. It is said that there is a great deal of "dissatisfaction" among the men, but, of course, there is no open rebellion, for that would mean immediate dismissal.

There is a good deal of quiet kicking over the fact that Joseph J. Doolan, an ex-member of our union and on our honorary roll, voted for Pat. Walsh of the Augusta Chronical in the State Legislature for United States Senator. It was thought that Joe was too good a union man to cast his vote for a man who locked out his printers on a very flimsy pretext. The printers worked for Joe's nomination and election and expected better fruit from their labors.

The Press issued a splendid Thanksgiving number on Tuesday, Nov. 27. It was much appreciated by its patrons. P. A. Stovall, its editor, is one of the cleverest newspaper men in the business. Overtures were made him by the receding rats from the News, but he promptly turned the matter over to the chairman of the Executive Committee to answer. It is surprising to many that a man of Mr. Stovall's ability should be content to remain in a small city. There is need for such writers on our metropolitan dailies, our magazines and periodicals. There is as much difference between the warm, classic Stovall, of The Press, and the cold common-place Hancock, of the News, as the climate of the South differs from that of the North, as a Berkshire differs from a "razorback."

Tony Walcher and Milton Sweigart are in Columbia, S. C., to take a try at State work.

J. G. Bennett stopped over one day last week on his way from Tampa to Columbia. He has left the business and is trying base ball.

"Cripple" Bean was one of the "birds of passage" last week.

J. J. Bagin "bobs up serenely" from the Lord knows where every now and then.

O. E. Barlow is with us until the "spirit" moves.

L. L. Messmore and J. A. Sherrill have moved up the coast.

"Sergeant" Bourke has gone back to the Palmetto State. He migrates as often as the terpentine hands.

J. A. Grubb, sergeant-at-arms of No. 183, has been to the "springs" for ten days and perennial youth has returned.

I hope that this "grist" will satisfy the most "fastidious kicker" that the secretary "don't write no letters."

J. E.

Question of Annual Sessions.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 10.—I am glad to see that "E. B.," in the issue of November 15, and "P. S. H.," in the next edition, have taken advantage of the JOURNAL's columns to draw attention to the uselessness of conventions. Your correspondents evidently voice the sentiments of the plain people, who are not troubled with the delegatorial bee buzzing in their bonnet, and are, therefore, in a much better position to pass an opinion than those whose ambitions are such as to prejudice them.

"W. R." seems to be imbued with the idea of opposing every reform advocated by advanced labor men, and I was not surprised to see that he favored annual sessions. But I was astonished that even a Tory of his stripe would say that if I had "absorbed" some of the "good fellowship" at Louisville I would realize that no answer was needed to my contention. This is probably true, but not in the sense that "W. R." means, because I notice in the same letter he complains that a delegate intrusted with some hobby of his did not see fit to introduce it, and perhaps this was the result of "W. R.'s" peculiar kind of "absorption" and "good fellowship," rather than moral cowardice on the part of the delegate. He isn't satisfied with the convention's work, but still he wants more of them, and evidently for the sole purpose of permitting a display of the bibulistic qualities of the fortunate gentlemen elected as delegates. Let me inform "W. R." that I can do my share of the absorbing, and am not known among my friends as being a bad fellow either. But this is just one of the evils of conventions; there is too much conviviality and not enough work. In my estimation it is a disgrace and a shame that those of our members who are slaving away for a miserable pittance should be called upon to pay dues, any portion of which is devoted to the purpose of holding conventions, which is another way of saying that one hundred and fifty or two hundred men shall have a good time, and it is to be hoped the members will reduce the evil to its lowest possible compass and vote against the annual farce and robbery. I know that in theory the International convention is the head of the printing fraternity, but in fact it is neither the head nor the tail; it is simply the stomach, and it wants regulating very badly.

A REFORMED EX.

THE common laborer who receives a mere pittance for the work pays a good round price for every ride on a railroad car, while almost every lawyer and banker has a free pass, but when either of these want a postage stamp the cost is the same to rich and poor alike. The corporations are run on the plan of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, and government ownership is the remedy.—Chicago Express.

OUR social and political ruin lies on the side of isolation, our emancipation in one vast confederation of the toilers of the world—from the serf upon the soil to the toiler in the mine, the forge and the workshop.—The Carpenter.

THE PERCENTAGE PLAN.

Practical Workings of the System—Gives General Satisfaction.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—As the percentage plan may be the method adopted by the International Typographical Union in collecting assessments for a shorter work-day, I herewith submit the system of collecting dues by No. 3 for the past six and a half years. The percentage system gives general satisfaction here, and the secretary does not encounter any trouble in making the collections of dues.

In this city there are forty-eight union book and job offices, five union newspapers and two union press associations, all of which furnish a correct account to the secretary, through the office committeemen, who get the amount from the pay-roll in the office.

The percentage plan as adopted by No. 3 fixes the amount of dues at 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the members. The plan divides the expenses into two classes: Regular expenses, contingent expenses. It proposes to meet the same by two classes of assessments (regular assessments of 1 per cent., contingent assessments), when necessary to promptly grapple with emergencies when they arise.

The following is a copy of the book furnished each office:

OFFICE COMMITTEEMAN'S ACCOUNT BOOK.

NAMES.	Month of July.					TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5		
Allison, A.	25	25	25	25		$1 00	
Brown, B.	18	18	18	24		78	
Crugar, C.	5	11	14	7		37	

Every office is furnished this account book, in which are entered the names and amounts earned by members therein employed. At the expiration of the month the book is turned over to the secretary, who enters the names and amounts from said account book into a general ledger. (This course is pursued so as to enable the secretary to get the total amount earned during the month on the working card, as in some cases some members work in more than one office during the month, and the total percentage should be placed on the card.)

The total amounts are then taken from the ledger and entered into the individual account book, from which the working cards are made out.

When a member desires to obtain a traveling card he is required to get a receipt from and pay his dues to the office committeeman. He hands the receipt to the secretary who issues the card.

The office committeemen make their returns to the secretary immediately after the first pay-day in the month. To afford the means whereby the fortunate may assist to a slight extent in relieving the burdens of their less fortunate brethren, the percentage plan was adopted. It has proven a great benefit to the union financially and its equity can not be questioned.

The great objectors to the plan have been the members who hold steady situations and work every day, and from some secretaries who object to the added duties imposed by the percentage plan.

I do not see how any fair-minded member can object to paying 1 per cent. of his earnings for the maintenance of the grandest organization on earth. The percentage plan provides all the details essential to a successful financial policy, and its adoption would undoubtedly result in the inauguration of an era of reform, while adding effectiveness to the organizations upon occasions of emergency.

This union has not encountered the liars among the craft that the Tacoma correspondent spoke of in the JOURNAL of Dec. 1, for, should a member make a false statement regarding the amount he made, it would be an easy matter for the secretary to nail him.

I see no reason why an employer should not allow office committeemen to take the amounts from the pay-roll. We experienced no opposition from the proprietors here, and quite a number of them thought it a wise, just manner to distribute the taxation.

The percentage plan of collecting dues is not only "beautiful in theory" but equitable in practice. May it be adopted universally.

OSCAR BAILEY.

BUY label goods and push the introduction of our label; it is the great weapon of offense and defense to all unions. When the members of all unions buy only union labeled goods, the day of the scab will be ended, and employers will have to employ union labor.—The Tailor.

RETURNS ON "POLITICAL PROGRAM."

TO THE MEMBERS OF SUBORDINATE UNIONS:

In compliance with instructions of the recent convention of the International Typographical Union, the undersigned have canvassed the returns from subordinate unions on the political program of the A. F. of L., as amended, and the following is a true exhibit of returns received:

NUMBER AND NAME.	1st Plank		2d Plank		3d Plank		4th Plank		5th Plank		6th Plank		7th Plank		8th Plank		9th Plank		10th Plank		11th Plank		12th Plank		13th Plank	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
2, Philadelphia	259	103	255	86	287	71	308	54	289	66	277	83	311	53	238	112	223	128	203	130	225	103	167	173	208	120
3, Cincinnati	303	9	283	16	293	21	311	3	299	6	297	14	298	4	281	33	284	24	284	28	273	20	171	119	253	44
5, Columbus	107	12	96	17	100	20	105	11	115	11	92	23	104	11	85	33	88	27	84	33	89	20	50	44	82	29
9, Buffalo	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....
10, Louisville	47	2	43	2	46	3	52	.....	49	3	43	3	50	1	40	8	44	4	37	6	44	2	28	17	39	7
11, Memphis	35	8	36	7	31	10	39	4	37	6	33	10	36	7	32	11	32	11	32	11	34	7	20	22	32	15
12, Baltimore	111	8	110	12	109	14	120	6	114	8	112	10	118	6	90	22	97	16	99	19	104	13	88	32	92	19
13, Boston	270	15	231	26	275	16	268	14	263	16	256	25	273	17	243	35	231	44	207	55	223	32	188	80	216	43
15, Rochester	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
16, Chicago	486	66	465	65	507	46	508	51	503	54	488	63	509	46	478	74	467	81	394	112	443	71	382	148	436	74
17, New Orleans	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47	.....	47
18, Detroit	131	7	137	3	134	4	137	3	134	7	128	9	133	4	126	12	131	9	118	18	129	5	88	44	125	9
20, Nashville	57	7	50	9	59	4	61	2	54	6	49	11	54	8	37	26	42	18	44	16	36	24	36	22	48	14
22, Duhuque	36	3	37	2	39	.....	39	.....	39	.....	39	.....	38	1	37	2	36	3	38	1	37	2	18	21	38	1
23, Cream City (Milwaukee)	28	5	29	4	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	28	4	29	4	28	5	22	11	30	3
24, Cairo	8	4	5	4	10	1	10	2	12	.....	10	.....	12	.....	8	2	8	2	11	1	12	.....	6	5	9	.....
25, Baton Rouge	8	.....	5	3	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	1	7	8	.....	.....	8	6	2	4	4	3	5
27, Mobile	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26
28, Galveston	44	3	44	4	44	3	46	2	45	3	43	5	48	.....	40	6	36	11	38	8	39	4	32	12	40	6
29, Peoria	48	.....	47	1	48	.....	48	.....	47	1	46	2	48	.....	43	5	45	3	41	7	44	4	34	13	41	7
30, St. Paul	183	10	176	16	184	8	189	5	185	9	179	14	187	7	169	24	166	31	143	45	163	24	110	71	158	31
31, Santa Rosa	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
39, Grand Rapids	73	3	66	5	76	1	78	.....	71	4	73	3	78	.....	73	2	73	4	75	3	65	10	45	31	74	2
40, St. Joseph	32	2	28	4	34	1	33	1	29	4	27	6	30	3	23	10	27	6	26	6	28	4	25	9	27	4
41, Augusta	12	2	12	2	12	1	13	2	7	5	12	2	8	1	5	4	4	5	6	3	7	2	5	9	8	3
42, Minneapolis	112	4	104	5	115	2	116	.....	108	4	102	8	117	.....	96	10	95	14	96	15	95	8	89	13	95	9
43, Charleston	18	2	15	4	15	4	19	1	19	1	17	2	19	.....	9	11	12	8	9	8	13	4	9	9	12	5
44, Streator	10	.....	9	1	9	1	10	.....	10	.....	8	2	10	.....	9	1	7	3	9	1	7	3	6	4	8	2
45, Leavenworth	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1	12	1
46, Sacramento	95	2	89	2	95	.....	97	.....	87	4	93	2	93	2	91	3	89	6	88	6	82	9	59	32	87	7
49, Denver	57	6	49	13	59	6	62	4	52	8	55	9	54	3	54	13	51	16	53	14	57	11	41	24	60	8
52, Troy	75	5	73	5	80	1	80	.....	79	2	77	.....	81	.....	67	9	66	9	66	7	64	6	53	22	72	2
53, Cleveland	75	.....	70	1	76	.....	78	.....	77	.....	74	3	73	2	75	3	69	9	65	13	72	4	63	15	78	.....
56, Stockton	24	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	21	2	19	.....	22	.....	24	.....	16	.....	11	7	19	3	21	.....	9	2	13	1
63, Toledo	38	2	33	4	37	1	38	1	36	2	37	2	37	1	34	5	38	2	35	3	37	2	29	11	34	2
64, Lafayette	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....
65, Washoe	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
66, Portland	34	2	34	.....	32	4	36	.....	32	.....	30	6	36	.....	28	8	34	2	28	6	32	2	20	16	22	8
68, Keokuk	18	2	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	19	1	20	.....	11	9	16	4	15	5	18	2	4	16	16	4
69, Durango	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	7	1	6	2	7	1	8	.....	5	3	8	.....
70, Lancaster	11	1	11	1	11	1	12	.....	11	1	12	.....	12	.....	8	4	8	4	12	.....	10	2	9	3	11	1
72, Lansing	32	3	27	5	28	2	35	.....	26	7	30	3	35	.....	26	6	34	1	24	9	18	16	17	10	29	3
74, Gainsville	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10
75, Burlington	25	2	25	.....	27	1	28	.....	28	.....	26	.....	28	.....	26	2	24	3	27	1	23	3	8	15	24	3
77, Erie	10	.....	8	.....	9	.....	11	.....	9	.....	8	1	9	.....	10	.....	7	2	5	3	10	.....	5	4	7	3
78, Fort Wayne	29	2	29	.....	27	1	29	2	31	.....	31	.....	31	.....	31	.....	29	.....	28	3	27	2	28	3	31	.....
79, Wheeling	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1	84	1
80, Kansas City	121	7	113	10	125	3	124	3	116	12	122	6	124	2	119	7	122	6	114	11	115	9	82	39	115	12
81, Bay City	24	1	22	.....	22	1	25	.....	25	.....	24	.....	25	.....	23	1	22	2	24	1	22	.....	17	7	24	1
85, St. John	36	.....	34	1	34	1	36	.....	29	6	31	3	36	.....	31	4	32	3	28	5	28	2	28	7	30	4
89, Chattanooga	26	2	25	2	27	.....	27	1	27	.....	26	2	27	2	19	.....	22	2	21	3	25	.....	18	6	26	1
91, Toronto	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....	452	.....
92, Little Rock	13	12	18	.....	23	.....	22	.....	20	5	22	.....	24	.....	16	3	16	5	21	.....	22	2	12	8	21	2
96, Glens Falls	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	10	1	10	1	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	10	1
99, Jackson	21	5	19	2	23	3	25	1	23	2	20	6	26	.....	22	2	21	1	19	4	17	5	17	6	19	3
101, Washington	442	78	386	55	494	22	494	24	461	43	440	70	489	26	418	105	390	107	370	113	362	86	297	90	363	66
102, Ottawa	140	5	120	5	151	1	146	.....	136	5	130	11	140	1	123	11	117	10	103	30	101	13	75	65	115	6
104, Birmingham	33	6	35	2	41	.....	40	.....	39	2	38	.....	40	.....	37	3	29	10	34	6	30	7	34	8	34	2
110, Bellingham Bay	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	6	1	3	4	7	.....	2	5
112, Scranton	27	2	29	1	30	.....	29	.....	31	.....	29	.....	27	.....	28	2	27	1	27	2	27	1	24	4	27	2
115, Salt Lake	31	.....	25	2	30	1	31	.....	30	.....	26	4	30	1	24	7	25	5	26	4	24	2	14	10	27	1
117, Springfield	57	5	50	11	60	5	61	2	58	4	57	6	60	3	58	5	56	7	51	11	49	12	52	11	54	6
119, Jefferson City	14	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	4	12	16	.....
120, Lynn	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	6	1	6	1	7	.....	7	.....	5	2	7	.....
121, Topeka	58	4	55	2	65	.....	61	5	54	4	60	3	65	.....	61	3	56	5	55	3	51	3	44	14	59	4
123, Wilmington	7	.....	7	.....	.....	7	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....
127, Hartford	30	.....	30	.....	29	2	32	.....	28	2	31	.....	31	.....	26	.....	26	2	23	5	29	.....	22	6	27	3
128, South Bend	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	11	3	12	2	2	12	7	7	13	1	14	.....
129, Hamilton	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	30	10	40	.....	40	.....
132, Camden	28	.....	27	1	26	1	28	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	22	1	25	1	19	7	26	.....
133, London	40	.....	37	4	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	27	14	40	.....	37	2	39	1	39	1	36	4	39	2	39	1
137, Johnstown	7	.....	4	1	8	.....	5	1	7	.....	6	.....	8	.....	7	.....	7	.....	6	.....	5	.....	3	4	4	.....
141, Williamsport	22	5	27	.....	26	.....	26	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	20	7	27	.....
142, Olympia	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	13	1	7	3	6	5	4	4	6	5	3	10
144, Fresno	15	.....	13	2	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	15	2	17	1	17	1	14	1	7	11	15	1
146, Charlestown	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20	4	20
147, Ashland	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	8	2	10	.....	10	.....	8	2	9	1	9	1	10	.....	1	9	9	1
148, Wichita	29	3	25	5	33	.....	32	.....	29	1	31	2	32	.....	25	9	25	7	24	8	23	5	18	11	25	6
154, Ann Arbor	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	10	.....	1	10	11	.....	11	.....
156, Aspen	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	7	2	9	.....
157, Sunflower	9	2	3	8	9	2	11	.....	6	5	7	4	7	4	4	7	5	6	7	4	6	5	9	1	6	4
158, Springfield	33	1	31	1	34	.....	34	.....	31	3	29	4	34	.....	28	2	29	4	29	4	32	1	26	8	31	3
165, Worcester	45	2	31	5	47	1	47	1	44	4	43	3	47	.....	42	5	46	2	33	10	34	5	34	9	34	6
168, Muskegon	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....
172, San Antonio	11	4	9	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	9	6	11	4	8	7	8	7	8	7	10	4	7	8	7	6
174, Los Angeles	39	2	37	2	40	1	39	1	38	1	38	1	38	1	36	3	25	4	33	6	34	3	18	24	33	5
177, Springfield	56	2	47	7	54	5	59	1	53	5	53	7	60	1	43	15	47	14	50	9	49	8	36	18	46	14
178, Scandia	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
181, Meadville	12	.....	11	.....	12	.....	12	.....	3	5	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	4	6	.....	8	10	.....	5	6	13	.....
183, Savannah	42	1	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....	43	.....
184, Cheyenne	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....
188, Waco	14	2	12	.....	17	.....	14	.....	12	4	12	.....	17	.....	10	2	12	2	12	2	15	.....	15	2	14	2
193, Spokane	17	.....	16	.....	17	.....	17	.....	16	.....	17	.....	17	.....	14	2	16	1	12	5	14	1	11	5	13	3
195, Paterson	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	16	1	17	.....	9	8	17	.....	.....	.....	17	.....
196, Logansport	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	4	26	.....	.....	3	.....	1	26	.....
199, Zanesville	32	4	34	2	32	4	32	4	34	2	33	3	34	2	31	5	32	4	24	4	31	4	16	17	30	2
200, Youngstown	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	11	4	15	.....	15	.....
201, Victoria	20	4	10	.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	20	3	25	.....	20	2	25	.....	20	.....	20	5	15	10	12	.....
202, Seattle	61	5	61	2	62	2	64	1	65	1	59	3	62	1	56	9	57	9	52	11	56	6	40	23	55	8
203, Council Bluffs	22	2	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....	24	.....	23	1	18	6	18	6	23	1	24	.....	4	20	18	6
204, Limestone (Kingston)	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
209, Lincoln	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	7	4	12	.....
210, Capital (Salem)	11	.....	1	5	11	.....	8	1	6	.....	6	2	9	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	1	1	6	4	5	6	2
211, Oshkosh	26	.....	24	1	25	.....	25	.....	19	5	26	.....	26	.....	23	3	23	3	23	2	24	2	19	6	23	2
213, Rockford	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	11	1	12	.....	11	1	11	.....	2	4	11	.....	5	6	11	.....
214, Bohemian	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
215, Decatur	13	3	15	.....	17	.....	17	.....	12	5	18	.....	18	.....	12	3	18	.....	11	4	15	1	4	7	9	4
218, Sioux Falls	30	1	24	1	29	1	30	.....	23	3	26	2	29	.....	20	5	26	3	23	3	21	5	14	10	21	5
243, Hutchinson	9	4	1	8	14	.....	14	.....	13	1	14	.....	14	.....	5	8	5	8	2	12	2	10	6	5	8	2
245, Woonsocket	13	.....	13	.....	11	2	13	.....	12	1	12	1	13	.....	2	9	6	6	10	2	3	8	5	5	2	5
247, Swedish (Chicago)	29	6	30	1	28	4	29	2	34	.....	33	2	35	.....	33	2	32	3	29	2	29	.....	16	12	30	4
254, Riverside	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	8	1	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	8	1	8	1	7	2	6	3	3	6
255, Anaconda	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5	13	5
256, Great Falls	10	2	9	1	11	.....	10	.....	9	1	13	.....	11	.....	10	1	7	4	10	1	9	2	9	2	10	1
258, Guthrie	19	2	16	4	20	1	22	.....	13	9	15	5	16	5	17	5	4	18	10	11	20	1	17	4	11	10
265, Ottawa (Ill)	16	.....	13	3	13	3	16	.....	13	3	15	2	17	.....	16	.....	14	2	11	3	14	2	15	2	13	3
268, Fulton Co. (Gloversville)	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	2	10	2	10
271, Boise City	15	1	12	.....	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....	15	1	16	.....	15	1	13	1	13	1	15	1	10	6	13	3
273, Brantford	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....
274, La Crosse	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....
276, New Bedford	35	.....	32	.....	35	.....	33	.....	34	.....	32	2	34	.....	32	2	31	3	29	4	30	.....	29	4	28	4
282, Grass Valley	11	1	2	10	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	10	2	3	9	8	4	2	10	8	4	5	7
284, Anderson	9	.....	6	3	8	1	8	.....	9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	6	3	7	2	8	1	6	3	3	6	5	4
286, Marion	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	..

"POLITICAL PROGRAM"—Continued.

Number and Name.	1st Plank		2d Plank		3d Plank		4th Plank		5th Plank		6th Plank		7th Plank		8th Plank		9th Plank		10th Plank		11th Plank		12th Plank		13th Plank	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
German-American.																										
9, Chicago	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	155	.....	.....	155	155	.....
10, Milwaukee	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	.....	78	78	.....	.....	78	.....	78
14, Indianapolis	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	.....	21	21	.....
16, Pittsburgh	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	.....	15	15	.....
19, Columbus	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	12	1	11	2	12	1	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....
20, Omaha	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	2	7	9	.....	.....	9	4	.....
21, Detroit	37	.....	37	.....	37	.....	37	.....	36	1	37	.....	37	.....	37	.....	37	.....	33	4	37	.....	.....	37	37	.....
Miscellaneous.																										
1, Akron Pressfeeders	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....	54	.....
9, St. Paul Pressfeeders	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....	48	.....
3, Chicago Typefounders	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	2	15	17	.....
2, Minneapolis Book Binders	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
Total	6682	607	6280	630	6846	449	6975	338	6693	519	6587	631	6913	353	6211	951	6118	990	5758	1222	5965	853	4391	2431	5896	981
Majority	6075		5650		6397		6637		6174		5956		6560		5260		5128		4536		5112		1960		4915	

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. PRESCOTT,
SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.
A. G. WINES.

RETURNS RECEIVED AFTER DATE SET FOR CANVASSING.

The following is the return of votes received after the 5th of December, too late, and not included in the above canvass:

Number and Name.	1st Plank		2d Plank		3d Plank		4th Plank		5th Plank		6th Plank		7th Plank		8th Plank		9th Plank		10th Plank		11th Plank		12th Plank		13th Plank	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
6, New York	1458	134	1379	162	1456	129	1472	122	1448	139	1423	154	1453	129	1333	227	1319	231	1300	241	1346	185	1049	484	1305	203
7, Pittsburg	111	7	114	2	117	3	117	2	115	3	109	6	118	2	100	17	103	14	102	15	104	9	70	45	101	11
35, Evansville	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	35	.....	53	2	31	4	34	1	35	.....	26	9	35	.....
55, Syracuse	55	2	55	2	53	2	57	.....	57	.....	57	.....	57	.....	45	11	52	5	36	20	46	6	15	35	49	7
87, Houston	30	4	32	3	33	2	32	2	33	2	35	.....	31	5	24	11	21	10	29	4	26	7	23	12	32	2
103, Newark	49	.....	49	2	36	12	48	.....	49	.....	47	.....	48	.....	46	.....	39	9	48	.....	47	.....	17	23	39	.....
187, Wilkes Barre	19	2	21	.....	21	.....	22	.....	20	2	11	3	21	1	22	.....	20	1	17	4	19	2	14	8	19	2
252, Bridgeport	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
253, Holyoke	15	.....	14	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	11	3	15	.....	10	3	15	.....
German-American.																										
3, St. Louis	28	1	29	.....	29	.....	29	.....	29	.....	28	.....	29	.....	28	1	28	1	26	3	27	.....	3	24	28	.....
Total	1815	150	1743	171	1810	148	1842	126	1816	146	1775	163	1822	137	1661	269	1643	275	1618	291	1680	209	1242	643	1638	225

The board of canvassers rejected the votes of Aurora Union, No. 291, and Albany Union, No. 4, as signatures of proper officials and seal were not attached.

UNIONS MAKING NO RETURNS.

The following is a list of unions failing to make return of vote on the "Political Program":

1 Indianapolis.
8 St. Louis.
14 Harrisburg.
19 Elmira.
26 Petersburg.
32 Norfolk.
33 Providence.
34 Columbia.
36 Oakland.
37 Honolulu.
38 Haverhill.
47 New Haven.
48 Atlanta.
50 Valley City.
51 Lawrence.
54 Raleigh.
57 Dayton.
58 Multnomah.
59 Quincy.
60 Roanoke.
61 Cambridge.
62 Utica.
67 Lockport.
71 Trenton.
73 Ottumwa.
76 Terre Haute.
82 Colorado Spg
83 Hebrew-Am.
84 San Bernardino.
86 Reading.
88 Hannibal.
90 Richmond.
93 Macon.
94 Hudson Co.
95 Helena.
97 Peru.
98 Brooklyn.
100 Norwich.
105 Vicksburg.
106 Davenport.
107 Twin City.
111 Knoxville.
113 Atchison.
114 Annapolis.
116 Lynchburg,
118 Des Moines.
122 Kalamazoo.
124 Bloomington
125 Durham.
126 Butte.
130 Halifax.
131 Duluth and West Superior (Scandinaviau).
134 Rutland.
135 Oneouta.
136 Duluth.
138 Austin.
139 Bangor.
140 Bismarck.
143 Snohomish & Everett.
145 Jacques Cartier.
149 Saratoga Spg
150 Elizabeth.
151 Oil City.
152 Manchester.
155 Shreveport.
161 Fall River.
162 Jacksonville
163 West Super'r
164 Frankfort.
166 Adrian.
167 Schenectady.
169 New Albany.
170 Tacoma.
175 Pueblo.
176 Montreal.
179 Leadville.
180 Sioux City.
182 Akron.
185 Bradford.
186 Fargo.
189 Lexington.
190 Omaha.
191 Winnepeg.
192 Cedar Rapids
194 Joliet.
197 Columbia.
198 Fort Worth.
205 Jamestown.
206 Sedalia.
207 Eureka.
212 Pawtucket.
216 Springfield.
217 Janesville.
219 Canton.
220 Columbus.
221 San Diego.
223 Marysville.
226 Vancouver.
227 Crip'leCreek
229 Crawf'dsv'le
230 Danville.
231 San Jose.
232 Binghamton.
233 NiagaraFalls
236 Ogden.
237 Sandusky.
238 Steubenville.
240 Altoona.
241 Temple and Belton.
242 Waltham.
244 Cumberland.
246 Chester.
248 Rome.
249 Fort Smith.
250 Beaver Falls.
251 Muscatine.
257 Augusta.
260 Findley.
261 Huntington.
262 Uniontown.
263 Asheville.
266 Elkhart.
267 Americus.
269 S. Omaha.
270 New Castle.
272 Chicago (N.-D.)
275 Santa Cruz.
277 Missoula.
278 Redlands.
279 Peterboro.
280 Loramie.
281 Alameda.
283 Oklahoma C.
285 Red Bluff.
287 Frankfort.
293 Pensacola.
300 Port Huron.
302 Quebec.
303 Omaha (Sc.).
304 Albuquerque.
305 Newburgh.
307 N. Brunsw'k.
309 N.Y.-Br'klyn (Scand.).
310 Lowell.
312 Burlington.
313 Madison.
314 Meriden.
315 Po'ghkeepsie
316 North Adams
317 Laconia.
318 E. Liverpool.
319 Fort Scott.
320 Oswego.
321 Greenville.
322 Norwich.
323 Hoboken.
324 Racine.

PRESSMEN.

1 Washington.
2 Detroit.
3 Chicago.
4 Springfield.
7 Newark.
8 Boston.
9 Louisville.
10 Akron.
12 Galveston.
14 St. Paul and Minneapolis.
15 New Orleans.
16 New York.
17 Indianapolis.
18 Memphis.
20 Minneapolis.
30 Springfield.
38 Baltimore.
39 Seattle.
44 Tacoma.
46 Dallas.
47 Fort Worth.
54 Grand Rapids

STEREOTYPERS.

1 New York.
2 Boston (S.)
3 Chicago (E.)
4 Chicago (S.)
5 Cincinnati.
6 Kansas City.
7 Philadelphia.
8 St. Louis.
9 Detroit.
10 Baltimore.
11 Boston (E.)
12 Milwaukee.
13 Denver.
16 St. Paul and Minn. (S.)
17 Wash'ton(E.)
19 Wash'ton(S.)
20 Pittsburg.
21 Toronto.
23 New Haven.

GERMAN-AMERICAN.

5 Rochester.
7 New York.
11 Baltimore.
13 St. Paul and Minneapolis.
15 Evansville.
18 Belleville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10 Dallas (Pfs.)
11 Minn. (Pfs.)
5 Ind'p'lis (B.)
6 Gal'ston (B.)
1 Boston (Mlr.)
3 St. Louis (M.)
4 St. Paul (M.)
5 Toronto (M.)
1 Chicago (W. P. H.)
1 Toronto (Web Pressmen.)
3 Boston(W.P.)
1 Minn. (B. G.)
2 Chicago(B.G.)

SPECIAL ACTION.

We herewith give the special action of several local unions of which the Secretary-Treasurer has had official notification:

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 19, 1884.

A. G. Wines—Dear Sir: The political program sent by you was properly placed before the union November 4, our regular monthly meetiug. Other matters of importance delayed discussion of the matter at that meeting, and a special meeting was called for yesterday (Sunday), 18th. I enclose in printed form, under the seal of the union, the action taken at said meeting. A motion prevailed that the resolutious be forwarded for publication in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL in connection with the returns from other unions on this matter.

R. W. LAUGHERY.
Finaucial Secretary, No. 173.

"Whereas, The action of the International Typographical Union in ruthlessly abandoning and setting aside one of the most sacred cardinal principles of our organization and submitting for consideration of the membership a political program without first allowing subordinate unions an opportunity to express themselves upon the advisability of a change so important as that from non-political to quasi-political bodies should be looked upon as an attempt to force upon us political action whether desired or not and au assumption of arbitrary power upon the part of the central body not warranted by the Constitution nor sanctioned by considerations of fairness or the rights of the membership at large and savors of tyranny and centralization to such an extent as to arouse the apprehension and indignation of every thinkiug union mau; and

"Whereas, It is the sense of Dallas Typographical Union that a departure from the time-honored principles of our organization and the assumption of the right of political action can but result in the utter destructiou of the union; therefore be it

"Resolved, That notwithstanding the authority so magnanimously (though illegally) granted us by the International Typographical Uuion. we refuse to turn our union into a political club for the consideration of this platform, and hereby record our determination to resist by every honorable means within our power the encroachmeuts of this political mouster which seems bent upon our destruction.

"Resolved, That Dallas Typographical Union denies the authority of the International Typographical Union, either through its delegates to the American Federation of Labor or otherwise, to bind this organization to. or connect it with, any political movement whatever, and so far as our power to influence and instruct the International Typographical Union delegates to the American Federation of Labor extends, we demand that they use every means at their command to defeat the consummation of any such scheme.

"The above is the official action of No. 173 at a special meeting yesterday, the 18th.

"S. S. LOCKETT, President."

—

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12, 1894.

A. G. Wines, Secretary International Typographical Union—Dear Sir: Typographia, No. 10, has adopted the following resolution regarding the political program submitted to us:

"Whereas, The forty-second session of the International Typographical Union has stricken out Plank 10 of the political program of the British Trades Unions, and inserted in lieu thereof a resolution demanding the abolition of land monopoly, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Typographia, No. 10, of Milwaukee, Wis., enters its protest against this action for the reasons given below:

"(1) Because the forty-second session of the International Typographical Union was not authorized to make any change in the program proposed, but had only authority to adopt or reject the same.

"(2) Because we consider Plank 10 as the most important, especially in a country where the greater part of the industries are already monopolized, and its provisions are necessary to prevent the complete enslavement of the people.

"(3) Because the successful operation and honest administration of the postal system of the general government, and of the schools, water-works and other public utilities on the part of local governments prove the practicability of the demand.

"(4) Because the printers, by virtue of their occupation, are considered as the most intelligent among workingmen, and for that reason should be in the advance guard of the movement of progress.

"(5) Because the adoption of Plank 10 would have made it unnecessary to adopt the new planks. 12 and 13, and for this reason Typographia No. 10 votes against both and expresses special regret at the recommendation of Plank 12 by the forty-second session of the International Typographical Union."

For these reasons Typographia No. 10 protests against striking out Plank 10, submitted by the Federation of Labor and requests the officials of the Internatioual Typographical Union to submit this protest to the uext convention of the American Federation of Labor.

E. KUEHNEL, President.

J. HUNGER, Secretary.

—

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 3, 1894.

A. G. Wines—Dear Sir: At a regular meeting of this union, held on the 2d inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted, in reference to the several propositions submitted to it for action:

"Resolved, That this union regards the several propositions submitted to it by the International Typographical Union for its actiou, as purely political questions, that in no way affect the printing craft, and that therefore this union declines taking any actiou on the same." Fraternally yours,

W. S. WARRACK, Secretary.

—

MOBILE, ALA., Nov. 8, 1894.

A. G. Wines, Secretary—Dear Sir: At the regular meeting of union No. 27, held November 3, 1894, the paper referring to the American Federation of Labor was read, whereupou a motion was made and adopted without a dissenting vote to the effect "that it is the sense of this union that labor unions should uot go into, nor take part iu, politics," and the secretary instructed to so inform you.

The paper was filed and no further action taken.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

—

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26, 1894.

A. G. Wines, Secretary-Treasurer—Dear Sir: At a meeting of San Francisco Typographical Uniou, No. 21, held Sunday, November 25, all the propositious contained in your circular of October 22, 1894, a copy of which is attached,* were indorsed by a viva voce vote. Yours truly,

W. B. BENOIST.

*This refers to the platform as amended at Louisville.

—

HUTCHINSON, KAN., Nov. 24.

At a regular meeting of Hutchinson Typographical Union, held November 4, 1894, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That this union is opposed to independent political actiou by organized labor."

DAVID ECCLES, President.

W. F. HILL, Secretary.

—

In submitting the vote of Chicago Union, No. 16, there was enclosed, also, the following action by that body:

There was also submitted origiual Plank 10, as submitted by the American Federation of Labor, the vote on which was as follows:

"The collective ownership by the people of all means of production and distribution: For, 349; agaiust, 172." JAMES GRIFFON, Prescident.

WM. MCEVOY, Secretary-Treasurer.

THE LIQUOR PLANK.

"E. P." Answers "W. R." and W. L. Crosman.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—I am very much pleased that I have drawn out W. R. on the temperance question, and though I am sorry he is not in full accord with my views, yet I feel happy to know he is opposed to treating. If treating to drink could be stopped, many of the evils of intemperance would be mitigated, if not completely obliterated. Let W. R. give this temperance question a little more study, and I am inclined to think that he will fall into line and be an earnest advocate of the anti-liquor plank which was adopted at the Louisville convention.

In the JOURNAL of Dec. 1, W. L. Crosman takes me to task for saying that wages are kept down because employers have to pay so much taxes to support jails, policemen, courts, etc., to take care of the products of the saloon, namely, drunkards, thieves and such. Every intelligent man or woman who examines into this question will agree that I was right in my statement of these things. It is a well-known fact that a majority of crimes committed are either directly or indirectly due to intemperance. One example will suffice to prove my statement.

Hon. Carroll D. Wright, when in charge of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, made an inquiry at the direction of the Legislature, into the "influence of intemperance upon crime," analyzing the crimes committed in Suffolk county, in which Boston is located, for the year from Sept. 1, 1879, to Sept. 1, 1880. The total number of sentences for the year of the investigation was 16,897, of which 12,289, or 72 per cent., were for distinctively liquor offenses, namely, 12,221 for drunkenness, and 68 for illegal liquor selling.

Our lunatic asylums, almshouses, juvenile reformatories and other public institutions, are all pretty well filled with the victims of the saloon, and all those places have to be maintained at the public purse, and who pays the taxes? Our employers pay directly and we indirectly to a large extent, hence I say our wages are kept down.

Abolish the liquor traffic and our wages will come up. Another phase of the question which Brother Crosman should look into is this: The drunken habits of many parents is overcrowding the markets with child labor. Children are forced because of drink to compete with men, and as boys will work cheap many sober men are forced to walk the streets, not through any fault of their own, but because some poor child must go to work because his father spends all his money on drink. The assertion of Brother Crosman that if the victims of drink were turned from their ways, it would make the lot of the sober men all the harder, is a very inhuman assertion, to say the least.

If Brother Crosman really means that it would be unwise to make men sober because there would be more competitors for the jobs which are altogether too few, all I have to say is that his argument is neither logical nor human. If all men were sober, prosperity and peace would reign supreme throughout the land, and labor would triumph over its enemies; a clear brain and a steady hand means that. Brother Crosman asks what would become of the men who are engaged in the liquor business if the traffic was destroyed. I answer, the increased demand for unskilled labor, which would result from the people buying legitimate goods for the money which before used to buy drink, would soon give them decent work. Or, at the worst, they would have a chance to count pavements, as many of their victims are doing now.

In answer to second question about deficiency of revenue (to government) caused by the abolition of the liquor tax, I would propose, to make up that deficiency, that all retired wealthy brewers and liquor dealers give so much per cent. of their millions of dollars to the government to keep it going. I have no fear that food or clothing will be taxed to increase the burden of taxation on sober people. We shall never have true prosperity in our land until we make the people sober, and we know we can never make the people sober until we abolish the saloon.

Let us then save our brothers from drink and the evils which follow in its wake, by working for the national and state destruction of the liquor traffic. E. P.

THE Referendum in Switzerland has struck root and expanded wherever it has been introduced, and no serious politician of any party would now think of attempting its abolition.—Sir Francis Adams, English Minister to Switzerland.

SO LONG as the railroads and telegraphs are in private hands, so long will these corporations bribe the law-makers to enact laws to enable them to rob the public.—Aurora Register.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS — UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., DECEMBER 15, 1894.

DISCUSS the referendum.

KEEP your eye on the rat shops.

A "SCAB" doctor is a "quack."

A "SHYSTER" is a non-union attorney.

ORGANIZATION is redemption from thralldom.

THE entire militia of Mississippi will disband.

LET every typo form an organizing committee of one.

DO ALL you can to encourage and assist the organizers.

LOOK now to legislative halls for reforms tending to labor's relief.

URGE the appearance of the union label upon all honest productions.

HELP all classes of workingmen to increase membership in their unions.

TO uphold and preserve the Bakers' union buy only union made bread, crackers and cakes.

THERE is no court in the world can make you buy a scab cigar if you don't want to buy it.

WITH the employer "freedom of contract" means: "Heads, I win; tails, you lose!"

PENNSYLVANIA has a State "Blue Label League," and there is confusion among the counterfeiters of union labels.

DON'T say anything about boycott when you go to make a purchase. Quietly ask to see the union label. No label, no buy.

THERE is a prospect that the International Painters' Union headquarters will remove to Indianapolis. "The more the merrier!"

AFTER a brief suspension, the Garment Worker, official organ, again makes its appearance, with promise of staying qualities.

WINTER evenings are good for organizing committees. We will never compete with organized capital unless we all come up together.

COMPULSORY arbitration does not seem to meet with enthusiastic favor. It is generally looked upon as a misnomer to satisfactory settlement.

THE barbers of Cincinnati have organized a strong union, and trades-unionists generally of that city are dispensing patronage in the right direction.

THE Postmaster-General is opposed to government control of the telegraph system of the country, and the Associated Press organs all join in the cheerful shout of "Bully Boy."

Erratic Voting.

There seems to be much misunderstanding as to voting upon the second and third propositions, as submitted to the referendum, many votes being recorded as for both propositions. It must be understood that voting upon the third proposition is contingent upon how one has voted upon the second. One can not vote in favor of both propositions, because one is in direct opposition to the other. If one votes for annual sessions (second proposition), he can not consistently vote for continuing the terms of certain officers for two years, and vice versa. If a vote is cast in favor of either proposition, a vote must be cast against the other of the two. If this should reach any who may not have voted, they will please be careful to follow the instructions set forth with each proposition.

Charter Competition.

At its recent convention, the International Typographical Union authorized the appropriation of $100 for the purpose of giving prizes in a competition for designs suitable for a charter, the awards to be made by the Executive Council, which has approved the following conditions:

The money will be divided as follows: First prize, $50; second prize, $30; third prize, $20. Competitors must be members in good standing of a subordinate union.

The work must be executed in material usually used in printing offices, and lithographing must not be resorted to, though this prohibition is not to be construed as preventing the use of tint blocks, half tones or other cuts, or the cutting of new letters.

Designs can either be presented in the shape of sketches or printed complete, at competitor's option. All designs must be accompanied with an estimate of the cost of printing 500 finished copies on the best plate paper (100 lbs. weight). While cost will be an element in determining awards, the allowance in this respect will be liberal.

Matter must read lengthwise of the paper, and the letter press or tint shall not exceed fifteen inches in depth or twenty-two inches in length.

Every design must have a distinguishing mark, and the designer shall also send his name, address and private mark in a sealed envelope, addressed to President Prescott, which will not be opened until the members of the Executive Council have reached a decision.

The copy can be had on application at headquarters, Indianapolis, Ind. Competitors are required to have their designs in the Secretary-Treasurer's hands not later than March 1, 1895, and a decision will be rendered not later than April 1.

As a result of the convention's action in adopting amendments to the St. Louis conference report, and practically dissolving the armistice, the pressmen muddle is still engaging the Executive Council's attention. We regret that the outlook is anything but cheering or hopeful, though the members are certainly entitled to at least a brief, though honest resume of affairs up to date. Those familiar with the proceedings at Louisville will remember that the convention proposed an armistice, the salient features of which were that the members of one organization should not accept situations held by members of the other. In event this did not prove satisfactory to the I. P. P. U. the Council was empowered to refer the entire matter to arbitration. The gentlemen representing the other side of this controversy (Messrs. Galoskowsky and Johnson) for reasons best known to themselves, refused to accept the International's proposition, and when they were requested to submit the differences to arbitration, answered with the sang froid worthy a Frick or Pullman, with that hackneyed phrase, "there is nothing to arbitrate." Thus we see apparently every possible overture rejected, and the Council is now considering what course should next be pursued, though it is agreed that the convention's instructions will be respected, and a scheme be laid before the I. P. P. U. at its meeting next June. The situation is a distressing one to those who desire a settlement of this vexatious, disastrous and long-standing dispute. The naturally difficult problem of bringing men together who have been at sword's points for years is aggravated by unreasonableness on one hand and inexcusable obtuseness or mendacity on the other.

IT would seem that the general managers are not yet done with calling on the government for aid. But it isn't for troops this time. They called for troops last summer and the government was prompt to reply. They wanted the troops, as they alleged, to protect their railroad property from destruction by a lawless mob of infuriated citizens. Now they want pay for hauling troops to and from the scene of conflict. Indiana, at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars, sent her militia all over the State to protect railroad property. Now the railroads want about seven thousand dollars for hauling the militia to and from different points in the State. The dance was a good thing while it lasted, and somebody must pay the fiddler.

JOHN BURNS, the great English labor reformer, who lately arrived, made several tours of inspection during his stay in New York, and declared that in certain places the conditions of the masses were even worse than in London. He is brim full of life and energy in the cause of labor's amelioration and gave emphatic expression to the theory that the safe and certain realization of hope for the helpless and downtrodden was on the line of the organization of the masses in the school of trades-unionism. He accompanied the eastern delegates to Denver, and was announced to address the Federation congress on Tuesday of this week.

AND now comes Judge Dallas, of the United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, who adds another special privilege to the powers of corporated monopoly, by deciding that a railroad company has a right to discharge employes simply for the crime of belonging to a trades-union organization. It would seem that the alleged good intentions of Attorney-General Olney were nullified at one stroke of the judicial pen. If these United States officials would only once "get together," a working-man might possibly understand just "where he is at."

A NATIONAL debt may be a blessing—to those who hold the interest bearing bonds. It can be looked upon as little less than a curse by those who pay the interest. As labor produces the wealth of the country, and as it represents the major portion of the consumers, the weight of burden falls upon the shoulders of those who toil. If labor should awaken to a proper sense of its power, it might shake off the shackles which bind it to slavery, and come in for a share of the blessings it is now deprived of.

THE typos of Indianapolis Union, No. 1, have been working under the per capita system of dues for some time—1 per cent. per capita on the total earnings—and the general expression is one of satisfaction. The amount of earnings is figured out by the chairman of each office, by him reported to the financial secretary, who places the amount upon the working cards at the end of each month, and—no working-card, no work.

DETROIT is to have a new labor paper in the issue of the Industrial Gazette, which has been announced for the 14th inst. It is in the hands of Mr. A. H. Smith, who will furnish the faithful Detroit unionists with a weekly epitome of occurring events in the world of labor, and devote considerable space to the education of the masses in the field of labor.

COLUMBIA UNION, No. 101, of Washington, D. C., is making an effort for an act of Congress to restore the old rate of wages in the Government Printing Office to 50 cents per hour, and solicits the individual efforts of the craft to urge upon the representatives in Congress to support the measure. This might be easily done by personal letters to Congressmen.

TRADES-unionism is advancing and will eventually form the strongest bulwark against the greed and exactions of capitalized monopoly. Stand not idle, but be active and stirring for measures of advancement and aggression.

TO THE parties who hold up paternalism as a scare-crow, might be cited the benefits of municipal control as illustrated in New York City, which reaps a dividend of 300 per cent. on the city's management of the Croton water-works.

IF capital may combine and labor not, there is nothing but oppression in store for the latter. As labor has the numerical power to regulate this, capital can not be censured as bearing all the blame.

THE anthracite coal barons have shut down the mines and immediately advanced the price of coal. Yet the consumers are opposed to government control, which would put a stop to such extortion.

THE carpenters are discussing throughout their International jurisdiction the subject of a general eight-hour law. Next to the cigarmakers, they have been most successful of all other trades in reducing hours.

THE Ohio State Trades and Labor Assembly will hold its annual session at Columbus Monday, January 7. A large attendance is promised, and important action will be taken in the line of urging laws of reform upon the Legislature of that State to further lighten the burden of the laboring masses among the Buckeyes.

Anxious to Know.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 3.—"I have myself no form of sympathy for anarchy in any phase."—Sam. L. Leffingwell.

Will Mr. Leffingwell please tell us what anarchism is? JOSEPH A. LABADIE.

Monthly Statement.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Dec. 10, 1894.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman, of the Childs-Drexel Home:

ADMITTED.

Nov. 15—W. W. Nolle, of Washington; paralysis.

Nov. 16—John R. Phillips, of Utica, N. Y.; tuberculosis.

Nov. 17—Robert Hilbig, of New York; superannuated; aged 73.

Nov. 25—Flint Beardsley, of Cincinnati; superannuated; aged 66.

Number of inmates Nov. 30, 40.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Superintendent.

A Fraud and a Snare.

One of the simulating virtues of your penny-a-line scribbler for the capitalist press is the solicitude he entertains for the American boy desirous of learning a trade. It is asserted, with apparent uneasiness of mind, that skilled mechanics are opposed to the employment of apprentices and that trades-unions and organized labor generally is disposed to place obstructions in the way of entrance to position where a boy may school himself in the rudiments of mechanism to finally achieve an education which will place him on an equality with his more advanced superiors. Schools of technical training are urged for the preparation of college youth to the advancement of skill and mechanic art, and while accompanied with many commendable features, such acquired learning is generally productive of more injury to the student than of benefit, unless followed by continued service under practical direction, or years of probation, before arriving at that stage of accomplishment which will insure him success in the trade or calling of his choice.

A case in point is the establishment at Minneapolis of what is called the "De Veny Institute of Printing," at which it is promised to "teach the art of printing in all its branches in six months time," for a consideration of $50. Of course the whole thing is a fraud, and not only a deception and an absolute injury to the boy seeking to learn a trade, but a disreputable interference with legitimate printing concerns and publishing firms. The printing business is not so easily picked up as is here represented in any single step of any of its branches, nor in six years in any number of its branches. There is not, to-day, a printer of twenty years' experience, even at the case, who will not tell you that there is still much more to learn. Besides, the laws governing every printers' union in the country require an apprenticeship of four years before the young aspirant is entitled to membership as a competent hand.

It is so in all other branches of mechanical trades. It is to the interest of all good workmen to see that apprentices have every facility for properly learning the trade of their choice. No skilled mechanic stands in fear of competition from an equally competent workman. It is the man who has served no apprenticeship and acquired no skill at his business who stands in the way, and who is not only an injury to himself, but to the finished workman and to the employer who foolishly employs him.

Melancholy Days.

In early youth, in riper age,
Joy, Hope, or Love, the Muse engage,
But brief the delusions last;
In after time, when care and grief
Come with the falling of the leaf,
She dwells, how fondly, on the past!

Sad, indeed, were our wintry years,
When life's gay landscape disappears,
Did not the heart its warmth retain—
Affection's undiminished glow—
Friendship, the "balm of human woe,"
Soothes the heart that would complain.

When Nature sinks in death-like sleep,
And birds a solemn silence keep,
The robin tunes his lonely lay;
And, perched on lowly branches near,
He chants the requiem of the year,
On mossy stone or leafless spray.

Then shall the winds, with viewless wings,
Sweep o'er Æolia's harmonious strings,
And call attention to the strain—
Swell the full chord, or dying fall,
Then pause, while busy thoughts recall
Those who can ne'er return again.

The humid drops which then shall rise
And dim the moist, unconscious eyes,
Will fall and give the heart relief!
Blow, then, ye winds, again return,
Ye airy minstrels, softly mourn
The falling of the yellow leaf.

—[T. W. MELSHEIMER.

Addresses Wanted.

LOUIS ANDREWS, who wrote this office some time ago in regard to his expired card, send present address.

"BILLY" would like to hear from his old friend, Dick B., who left Winnipeg about February 1, 1893, at Caledonia, Queens Co., N. S.

WM. STRAWBRIDGE, last heard of in Cincinnati, send address to Frank Ulrich, Cincinnati, Ohio.

J. T. LEPPINGGOOD, send address to F. S. Edick, Sunday Call, Newark, N. J.

THE address of Thomas Lawless is wanted by his daughter, 361 State street, Chicago, Ill.

W. W. KELSEY can get his mail by sending address to the secretary of Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35.

"Dorney the Kid," write at once to your wife or sister at Bay City. Very important.

Miscellaneous.

Card 43,402, issued to J. F. Conte by Atlanta Typographical Union, No. 48, has been lost. The finder will please return to W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

A copy of the proceedings of the International Typographical Union for 1867 is wanted by J. F. Casey, Box 147, Buffalo, N. Y.

Card 16,650, issued by Dubuque Typographical Union, No. 22, to Peter A. McPeake, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The finder will please return the original card to J. S. Nagle, 1065 White St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Any one knowing the whereabouts of one Lon Davis, who left Pueblo, Colo., about July 1st, last, will confer a great favor by corresponding with Mrs. Abbie Davis, Meade, Kansas.

Secretary Pate, of Jacksonville, Fla., Typographical Union, No. 162, writes as follows: At the last regular meeting of Jacksonville Typographical Union, No. 162, Thomas Todd was suspended by this union for a period of six months for conduct unbecoming a union man. Charges of a like nature are also pending in this union against A. T. Amidon and T. W. Clarey. Sister Unions are requested to take up the card of Thomas Todd, if presented for deposit; also that of A. T. Amidon and T. W. Clarey and hold last two pending action of this union.

Any information leading to the ultimate recovery of a ring, of a very ancient design, belonging to the late George Sloan, a member of Fargo Union, who died at Jamestown, N. D., will be accepted by his wife with sincere thanks. Address Mrs. George Sloan, Jamestown, N. D.

Card No. 38,080, issued to Wm. T. McCane, Nov. 27, 1894, by Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If found please return to Wm. Irick, secretary-treasurer, No. 35, Evansville, Ind.

State of Trade and Notes.

BALTIMORE, MD.—State of trade, bad. Morning Herald will put in machines in a few weeks, and thus displace about forty men. Outlook, dismal and gloomy.

BAY CITY, MICH.—State of trade, very bad. The Tribune has put in four Roger machines, throwing on the market several more subs.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—Work is very dull, and machines are displacing men at a rapid rate on the newspapers.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Work still dull, especially in book and job offices.

ERIE, PA.—Trade, dull; three machines in town and more coming.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Business, dull; plenty of idle men; machines in operation on all but one daily.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor. The Fort Wayne Newspaper Union has reduced their force one-half on account of putting in machines in the Chicago branch.

HARRISBURGH, PA.—Trade, very dull, with slight prospects for improvement.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Trade, dull; prospects, poor.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Business at a standstill, and city full of printers.

PEORIA, ILL.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Trade, fair; prospects, favorable.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—Trade, dull.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Trade has been fairly good for the past six weeks, but is gradually drifting back in the old channel of hard times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—State of trade dull.

WHEELING, W. VA.—State of trade, very dull; three men to every situation. Keep away from Wheeling.

THE eight-hour law has been in operation in Rochester post-office for a number of years. The men work in sets, one set working from 6 A. M. to 2 P. M., and another from 2 to 8 P. M., each lot working eight hours straight, thus given sixteen hours off. The result has been most satisfactory.

THE SHORTER WORK-DAY.

Question of Assessment to Be Voted Upon By the Referendum.

Agreeably to instructions of the late convention the following is submitted to the members to be voted upon:

1. That an assessment of one per cent. be levied on the wages of all members for such time as is deemed necessary by the Executive Council to accumulate a fund, to be known as the "Shorter Work-Day Fund," to be used for the purpose of inaugurating a shorter work-day in the book and job trade. On the accumulation of such fund the Executive Council is instructed to submit to vote of the referendum the date for inaugurating the shorter work-day, or said date shall be submitted at any specified time, after accumulation of fund, upon request of twenty local unions, said request to be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and returns to be made within sixty days thereafter. The fund so accumulated shall remain in possession of the several local unions subject to such provisions as the Executive Council may determine. That the Executive Council have power to spend not more than twenty-five per cent. of this fund for the purposes of perfecting organization.

In order to facilitate the very necessary work of organization the Executive Council advises the adoption of the following:

2. That members of unions less than six months in existence be exempt from this assessment.

Herewith is submitted the regulations by which the fund will be governed if the assessment is adopted:

1. Every subordinate union shall appoint or elect a local board of trustees of the fund hereby created, to be known as the Shorter Work-Day Fund; said board of trustees to consist of not less than three (3) members, to whom all amounts to the credit of said fund except twenty-five per cent., which shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, said twenty-five per cent. to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Council, to be used by it for the purposes herein enumerated, shall be paid at least monthly.

2. All local boards of trustees shall deposit the funds in their possession with some first-class safety deposit company, with the understanding and agreement that the presence of at least two of its members shall be necessary to secure access to the deposit at any and all times. In localities where no safety deposit company exists, local boards of trustees shall select a solvent bank (or banks) as their depository, and the signatures of not less than two members shall be necessary in withdrawing any portion of the funds.

3. Local boards of trustees shall keep their accounts in a blank book especially prepared and furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union for that purpose.

4. They shall honor all demands made upon them by the Executive Council in accordance with this act and the Laws and Constitution of the International Typographical Union, and render complete and accurate reports of the receipts and expenditures each month to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union.

5. Whenever the funds in possession of the local boards of trustees of the International Shorter Work-Day Fund shall reach the sum of $500, they shall invest the same in reliable securities, convertible into cash on short notice, and promptly notify the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union of the fact, giving full detailed information, such as description of securities, rate of interest, price paid, etc.

6. Financial secretaries of subordinate unions shall co-operate to the fullest extent in the collection of this assessment. They shall see that collections are made regularly at least each month in the various offices under their jurisdiction. They shall pay to the local boards of trustees the amount of collections realized by this assessment after deducting twenty-five per cent. of the entire amount, to be forwarded promptly to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, to be by him placed at the disposal of the Executive Council, to be by it used for the purposes hereinafter set forth.

7. Subordinate unions shall render every possible assistance to the Executive Council in successfully accomplishing the creation and collection of the Shorter Work-Day Fund, and carrying out the provisions of this enactment. Any vacancies which may occur in their boards of trustees shall be promptly filled, and a faithful performance of the duties hereby entailed shall be exacted from every officer.

8. The President and Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union shall exercise a general supervision of the details, and require all subordinate unions to promptly and strictly comply with the requirements of this enactment. The President of the International Typographical Union shall be authorized to inspect all books and accounts of any subordinate union, or its board of trustees, in person or by duly appointed agent or agents, whenever in his judgment he may deem it necessary or proper.

9. The Executive Council shall have the sole authority to levy upon any part of the fund hereby created, but only for the purpose of resistance by subordinate unions against encroachments on the part of the opponents of shorter hours. It shall establish an equitable rate in drawing upon the funds in the possession of subordinate unions and shall require only a proportionately fair amount from each.

10. That twenty-five per cent. of all moneys collected under this enactment be promptly forwarded by the local secretaries to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, to be used in the work of promoting interest in the short-hour movement, in the unionizing of non-union offices, education and organization of non-union men, and in carrying out such general plans and details in the furtherance of the object of this enactment that may suggest themselves to the Executive Council.

About Percentage Dues.

GRUNDY CENTER, IOWA, Dec. 6.—I see by the JOURNAL of December 1, B. H. Bennett, of Tacoma, has an article on the percentage system of paying dues. Mr. Bennett objects to that system on the ground that secretaries can not get around to see how much each man has worked, etc. Such talk, in my opinion, is mere rot. What is the chairman of a chapel elected for? Can he not, or is it not his duty to, look after all such matters? Does the secretary of Tacoma Union go to every man in person to collect his dues? If I remember right that was a part of the chairman's duties, and why would it not work in the same way on the percentage plan?

Mr. Bennett also objects and says a law should be made providing for a fair assessment. Of course he objects, and so do nine out of every ten men who work six days per week (seven if they could) on a newspaper. Why wouldn't they? But how about Mr. Sub, who gets in his little day every week—perhaps, and perhaps one in every two or three weeks, as has been the case, and is the case right now in towns too numerous to mention? A man comes into town with a clear card, and if he thinks there is any show for work will hang around probably a month or so, working a few days in the meantime, maybe three or four, and when he comes to leave finds 75 cents or $1 taxed up against his card. All this time, however, the man who objects keeps right on pounding away six days a week, and "can't see why he should be called upon to pay any more dues than the other," or "why doesn't he go to work," etc.

What the Typographical Union wants today is some means whereby they can keep members in, instead of digging up schemes to keep them out. Every JOURNAL (and the one for December 1 is no exception) contains long lists of expulsions and suspensions for "non-payment of dues." I know of two or three cases where the members (good union men) just naturally got disgusted and quit, saying if they could not work enough to pay dues they would throw up their cards, and did it. The old adage, "those that dance must pay the piper," is a good one and applies in this case.

Having had a little experience of that sort, I would like to ask some one who has some idea of fairness why the percentage system isn't a good one, and the only solution of the dues question? G. F. TAYLOR.

The Amendments and the Feeders.

ST. PAUL, NOV. 28.—Owing to the propositions to be voted on by the referendum, as printed in the JOURNAL, and as they appear on the ballot, being differently numbered, my letter of the 5th inst. referring to same, based on the JOURNAL numbers, will probably not be understood as intended. While the editor kindly changed the essential parts, one escaped him, and I am left to say (according to the ballot) that "the future growth of feeders' unions is contingent upon the adoption of a certain method of distributing the JOURNAL," and another equally ludicrous (when applied to this case) proposition. The adoption of propositions twelve and thirteen was urged in the letter. These have been merged into one and labeled sixteen, and it is for this we ask support. The Tenth District union, at its convention held here this month adopted resolutions, requesting all unions to vote for proposition sixteen, and manifested its sincerity by itself remitting per capita on feeders' unions, thus allowing them to affiliate without expense. Two of the four feeders' unions are in this district, and this action on the part of the district union must be recognized as the result of direct observation. This note is intended only as an explanation of the one preceding it, but it will not be amiss to say a word on burial benefits. It is proposed to increase the benefit to sixty dollars, and also to reduce the benefit to feeders and bindery girls to forty-five dollars. The former will probably carry. It will be seen how unjust it would be to also adopt the latter (proposition fifteen), making, as it does, a difference of fifteen dollars.

F. P.

IF a man makes ten thousand a year profit out of a hundred slaves held in bondage, or ten thousand a year on bonds, what is the difference? Don't he get something for nothing, and others give up something for nothing?—Nation.

HE who appropriates and retains more than his just share of the wealth produced by others, and consequently deprives them of their share, is responsible for their misfortune or their death.—Twentieth Century.

DO YOU RECOGNIZE HIM?

A Pen Picture of a Gent Who Is Always With Us.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The recent changes which have been made in the method of setting type on a great many newspapers have brought out in stronger colors a type of "unionism" which is most detestable in its nature. Analyzed, this "unionism" is found to consist wholly of sordid selfishness in its nastiest form—the very extreme of true unionism.

The fellow who practices this first-named species of "unionism" always holds a situation. He also attends every meeting of the union, usually gets himself appointed as a member of a committee or elected to some office, and is generally looked upon by those who know him only as a union man, as a model union man and an earnest worker in the cause.

And now let's look at the "earnest worker" at work. (This under the hand system.) He works six days a week, while all the other regulars (who are not "good" union men) are laying off a day or two to give the sub a chance to live; but he makes up for this by ranting and railing against trusts and monopolies, though he manages to monopolize everything that comes his way, work included. A greenhorn in newspaper work starts to break in in his office and is handed over to the care of Mr. Squareman to steer. Soon it is discovered that he has been stealing little pieces of fat from the kid. It was his wont, just before some regular fat ran out, to mildly rebuke the young fellow who worked next him for expressing doubts as to the sincerity of some professional unionist. And it almost invariably happened that Providence had more than made good the time lost in his good work by allowing him to just miss a solid take and run into the fats. The chairman would almost bawl himself hoarse trying to find the owner of that last divvy on the bank, when some one would call the earnest worker's attention to the fact that he (the e. w.) had not thrown in his divvy, and he would emerge from the mazes of a defense of unionism and confusedly mutter something about not having removed the slug over the objectionable matter. And so almost every piece of sneak work in the office could be traced to him.

Then the machines come in and he, strange to relate, goes out. But not to stand on the floor like the common stock and seek work. He flits about the different offices at odd times, sees a few of his union-politician friends, who generally are the satellites surrounding some foreman, and soon is forced over the heads of the common stock either into a situation or as a sub on the machines in some office.

This sort of unionism makes a common stocker sometimes wonder if it wouldn't be better to have no union at all than to have these blatant, two-faced, sycophantic, hypocritical creatures forever getting the best of it and then posing as square men.

W. J. MCLAVEY.

A Tumbling Down in Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—The printing business in Newark just now is not very encouraging, with no prospect of its getting better this winter, and traveling printers would do well to give Newark a wide berth.

Last Friday the Times, the only English morning paper in the county, suspended, or, in other words, climbed the golden stairs, giving three reasons, namely: a lack of appreciation on the part of the public, interference of trades-unions, and the failure of the Empire Machine Company to keep its contract to furnish machines on the 1st of October. It seems to me they were unable to recover from the blow they got from us during the late strike.

Yesterday, December 3, the Journal, an afternoon sheet, also suspended, giving as the reason heavy and constant financial losses. It was a Democratic organ, and the Democrats got tired of giving up money to run it, in the face of their late overwhelming defeat. There isn't much doing in the book and job trade, and the city is overrun with subs, with not enough work to support half the printers in the city. Since the settlement of the Times's strike, ten weeks ago, tourists have been constantly pouring in, until Newark is overrun with printers. It is also stated on good authority that the Evening News, the best and largest afternoon sheet in the city, will put in Mergenthaler machines about the first of January. This, together with the two recent suspensions, will throw out from seventy-five to one hundred, to say nothing about the subs who depended on these three offices for a livelihood.

The Times had their shafting all up ready for the machines, when all at once they announced to the public in a four-column editorial that they would suspend. It was a sort of surprise to most everybody, who were of opinion it was steadily increasing in circulation and advertising patronage.

The percentage system of paying dues is to be voted on at our next meeting.

HUSTLER.

THE AKRON AFFAIR.

Review of the Past and the Condition of Affairs at Present.

AKRON, O., Dec. 10.—For the past six months Akron has received not a little gratuitous advertising anent the Werner-I. P. P. U.-I. T. U. affair. It will be remembered by readers of the JOURNAL that last April a lockout occurred at the Werner Co.'s plant of this city. At this time the members of Typographical Union, No. 182, employed by this company, were also locked out, and when a committee representing the union waited on the board of directors to ascertain why their members had been locked out this committee was informed that the office would be opened on the following day to the members of No. 182 employed there. The chairman of the committee was asked by this board of directors if some arrangement could not be made whereby the press and composing rooms could be operated under the jurisdiction of one union, as by a close perusal of International Typographical Union laws by the Werner Co., they were satisfied that better protection was offered, especially by the strike laws of the International Typographical Union, than by those of the body which caused the lockout. On request of the Werner Co. correspondence was opened with the International officers, which resulted in their sending Second Vice-President McFarland here to review the situation. Mr. McFarland arrived on the ground during the latter part of April, and when the Werner people laid the matter before him, they stated very emphatically that they would never again employ members of the I. P. P. U., and that if the International Typographical Union did not take charge of their plant and supply the pressroom with a force of pressmen they would make their shop a rat or at best an open one. They also offered to pay more wages than were paid the locked-out men, and should the International Typographical Union refuse this proposition, they would in future refuse to recognize members of any union who might be employed by them. Mr. McFarland thereupon entered into an agreement with the Werner Co. to furnish a force of International Typographical Union pressmen, and thereby saved the town from becoming a veritable rats' nest.

On May 1 the Werner Co. was started up with a force of International Typographical Union pressmen, and so well satisfied were the Werner people that they repeatedly stated that they were well pleased with the change, and only regretted that it had not been made before, as the workmanship was of a superior quality and the output 40 per cent. greater. Such faith did the Werner people have in the International Typographical Union that they paid the initiation fee of two seceders whom they desired to re-employ.

For some time the Werner Co. has been endeavoring to make some changes in its pressroom, apparently for the purpose of reducing wages, which are somewhat higher than those paid by the sewer pipe and brick manufacturers with which Akron abounds. In this their Italian hand was plainly visible, but the members of the local Typographical and Pressmen's unions were not to be caught by their tempting bait.

As will be recalled by readers of the JOURNAL, the lengthy correspondence of President Prescott and Galoskowsky, of the International Printers' Pressmen's Union, concerning the right of one Bookwalter, a member of the International Printers' Pressmen's Union, to take charge of the Werner pressrooms. On November 9 representatives of the pressmen's union were called into the office and informed that on the following Monday this Bookwalter would be installed as foreman, he coming in as a stockholder. They also produced a written statement, signed by Bookwalter, in which he claimed to have withdrawn from his organization, and that he would in the future work for Werner, Bookwalter & Co. He was not long in his position as foreman, however, before his real purpose became manifest, he introducing non-union pressmen at $14 per week, which was $3 less than the scale of prices agreed upon by the Werner Co. and the International Typographical Union. The members of Pressmen's Union, No. 10, did not quit work, as they might have done, and which they had a legal right to do, but at a special meeting sent for Second Vice-President Boyle, who came to Akron and called in ex-Vice-President McFarland, waited on the Werner Co. and used every honorable means to amicably settle the difficulty. In this they materially failed, as the Werner Co. were determined in running a rat shop throughout, and after all efforts had been exerted to settle the difficulty, the pressmen and feeders walked out of the shop at 10 o'clock, on Saturday, November 24. Right here allow me to chronicle the fact that every member of the International Typographical Union, who came here last May to establish Pressmen's Union, No. 10, walked out, and the only ones remaining at work in the pressrooms are the members who had left the I. P. P. U. and joined the ranks of No. 10. This clearly shows that the men who came here are of the true blue variety, and have jealously guarded the rights of the International Typographical Union.

Closely following the walkout of the pressmen and feeders the Allied Printing Trades Council held a meeting and a committee was appointed to wait on the Werner Company with a proposition to settle the matter at issue by arbitration. This the Werner people flatly refused to agree to, giving as an ultimatum that they had "nothing to arbitrate," whereupon the Allied Printing Trades Council called upon the members of Typographical Union, No. 182, to support the pressmen and feeders, which was immediately complied with, and at a joint meeting, held November 26, the Werner Co.'s office was closed to members of the International Typographical Union.

The Werner Co. were evidently prepared for such a move on the part of the pressmen, for before the pressmen were fairly out of the shop a conglomeration of nondescripts came filing into the pressroom, headed by one "Frosty" Galbreath, secretary of the local I. P. P. U., and one Duffy of unsavory reputation, he being one of the chief rats at Pittsburgh, and such competent (?) pressmen and loyal union men as Ed. Taylor, formerly of Chicago, and a fellow named Harden, and several lesser lights, viz: Hodgins, Kiesar, Boedicker, Talford, Lewark and Birmingham. These creatures, in accepting work, had to renounce their allegiance to unionism and were given to understand that the first one caught advocating unionism would be "fired" without further ceremony, to which they all agreed. The scale of wages now ranges from $10.50 to $13.50, as compared with $17 to $20, the scale of union No. 10. The outfit now at work must be seen to be appreciated.

The Werner Company is one of the most despicable concerns in the country; it has from time to time been twisting the screws of oppression tighter and tighter on its employes, and has about got its employes to the starvation limit, and is at present conducting a veritable sweat shop. Young girls are employed in the production of books and hold positions which rightly belong to men of a rugged nature. The members of Nos. 182, 10 and 1 are standing shoulder to shoulder, and are confident of bringing this company to their terms, which will undoubtedly be the ultimate result. All we ask of our brother members is their support in our struggle to uphold union principles. We have pulled our coats and are in for a good long fight, and when we bring this firm to our terms, which, at this writing, looks to be only a short way off, we will have taught the employing printers of this country a wrinkle or two they will not forget in a hurry. Only Saturday, December 8, overtures were made to several of our pressmen members to return, which demonstrates that everything is not running smoothly at the Werner plant. Three members of No. 182 have also been offered "fat" sits if they would only return, which they flatly refused to do.

The Werner Company employ some 800 hands and no well-regulated strike could exist without a rat list. With the limited space at our command it would be impossible at this writing to give an extended autobiography of the rodents who are gnawing at the vital portions of what is left of the Werner Company; however, we will endeavor to give this in your next issue. Chief rat is Joe Reynolds, who for a long time before the trouble was under suspicion of carrying water on both shoulders. He claims to have been a member of the International Tygographical Union for forty years and was formerly located at New York, claiming to be a prominent member of Big Six. He came to this city some five years ago without a card and was admitted to No. 182. He has always been a disturbing element, and it was a well-known fact that to make any movement popular it was only necessary to have Reynolds oppose it. Rat No. 2 is Frank J. Sedar, formerly a member of the seceders' organization, but recently admitted to No. 10. He was a newscarrier from No. 10 to the office and divulged the proceedings of all meetings to the Werner Company. After each meeting it was a neck-and-neck race between Sedar and Reynolds as to who would get to the front office and bask in the smiles of their masters first. Not a little rivalry existed between these Siamese twins and exponents of duplicity. The lesser lights of No. 182 are George E. Williams, foreman of job room and ex-delegate to Buffalo session, a well-known character about Akron and a union man for revenue only; Will T. Hixson, known as Luke McGluke, the scout; Sidney T. Bates, formerly of Columbia Union, No. 101; S. R. Thomas, William C. O'Brien, E. S. Myers, foreman of the book-room; Mont. Beckwith, A. J. Archer, G. Schrock, Dan Rowe, of Cleveland, and Anna Langhead. The rats of No. 10 are James Watts, George Norris, Arthur Scofield and Walter S. Brown, of South Bend, Ind.

That the employes of the Werner Company are not satisfied with their lot is certain, for already applications and overtures have been made by the ratted members of No. 182. At a special meeting held last Wednesday evening, one Bates stated that anarchy was running rampant at the Werner Company, and as he had a position at the Government Printing Office at Washington he begged to be reinstated. This we denied him without paying an indemnity to our organization. International Typographical Union cards will be at a premium in this city hereafter.

As this Akron matter would, to do justice to the affair, take up at least one page of your valuable paper, we would ask the indulgence of your readers to be patient until a future issue, when we will endeavor to avoid resurrecting ancient history which was such a necessity in this instance. In the meantime we ask the support of organized labor everywhere, both fraternally and financially. We realize the nature of the struggle we have undertaken, but we are confident of success if we receive the necessary assistance. A LOOKER-ON.

Doings in the Cream City.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 4.—A few lines from Milwaukee will probably be interesting to JOURNAL readers of surrounding cities. No. 23 is vigorously striving to gain its rights in the Cream City, and the past few weeks have been very fruitful. The Typothetæ has not given up its grip as yet, but the tide is flowing in that direction, and the members of this union can well be proud of their efforts of the past month.

The Evening Wisconsin, the stronghold of the rodents, is ceasing to produce these beings with the efforts of No. 23 at the present time. No. 23 is now in a position to take a stand in many instances against the slytailed class, as it has been the means of throwing some out of employment and even breaking contracts of others with employers and placing the Allied Printing Trades label in their path, never to be crossed again. There are now eight job offices in this city, using the trade-mark of the Allied Printing Trades Council; the scale contracts with the Daily News and the Journal were last week renewed for another year, and eight and a half hours now constitute a day's work on the Journal, instead of nine hours.

Work in this city is a little livelier now than it has been for the past few months, and nearly all the members of No. 23 are employed at the different offices.

F. R. Gruber, the expert operator at the Evening Wisconsin, is now listed with the rest of the unfair subjects on that paper; he was allowed to remain at his machine for a purpose, when No. 23 called its members out there some months ago, and has since allowed his signature to appear on a document gotten out by the president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, which would have it that the Evening Wisconsin is now and always has been paying higher wages than any other institution of its kind in the city, and consequently was ratted. The International Pressmen's Union, No. 7, of this city, is not what it seemed to be several months ago, and is proving itself to be an enemy of organized labor; it was once represented in the Allied Trades Council and looked upon as an important factor in that body, but matters which have transpired lately have lost for it its recognition in the same.

"Jack" Dumphy, a former Milwaukee typo, who died at Minneapolis, Minn., was brought to this city for burial last week. F. S.

A Little Sunshine.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Dec. 9.—In the way of news: The establishment of the Morning Avalanche, with twenty-four cases, made a rift in the clouds that let in a little sunshine for the fifty-four "hand" men who adorned the public square in idleness for several long, weary months, and all are now working and making up for lost time and fortunes, but gloom is again settling over us, for the Avalanche has made a move to introduce machines within three or four months, and the poor fellows will file out again, unfitted and unqualified for any but their own trade, to battle with they know not what. The only thing they will have in abundance will be sympathy, and sympathy seldom buys bread. That man who is not lost to self can but shudder when he apprehends and realizes the distress these infernal "devices" are bringing to the craft. All are now working every day they can and there is no work for the tourist. Reasonable concessions were offered in the hand scale to keep the machines out, but they were not accepted. F.

SILLY AND VULGAR SENSATIONALISM.

Our Chicago Correspondent Criticizes an Article About Bindery Girls.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—I was pleased with the evidence in the next to the last paragraph of Mr. Fuchs' letter in the JOURNAL that that talented writer, though an erstwhile antagonist of mine politically, reproduces arguments which I have urged against third-party plans all along. As citizens we are interested in the affairs of government just as the business men, the tradesmen, the professional men are. I have attended political meetings and heard orators recount the evils of the system of government and the distress among the workingmen until it seemed that everybody else was arrayed against the wage-earner, and I wondered what kept the down-trodden laborer from physical revolution. But the fact of the matter is that the alignment of the workingmen against all other classes in politics did more harm than good. The attempt to draw such lines would result in establishing a set style of dress and action on the part of certain classes of our citizens to distinguish them from other classes. Then we would have a party of doctors, one of lawyers, another of business men, and so on. Why, during the hard times the people engaged in business were indirectly the prime sufferers. Success in professional and mercantile lines is dependent on individual prosperity on the part of consumers. It is therefore evident that the most enthusiastic supporters in our efforts to get good wages will always be found among those who have something to sell. Let us agitate these matters more as citizens, each to have full expression to opinions through our established medium, but keeping away from the error of attempting to foist an established belief on the membership which they would be considered in duty bound to support.

The recent vote on the political planks was beneficial in arousing discussion, though nothing definite has been settled. The various planks received good majorities in Chicago, but considerable opposition was shown to the land ownership and "prohibition" ideas. No. 16 also voted on the original Plank 10, it receiving a vote of 349 for to 172 against. While it is amazing that anybody could be found who would vote against such things as a legal eight-hour work day and abolishment of the sweating system, a charitable explanation may be found in the fact that many are opposed to political action and imagined they were thus expressing it in registering an adverse opinion to a good proposition. It is undoubtedly a fact that a large number voted without being entirely positive as to why they were voting or what the result would be one way or the other. But it set a good many to thinking, and there is where it was a good thing. So with the local relief and sick benefit schemes. Though defeated, the efforts at education to establish such a plan were not thrown away.

A man who reads some of our big Sunday papers runs across some queer stuff at times. The Tribune last Sunday published interviews with leading society women giving opinions for and against low cut dresses, by which a person not accustomed to society affairs would be led to believe that women thus purposely put themselves on exhibition like fat stock at a country fair.

On the same day the Herald published a lot of misrepresentations founded on a diseased imagination of a space writer called "Amber," telling of a supposed visit to a book bindery, and in which girls who work for a living are held up to ridicule and suspicion and unionism is sneered at. She picks out a girl as a sample of her class and makes her say in regard to a former fellow-employe who had got married:

"She got acquainted with her man right here in this window flirting with him across the street, and I'll never be satisfied until I land a fish of the same stripe."

All this was said, of course, during a long talk together, during which I won the young woman's confidence by a quick sympathy and a cake of chocolate.

* * * * * * * * * *

"Do you have any trouble with unions?" I asked the intelligent forewoman. "This is not a union workshop," answered she. "We do not believe in unions here. We think that such associations are an injury."

It is surprising, in view of the known standing and intelligence of some of the members of the Bindery Girls' Union, that the Herald should print such nauseating stuff. Such descriptions are puerile and unreliable at best. A write-up by a would-be sensationalist, imitative of the Bourget style, is generally in line with some of the European tourists who land in New York, and, after a tour of the Bowery, dish up slathers of stuff for some publication as representing American habits. This prac-

tice, however, should be objected to when it misrepresents members of a legitimate trades-union, as in the instance I refer to. The sensational women writers who thus misrepresent the character and conditions of honest work are the assistant procuresses who, unconsciously, probably, supply Fourth avenue. A union "is an injury," but flirting across the street is all right.

A chronic case of trial is before a committee of No. 16, in the person of a foreman on a paper which has supplied more than its share of trouble for the union, and it seems to me the committee would do well to make a stab at the primary cause of such trouble. A paper which editorially claims to be the recognized friend of labor, and whose labor editor wears the Trades Assembly badge, ought to certainly be willing to discard the mule-driver style of treating its employes, which, according to reports, are the tactics continually in use.

Quite a number of delegates to the Denver convention stopped off in the big town this week, among them John Burns, M. P., August McCraith, of Boston, and Bob Costello, of New York. I am told the latter gentleman stands a good show for appointment on the board of arbitration of his State. Here's looking.

Well, they're here. The Times has set a stiff pace, publishing sixteen pages on week days, and running its machines overtime, the new nonpareil dress being pie for the piece hands, as the old minion would not work with the machine type and make a creditable appearance. The Herald is teaching its men, in phalanxes, on the Post machines, their own being expected by next Sunday.

The Paige machine, which has been running as an experiment in the Herald composing room for several months, has been taken back to the factory a failure, and I am told will be abandoned. This will be sad news to some, as I have seen inquiries from printers in the East who have subscribed to stock in the company, one gentleman on the New York Herald having bought $2,000 worth of the "wonder." Although I sincerely extend my sympathy to such sufferers, it is in order for these plutocrats to separate themselves from their money some way, according to populistic theory; but I would advise others who have stuff to throw at the birds that if they come to Chicago they can get in on the ground floor of Harry Cole's Morgan Park syndicate. Talk about "pud-din's," say ——

But the Paige certainly is a wonderful piece of machinery, and if good for nothing else than a curiosity in the Columbian Museum, it will be the best thing there. The spacing is done by a system of arithmetic which is startling to an observer, and as it is a secret, I can only give an idea of its methods. The operator, after each word, touches a key, which starts the words on their travels down a chute, little pins dipping down and pushing them along. They pass in under the space magazine, which holds eleven different kinds of spaces. Only one space is used between words except where the space is more than an em, when two are brought down. The difference, as can be seen, is almost imperceptible to anyone but the machine, but it juggles the words a second or two, and then pushes it out justified to a hair. Perhaps every space is alike, though oftener there are, say, half of one size and the balance a size larger. I refrain from further description, as this may be taken for an "ad," but will sum up its showing while on exhibition in the statement that, while a rate of 9,000 an hour was made, it was the cause of too much nervousness on the part of the Herald compositors on Tuesday nights, when it would bring up with a sharp click. This, coupled with the harsh language that floated from the stereotyping room on account of the oil on the matter, and the fact that it broke a hatfull of type every night, comprised part of the evidence by which the Paige machine was convicted of incompetency—and fired. W. R.

The Liquor Traffic Discussed.

WHEELING, W. VA., Dec. 7.—I have become interested in the discussion of the liquor traffic and taxation now pending in the JOURNAL, and desire to make an addition to E. P.'s answers to W. L. Crosman's questions, challenged by him in the last JOURNAL.

Mr. Crosman is perplexed to know what would become of the masses of people thrown idle as the result of the destruction of the liquor traffic. It is reaching large proportions, with such marked rapidity above the increase of our population that the United States officials and also the press of the day are ashamed of its magnitude. The President's message shows the taxation for the year on intoxicating beverages divided, and the grand total is $116,672,038.29. What would be done with the enormous sum necessarily spent to involve this taxation? Why, did you hear the story of a metropolitan paper of recent date, when it asked how five eggs in a dish could be divided among five men and still one be left in the dish, after each had received one? People wracked their brains for a week; then the editor meekly answered: One man received the dish containing an egg. Both easy. The money would make home, home! sad wives, wives glad! cold feet, feet warm! and the man who would refuse these can not be the printer whose art throws him into contact with men fallen at the hand of King Gambrinus, and who is known as a benefactor and criterion, and whose example is followed by many other tradesmen by reason of his supposed intelligence and discretion chosen, and who never did claim that the traffic benefits any one from a moral or social standpoint of view, nor from a financial standpoint of view relating to taxation, only those badly misinformed. The money now spent for intoxicants would be turned into legitimate channels, thus causing mills and manufactories to resume and be founded to support the needs of saloon-keepers and brewerymen and others, whose occupations would be changed and who would then be employed in them.

But what would become of the man whose hand would be made steady and he ambitious to compete for jobs already too rare? asks Mr. Crosman. Surely our friend must see through a flickering light when he claims that these men would have less money when sober than when drunk, if we even assumed that the financial conditions would not be made better by this new mode of taxation; if not, whence came this $116,672,038.29 taxation? The adoption of this amendment is the debut of organized labor against this traffic, and is destined to astonish even its instigators, and those who realize from some practical experience that drunken mobs are the cause of two-thirds of the strikes and their maintenance, and the subsequent financial stagnation and idle men, which fact is illustrated in the Pittsburg Typographical Union, No. 7, and many others, when the machines were placed post haste.

Mr. Crosman believes that men can be made sober by making them prosperous; that the do-little-but-booze men are found mostly among the poor and oppressed classes. What? A man that would booze continuously could not stand prosperity, and justly not, for, if he can not be trusted to his own preservation in time of hardship, then he is much less the man to undergo the doubled temptations in success and prosperity. I can point Mr. Crosman to a hundred printers who could make from $20 to $30 per week, but who prefer to booze; to a man who could command $100 for a single editorial, now writing wrappers in a basement for $1 per thousand. Can you count them among the poor and oppressed classes, side by side with multitudes of dittos?

D. W. PERRY.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

9. Buffalo—For October.
38. Haverhill—For August to date.
54. Raleigh—For October.
67. Lockport—For October.
83. Hebrew-American—For October.
105. Vicksburg—For October.
113. Atchison—For October.
143. Snohomish-Everett—For October.
151. Oil City—For October.
190. Omaha—For October.
212. Pawtucket—For October,
227. Cripple Creek—For October.
229. Crawfordsville—For October.
233. Niagara Falls—For October.
241. Temple-Belton—For September to date.
244. Cumberland—For September to date.
246. Chester—For September to date.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
261. Huntington—For August to date.
267. Americus—For July to date.
269. South Omaha—For October.
275. Santa Cruz—For October.
277. Missoula—For September.
285. Red Bluff—For October.
290. Hamilton—For October.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
310. Lowell—For October.
320. Oswego—For October.
321. Greenville—For October.
322. Norwich—For October.

PRESSMEN.

3. Chicago—For October.
8. Boston—For June to date.
46. Dallas—For September to date.
47. Fort Worth—For June to date.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

8. St. Louis—For October.
20. Pittsburgh—For October.
21. Toronto—For September to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Minneapolis Pressfeeders—For July to date.
1. Boston Mailers—For October.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For October.

THE PULSEFUL NORTHWEST.

Question of Government Control — A Limit to Paternalism.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., Nov. 28.—So long a time has elapsed since a line from the Electric City has graced the columns of our JOURNAL, it is probable the few who knew of our existence have about forgotten us. But we up here in the pulseful Northwest are yet very much alive, for which fact there are many reasons worthy of record, not one of which is necessary to relate here.

No. 256 is proud of new honors worthily won by a sturdy member, J. E. Reynolds, erstwhile of Wadena, Minn., where he published the Pioneer, but for the past three years controlling the destinies of the Leader composing room here, is nothing if not a politician, and a patient and persistent one at that, which virtues were severally rewarded on the 6th by his election to the Legislature of Montana. He was never known to take a back seat, either at the play or in forensic encounters, and so it will come to pass that at Helena, the coming session, the State will hear from him in more ways than one, from voting for a gold bug for United States Senator to working and voting for the abolishment of contract work on all public buildings. Being earnest, honest, courageous, and withal having the interests of labor at heart, he will work "as he sees the light" for its advancement.

You may remember the scriptural quotation, "Evil communications," etc. The only thing that ails Joe is the company he keeps. He was elected on the Republican ticket, of course; he holds the Dems and Pops in about the same veneration, or lack of it, as the Pope holds the devil, and such utterly anarchistic propositions as government control of anything save the offices gives him the horrors.

This is not meant as offensively personal; it is only descriptive of a type. Now, there's a gentleman in Chicago—Chicago, where the unending moans of the unemployed grow louder year by year; where, according to a reputable Chicago daily, are twenty-five thousand vacant flats and rooms, and a hundred thousand outcasts sleeping o' nights in coal sheds and similar shelter; where are millions of bushels of cereals stored away and these same outcasts dying for want of food—"W. R.," whom I admire for his frank way of putting things. He and our newly-elected representative are a good deal alike in their horror of government "control," the only difference being in degree, as "W. R." is evidently in favor of control of telegraphs and railroads, his socialism being of a bob-tail sort. Just why he draws the line after these interesting points instead of just before them both, as does our representative-elect, his lucid pen could doubtless make clear. "W. R." has an idea that the isms so abundant in the Populist platform will keep that party down, and perhaps they will; but he doesn't seem to consider the fact that his two pet isms are fully as abhorrent to a majority of our countrymen to-day as any of the rest, every whit.

And right here I want to inject a word about political parties. The blue pencil may get in its deadly work upon it, but, notwithstanding, I would like to call the attention of the unwilling reader to the similarity of parties and men. Your man who has arrived at that period of life where the world lies behind him, where he no longer looks ahead with hope of further achievements, where he is continually boasting of his deeds in the halcyon days of his youth, is no longer useful. We bear with him and love him for what he has done—for the good he has accomplished, we venerate his memory after he has gone to his reward; but for present and future usefulness we prefer the young man who, by word and deed, promises to be a factor of advancement. Here are your old parties, always "pointing with pride" to this and that, still fighting the battles they fought when yet in their teens, and now absolutely unable and wholly unwilling to grasp the problems that confront us to-day. Here, also, is a new party, vigorous, lusty, ambitious, resourceful, seeing with the clear vision of youth the dangers ahead, and suggesting ways to avoid them—dangers the old fellows have no conception of, no wish to see, no ambition to encounter; and our representative-elect and "W. R.," alike young and brainy, prefer the society of these dotards to that of their proper kind.

Heretofore "W. R." has spoken of the necessity of the workingmen "scratching" liberally the tickets they vote. 'Twere a consummation devoutly to be wished, if they would scratch both old party tickets completely out, for the reason that both are officered and controlled by corporations and trusts, so that no matter which one is so independently and nobly "scratched" boodlers have almost invariably been elected to offices of trust and honor, and if one dares to object he is at once set down as a sorehead, howling demagogue, anarchist, or calamity-howler; and other choice names so numerous in the vocabulary of the average "great" daily and its multitudinous followers and readers are hurled at him as if he were really a wild-eyed bomb-thrower from the banks of the Neva or a torch-bearing incendiary from the crowded bourses of Paris or Berlin.

But, speaking of names, reminds one of an especially crushing one used by "W. R." before now — viz., "visionary theorists," and he applies it to only the members of the Populist party, of course. In antebellum days such men as Garrison, Owen Lovejoy, Gerrit Smith and Wendell Phillips were of that kind, because they demanded a radical change — a revolutionary style of politics. The accomplished facts of to-day are the worked-out theories of yesterday.

The third party has some claim to public recognition. They declare for certain things: Government ownership of all means of transportation of passengers, intelligence and freight; the principle of the initiative and referendum; the return to the coinage system of the republic prior to 1873, when silver was surreptitiously demonetized; the establishment of postal savings banks, and a graduated income tax.

Surely "W. R." will not profess to see anything visionary in any of the above. I will ask our representative-elect or "W. R.," right here, if either ever saw in the platforms of the old parties any hint, even, of any of these up-to-date demands? I am a pretty close reader of such things, and I must confess my inability as a searcher if any such demands have ever been made outside of the third party.

As for the "cast-off old party politicians" to whose standards the third party is "marching headlong like a flock of sheep" (to quote "W. R." again), it is only necessary to call to mind that these men unreasonably followed old-party standards for many years, vainly waiting and striving and hoping and working for the reforms they finally discovered must be sought for in the third party.

This third party craze is no new thing. The immortal Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Thad Stevens, Greeley—but there! the list is too long, the array too dazzling—all were soreheads—all! All were third party men—all! All discovered the necessity for a party which would courageously grapple with a question the solution of which meant death or life to the republic. Now that far weightier problems require solving, and both old parties absolutely and persistently refuse to attempt the solution, the issue is a repetition on a mightier scale of the issue of 1856-65.

O. H. PERRY.

Shreveport Notes.

SHREVEPORT, LA., Dec. 7.—There is little of interest to the craft at large to record in the columns of the JOURNAL from this section, yet I can not refrain from penciling a few lines, with the hope they may reach the eyes of "old-timers" who never failed to visit this place in "days of flushness"—and sadly I may add, they have been buried deep under the sod—which may prove of some interest to them.

No. 155 is still in existence, and is moving along slowly, without any flourish of trumpets.

At the last session of the Legislature of this State a bill was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a State Board of Arbitration, consisting of five members — two from commercial circles and two from labor organizations, the fifth member to be elected by the four appointees of the Governor. In event of their failure to select the fifth member it devolves upon the Governor to fill the vacancy. As was expected, the four selected failed to agree, and the Governor appointed Capt. J. M. Foster, of this place, to fill the vacancy. The labor organizations selected Messrs. Leonard and Shaw, of New Orleans. I fail to remember the names of the other appointees, but am satisfied they are of the same stripe as the Governor's last appointee, Mr. Foster, and, if that be a fact, laboring interests will receive but a pittance at their hands. Capt. Foster is a large cotton planter, raising somewhere in the neighborhood of five thousand bales; besides he is interested in one or two other enterprises in this city. But his forte is politics, and as a politician he is a thoroughbred. He pulls the strings and wires, and the jacks jump as by magic they had been touched. It is needless to say he is a politician of the rule or ruin policy, and a man who will go to the end of a rule if it requires three hundred and sixty-five days and nights to accomplish the feat. As a politician I admire his pluck, perseverance and generalship. He's a leader—worthy of the honor of having his name placed alongside of such men as Lee and Grant; but as an arbitrator of labor troubles I confess my weakness to

the belief that better material exists in the State.

This is the Arbitration Board—Leonard and Shaw, printer and laborer, on the one side, Foster, a politician, and the secretary of that great gambling institution at New Orleans—the Cotton Exchange—and another of equal celebrity, compose the arbitrating machine. The good Lord deliver me from such arbitration as this machine will grind out! It is a veritable Pandora box, and its sides bulge out from being overly stuffed.

President John S. Gooch, of 155, has been on the sick list over a month. He seems to be suffering with blindness more than anything else, though other ailments of a serious character are the chief cause. Mr. Gooch has been president of this union many terms, and has made a faithful and untiring officer. His numerous friends throughout the country will be grieved to learn of his sad affliction, and will share with his many friends here deep sympathy for himself and his most excellent family.

Business dull and job hooks more empty than full. Plenty prints to fill all demands.

SIG.

Full Points.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

Cheap labor is the root of tyranny.

Capital is federated; why not labor?

It is the best of law to repel force by force.

Labor produces bread, and usury and interest eat it.

The chronic satirist excites more of fear than of regard.

There are some people so good that they are good for nothing.

We are ourselves threatened when calamity affects our neighbors.

The weight of experience given in counsel often falls as water in a sieve.

There is no tie stronger than the bond of true and tried trades-unionism.

It is a pleasure incomparable to always stand on the vantage ground of truth.

A fool, however great a one, will always find a still greater one to admire him.

If workingmen are slaves, it is by their own assent. Educate, organize, federate!

The sound and fury of some men in debate give notice of vacant room in the attic story.

It is in adversity we most need friends—any one can have them in prosperous days.

The proudest among our acts should be the one which stands as a precedent for others.

Extravagant assumption of being truly good is frequently the forerunner of grossest fraud.

If you have a grievance, do not let it detract from or abridge the comforts of another.

Even the noisy "scab" is shamefully silent when he has lost the power to further injury.

It is better to incline to those who advise than to those who forever praise your actions.

It is no credit to receive the commendation of those who are themselves unworthy of praise.

One of the critical gauntlets which kind words and kindly action have to run is lack of appreciation.

The hope of many is that the monster, Pullman, may yet be so miserable as to survive all his friends.

If we wish to reap advantageously we must sow for the harvest of our desires. Organize the uninitiated.

Purity of intention, though one may fail, goes a long way toward making an action laudable and praiseworthy.

A man will suffer accusation for faultiness of memory, but will fight lustily against an impeachment of his judgment.

It is a rare man who has not ready some excuse or palliation for a fault. The coward is cautious; the miser is frugal.

Let us be careful that we do not miss our purpose by sheer neglect. Success will never come to those who always sleep.

A man of excessive wit is lost except in the company of fools. He must always have a butt for the shaft of his sarcasm.

It sometimes happens in certain company that there are very many mouths which talk and very few heads which think.

If all men were to act in accordance with their professions, what a truly good world of people we would have around us.

If one does not know how to conduct himself properly he should absent himself from the company of those who do know.

"Orator" was a term, in ancient times, applied only to men of probity. How things have changed with modern progress.

Life would be of monotonous enjoyment if confined simply to breathing. It takes action to remind one of life's realities.

The most unfortunate among us may experience, in the future, a melancholy consolation by a recollection of our present condition.

A man boosted into prominence in his own conceit can never see any good in the efforts of others, and generally brings disgust upon himself.

Matters for serious reflection are lost on a majority of people, who show greater inclination for that which amuses and even ridicules.

The workingman wants something more substantial than food for reflection. He has quite sufficient of the latter. It should stir him to action.

Are Strikes Failures?

P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in his report to the late convention, speaking of strikes, says:

To the unthinking, ever zealous denouncers of all strikes, and to those who, parrot-like, prate that "all strikes are failures," we wish to present a few facts which are an invulnerable and convincing argument that when strikes are entered into reasonably and under favorable conditions they are after all not so terribly destructive to the workingmen's best interests. The statistics here presented will also furnish rich food to the economic student, to the thinkers and the workers.

The records on file in my office show the following number of cities involved in trade disputes, covering a period of eight years, from 1887 to 1894, inclusive:

STRIKES.	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Higher wages	8	19	10	14	24	29	28	...
Eight hours a day	3	2	1	42	22	6	10	4
Nine hours a day	57	68	63	81	107	65	27	7
Shorter h'rs Saturdays	10	4	6	7	3	15	6	...
Against reductions	..	...	2	...	13	7	14	20
Lockouts	2	2	...	...	...	6	...	...
	80	96	82	144	169	128	85	31
Won	69	79	78	132	148	118	69	13
Lost	3	5	2	8	10	3	12	11
Compromised	8	12	2	4	11	7	4	7
	80	96	82	144	169	128	85	31

Since the United Brotherhood was instituted, in 1881—in thirteen years—we have had 873 carpenter strikes reported to the general office, 761 of which have been successful, fifty-four were lost and fifty-eight were compromised. Since 1886, in eight years past, the local unions have expended from their local treasuries fully $120,000 for strikes and lockouts, and we have expended $210,583.63 from the general office for that purpose, viz.:

1886-1888	$10,311 82
1888-1890	75,497 48
1890-1892	71,336 70
1892-1894	53,437 62
Total	$210,583 63

It must be remembered that until November 1, 1886, we had no provision in our laws for general strike funds. Of the amount above reported $30.197 was expended in support of mill men's strikes in the past eight years.

Since May 1, 1886, we have been instrumental in establishing the short day for carpenters in fifty-four cities aud the uine-hour day in 425 cities. With that we have also increased wages in 568 cities in the years from 1886 to 1893. At an average increase of fifty cents per day on our membership for nine months' work per year it would amount to five and a half million dollars more wages annually in those seven years. That would actually amount to $37,500,000 more wages for an expenditure of $330,583 for strikes. That is a return of over 110 per cent. on the investment, along with the boon of shorter hours of labor and the other many benefits of our order.

Applications for Membership.

1, Indianapolis, Ind.—Thomas Wright, Fred Robb.

3, Cincinnati, O.—B. W. Benefield.

6, Galveston, Tex. (Book-binders)—E. C. Dealy, served ten years as an apprentice, thirteen years as a journeyman ruler, forwarder, finisher, seven years with W. H. Coyle, Houston, Texas; Thomas Comerford, served four years as an apprentice, five years as a journeyman ruler, forwarder, finisher, five years with Austin & Magill, New York; A. C. F. Schmidt, served four years as an apprentice, three years with Greene, Burke & Gregory, Norfolk, Virginia, as a forwarder.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—A. J. Ricketts, served apprenticeship on Western Chronicle, Scovil, Eng.; J. M. Egloff, Buffalo, worked at business nine years; F. J. Sevigne, served appreuticeship on Windsor (Vt.) Journal.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Charles Hulse, Andrew J. Wagner, Edward Harrigan, William Hynes, Jesse P. Gore.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—M. B. Dunmire, worked iu Lewistown, Altoona and York, Pa., serving over four years in all.

17, New Orleans, La.—F. V. Werden, served apprenticeship in Chicago with James McCann, who is now out of business.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—Edward M. Clyne, Mary L. Blodgett, Maria M. Batzle, Frank R. Spear, Miss H. A. Sears, John F. McKenna, T. R. Gagen, J. P. Sullivan, W. L. Gordon, J. A. Wagner.

22, Dubuque, Iowa—Fred H. Davis, served five years at trade in Waterloo, Iowa; F. P. Rockwood, served six years in Sun Prairie and Madison, Wis.

28, Galveston, Tex.—August Elbert, Wm. Eimar, served four years in Galveston and other places.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Edwin A. Breece, Charlotte, N. C., worked six years at business, never in union town; Thomas H. Barringer, Charlotte, N. C., worked six years, one and a half years in Augusta, Ga., as a two-third member.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Edward T. Winterick, Tell City, Ind.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—Maggie Lyons, learned trade in Aberdeen, S. D.; J. Martine, has worked in Cincinnati; Chr. Miller, has worked at Fond du Lac, Wis.

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. P. Cornell, Mrs. E. May Cornell and A. T. Weller, all of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, New York.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—A. R. Ashton, worked twelve years at printing trade; learned trade in office of E. Von Boeckman, Austin, Tex., worked at Omaha Printing Co., in June, 1893, has also worked at office of Chapler & Clark, and Hart, Kansas City, Mo.; Homer B. Mann, worked at printing trade ten years, learned trade in Park college printing department, Parkville, Mo., publisher of Minot Journal, Minot, N. D., 1892 to 1894, inclusive.

91, Toronto, Ont.—N. M. Williams, served ten years at the business in country offices; W. J. McTavish, has worked seven years at the trade.

128, South Bend, Ind.—Miss Kate Schoner, worked last in office of Plymouth Democrat.

142, Olympia, Wash.—P. S. Lesher, worked four years in Olympia and a short time in Kansas.

172, San Antonio, Tex.—L. W. McCorkle.

177, Springfield, Ill.—James H. McCrea, never worked in a union town, has been at the trade eighteen years.

194, Joliet, Ill.—Charles Miller, served time in this city.

200, Youngstown, O.—Maud C. Liddle, has worked at Sharon and New Castle, Pa., for the last four years; Clarence Proctor, learned trade in Canisteo, N. Y., has worked in Rochester, Elmira and Brockport, N. Y.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—Daniel O'Keefe (apprentice), James Doubleday.

237, Sandusky, O.—Stanton W. Brown, worked in Akron in 1892, Massillon, O., in 1893, and in Cleveland, Williams Publishing Company, in 1894.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—Fred. Ayres, has worked in Lincolu, Neb., and Duluth, Minn., had not served long enough to make application previous to this time.

299, Tampa, Fla.—James S. Day, learned his trade in Barton, Fla., worked in Barton and Fort Meade, Fla.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—Silas B. Lee, has worked in small towns in Arkansas and Ontario.

306, Alton, Ill.—E. C. Hendricks, for reinstatement.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Richard Brown, H. P. Cleary, Ed Carr, George Ellery, John Grievenkamp, F. K. Irvine, H. W. Marvin, Alan Rees, John O. Seblre, George Silcott, W. E. Skillman, Ed. Steinborn, C. I. Sherwood, expelled for non-payment of dues.

5, Columbus, Ohio—B. F. Redd, suspended for non-payment of dues.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—F. Brookman, J. D. Beadle, W. E. Bohn, T. B. Carmichael, B. W. Dickinson, S. J. Davis, H. L. Fitts, Thos. A. Gartley, G. A. Gill, M. M. Gordan, D. Harris, Ed. Keller, Geo. Owry, E. R. Phillips, E. A. Schentz, F. V. Shannon, S. A. Sturn, W. W. Whittaker, H. S. Warnock, F. P. Walthur, J. L. Anderson, suspended; F. M. Hartzell, expelled.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—R. T. Cook, A. J. Detter, Samuel Nunemacher, suspended for non-payment of dues.

17, New Orleans, La.—Wm. Fox, rejected, had not served required time.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—H. S. Richardson, E. R. Kinhead, reiustated.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee)—F. R. Gruber, C. Bleyer, R. C. Brussock, Wm. A. Arnold, expelled for ratting.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Raymond Kertson, expelled for ratting.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—W. T. Henderson, reinstated.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Wm. Kantz, E. D. Huber, suspended for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—Levi Johnston, reiustated.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—C. H. Moon, suspended for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Cy. Houser, Ed. McFarland, A. P. Shaw, expelled for non-payment of dues; Mrs. Kate M. Jones, rejected.

90, Richmond, Ind.—W. E. Woody, expelled for ratting; H. A. Frostic, Jos. Heeke, J. N. Percival, J. J. Quantz, A. F. Tiller, suspended for non-payment of dues.

91, Toronto, Ont.—A. Lockhart, E. Ford, Charles Hall, expelled for ratting. Sister unions are requested to take up the cards of the above named parties when offered for deposit.

107, Twin City (Moline-Rock Island)—Geo. Hutton, expelled for ratting.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—R. B. Van Volkenburgh, reinstated; H. S. Coombs, E. H. Lund, expelled for ratting.

127, Hartford, Conn.—F. C. Capron, Burt De Long, G. C. Rothe, expelled for non-payment of dues.

129, Hamilton, Ont.—John W. Woodell, J. W. Shepperson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

139, Bangor, Maine—M. E. Curran, Frank S. Colley, C. D. Davis, Charles H. Hodgkins, F. S. Hammond, W. E. Lander, Aaron Narwood, J. M. O'Connell, M. O'Connell, suspended for non-payment of dues.

140, Bismarck, N. D.—Jno. N. Brundage, Sr., Frank Brundage, expelled for non-payment of dues. Secretary Lee, of No. 140, desires the New York and Milwaukee records of Mr. Brundage, Sr.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—Thomas Todd, suspended for six months for conduct unbecoming a union man.

177, Springfield, Ill.—William Winterbottom, rejected.

183, Savannah, Ga.—T. H. Ruhl, rejected for incompetency.

202, Seattle, Wash.—T. R. Needham, expelled for ratting.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—R. H. Golway, expelled for non-payment of dues; Frank Bowman, suspended for non-payment of dues.

220, Columbus, Ga.—F. J. Estes, suspended for non-payment of dues.

293, Pensacola, Fla.—A. J. Johnson, expelled for embezzlement of union funds.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Milton Brewer, expelled for non-payment of dues.

307, New Brunswick, N. J.—John La Bar, reinstated.

Deaths.

ADLER, C. N.—At Denver, Colo., Nov. 18, 1894, of consumption. Aged 25 years.

CLAVERIL, THOS.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1894, of cancer. Aged 65 years.

CHAMBLEE, E. L.—At Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 20, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 22 years.

CALVO, SR., C. A.—At Columbia, S. C., Nov. 7, 1894, of consumption. Aged 70 years.

FERGUSON, THOS. M.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 26, 1894, accidental death. Aged 41 years.

HYLAND, F. J.—At Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1894, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

HATHAWAY, SR., J. R.—At Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5, 1894, of old age. Aged 74 years.

PAINE, C. S.—At San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 51 years.

PARKER, KATE—At Cincinnati, O., Nov. 27, 1894, of consumption. Aged 21 years.

ORGANIZED labor prevents hasty, impulsive strikes, prevents attempted reduction of wages, prevents undue competition, has a quieting influence upon the whole industrial situation, and, by comparison, during excitable and unsettled times in the industrial field, is like a well disciplined army against a headless, excitable mob.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from November 24 to December 10.

RECEIPTS.

Nov. 24.	Balance on hand	$15,237 48
Dec. 10.	Receipts to date	693 62
Total		$15,931 10

EXPENDITURES.

Nov.	26.	Springfield, No. 117	26 00
	26.	Lincoln, No. 209	76 33
	26.	Seattle, No. 202	25 66
	27.	Anderson, No. 284	17 00
	27.	J. A. Power, bal. ex. to Philadelphia	18 50
	28.	A. W. Thomson, expenses to Akron	10 10
	28.	30 per cent. of capita returned to Shreveport, No. 155	21
Dec.	1.	Cream City, No. 23, order convention	100 00
	3.	Seattle, No. 202	17 50
	3.	Ogden, No. 236	63 00
	3.	E. A. Parker, expenses to Oakland.	5 40
	3.	J. A. Lane, expenses to Mobile	65 50
	4.	Akron (Pressmen), No. 10	200 00
	4.	J. K. Brewer, expenses to Peoria	18 96
	5.	Cream City, No. 23	10 50
	5.	Anderson, No. 284	17 00
	6.	Ogden, No. 236	63 00
	6.	W. B. Prescott, expenses to Akron	28 65
	10.	J. K. Brewer, expenses to Cairo	28 72
	10.	Akron (Pressfeeders), No. 1	124 34
		Total	$916 37

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 10, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Nov. 24 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

November 24. Balance	$37.861 84
4. ALBANY—For November	75 00
5, COLUMBUS—For November	46 75
For supplies	1 80
7, PITTSBURGH—For November	122 00
For supplies	5 00
10, LOUISVILLE—For supplies	90
11, MEMPHIS—For November	25 50
14, HARRISBURG—For November	18 50
For supplies	60
17, NEW ORLEANS—For supplies	1 50
20, NASHVILLE—For October	43 50
For supplies	6 00
22, DUBUQUE—For supplies	60
27, MOBILE—For supplies	30
28, GALVESTON—For November	21 75
For supplies	1 10
29, PEORIA—For November	18 00
31, SANTA ROSA—For November	3 50
34, COLUMBIA—For October	13 00
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For November	35 00
For supplies	2 80
40, ST. JOSEPH—For supplies	75
41, AUGUSTA—For November	6 50
44, STREATOR—For November	4 75
For supplies	57
46, SACRAMENTO—For November	37 50
For supplies	8 20
47, NEW HAVEN—For October	12 50
52, TROY—For November	28 75
For card in Journal to November, 1895	5 00
For supplies	1 40
53, CLEVELAND—For November	31 25
54, RALEIGH—For supplies	60
55, SYRACUSE—For November	35 50
For supplies	8 10
56, STOCKTON—For November	7 50
57, DAYTON—For November	40 25
58, MULTNOMAH—For October	28 00
61, CAMBRIDGE—For October	5 00
62, UTICA—For November	39 00
For supplies	3 00
64, LA FAYETTE—For November	11 00
For supplies	30
65, WASHOE—For November and December.	10 50
For supplies	60
68, KEOKUK—For October	8 00
70, LANCASTER—For November	11 25
For supplies	55
71, TRENTON—For November	29 75
72, LANSING—For November	19 00
73, OTTUMWA—For December	4 00
77, ERIE—For November	15 00
For supplies	2 10
78, FORT WAYNE—For November	19 00
79, WHEELING—For November	22 75
For supplies	1 20
80, KANSAS CITY—For October	71 00
For supplies	7 25
81, BAY CITY—For November	8 25
83, HEBREW-AMERICAN (New York)—For September	18 00
For supplies	75
84, SAN BERNARDINO—For October	4 50
87, HOUSTON—For November	17 50
89, CHATTANOOGA—For November	14 50
For supplies	3 75
90, RICHMOND—For October and November	31 50
For supplies	60
For card in Journal to January, 1894	6 00
92, LITTLE ROCK—For November	13 25
93, MACON—For October	7 25
95, HELENA—For November	7 25
99, JACKSON—For November	8 50
For supplies	2 10
102, OTTAWA—For November	46 50
105, VICKSBURG—For July, August and Sept.	10 50
110, BELLINGHAM BAY—For October and Nov.	5 25
111, KNOXVILLE—For November	14 25
For supplies	10
115, SALT LAKE—For November	13 50
For supplies	60
116, LYNCHBURG—For Sept. and Oct.	5 50
118, DES MOINES—For supplies	4 20
119, JEFFERSON CITY—For Sept., Oct. Nov.	18 25
120, LYNN—For October	9 25
For supplies	60
121, TOPEKA—For October	34 75
122, KALAMAZOO—For October	10 50
123, WILMINGTON—For November	9 75
125, DURHAM—For November	2 75
127, HARTFORD—For November	29 00
For supplies	60
128, SOUTH BEND—For November	8 25
For supplies	30
131, THE NORTH—For October	3 25
For supplies	20
134, RUTLAND—For October	4 00
136, DULUTH—For November	17 75
137, JOHNSTOWN—For November	5 25
139, BANGOR—For October and November	17 50
140, BISMARCK—For October	1 75
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For October	6 75
For supplies	30

144, FRESNO—For December	$11 50
For supplies	75
145, JACQUES CARTIER—For November	6 00
148, WICHITA—For October	12 50
For supplies	50
For 25 copies of Journal to Nov., 1895	6 25
149, SARATOGA—For Sept. and Oct	12 00
155, SHREVEPORT—For Sept., Oct. and Nov	12 25
For supplies	1 50
157, SUNFLOWER—For supplies	60
161, FALL RIVER—For October	8 00
162, JACKSONVILLE—For November	18 75
166, ADRIAN—For November	6 25
167, SCHENECTADY—For November	7 75
For supplies	25
168, MUSKEGON—For November	3 00
169, NEW ALBANY—For November	2 50
175, PUEBLO—For October	5 50
176, MONTREAL—For October	27 50
177, SPRINGFIELD—For November	23 75
For supplies	60
179, LEADVILLE—For November	6 00
For supplies	25
182, AKRON—For October and November	12 50
183, SAVANNAH—For November	10 75
For supplies	25
188, WACO—For October	7 50
For supplies	30
190, OMAHA—For supplies	1 50
191, WINNIPEG—For November	25 00
For supplies	3 00
199, ZANESVILLE—For November	13 50
For supplies	60
207, EUREKA—For November	5 00
For supplies	3 75
209, LINCOLN—For Sept., Oct. and Nov	28 25
For supplies	75
213, ROCKFORD—For November	7 50
214, BOHEMIAN—For October and November	8 00
218, SIOUX FALLS—For November	12 00
For supplies	60
219, CANTON—For November	6 25
220, COLUMBUS—For November	6 25
223, MARYSVILLE—For November	5 50
230, DANVILLE—For October	5 00
231, SAN JOSE—For November	14 50
232, BINGHAMTON—For Oct. and Nov	14 50
237, SANDUSKY—For October	7 25
238, STEUBENVILLE—For Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	13 50
243, HUTCHINSON—For October	5 75
249, FORT SMITH—For November	3 25
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For November	8 50
For card in Journal to November, 1895	4 00
252, BRIDGEPORT—For November	11 25
256, GREAT FALLS—For Oct. and part Nov	10 00
For supplies	1 50
258, GUTHRIE—For November	8 25
270, NEW CASTLE—For December	5 75
271, BOISE CITY—For supplies	30
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For supplies	60
273, BRANTFORD—For November	3 50
276, NEW BEDFORD—For supplies	2 75
280, LARAMIE—For supplies	2 00
293, PENSACOLA—For October and November	4 00
294, ONEIDA—For December	3 50
295, NEWPORT—For Aug., Sept., Oct. and Nov.	12 25
For supplies	90
296, LIMA—For supplies	20
300, PORT HURON—For November	8 25
304, ALBUQUERQUE—For July to Dec., inc	26 50
For supplies	1 50
311, GRAND FORKS—For Oct. and Nov	12 25
For supplies	30
312, BURLINGTON—For November	4 50
313, MADISON—For October	3 25
316, NORTH ADAMS—For November	4 75
For supplies	4 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For November	18 25
For supplies	1 50
2, CINCINNATI—For November	18 75
For supplies	2 10
3, ST. LOUIS—For November	21 00
For supplies	1 50
5, ROCHESTER—For November	4 25
For supplies	1 50
6, CLEVELAND—For November	11 00
For supplies	1 50
7, NEW YORK—For November	64 50
For supplies	6 00
8, NEWARK—For November	10 50
For supplies	1 50
9, CHICAGO—For November	36 75
For supplies	1 50
10, MILWAUKEE—For November	18 00
For supplies	1 50
11, BALTIMORE—For November	12 50
For supplies	1 50
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For November.	6 00
For supplies	1 50
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For November	5 00
For supplies	1 50
15, EVANSVILLE—For November	5 25
For supplies	1 50
16, PITTSBURGH—For November	8 25
For supplies	1 50
18. BELLEVILLE—For November	4 00
For supplies	1 50
19, COLUMBUS—For November	5 50
For supplies	1 50
20, OMAHA—For November	2 25
For supplies	1 50
21, DETROIT—For November	8 75
For supplies	1 50

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON—For October	15 75
10, AKRON—For supplies	1 30
12, GALVESTON—For December	2 50
For supplies	15
14, ST. PAUL—For November	6 75
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For November	9 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

2, BOSTON—For supplies	60
10, BALTIMORE—For November	3 75
11, BOSTON—Electrotypers—For October	6 75
12, MILWAUKEE—For November	2 25
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—For Sept., Oct. and Nov	6 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For November	6 50
For supplies	15
19, WASHINGTON (Stereo.)—For Oct. and Nov.	10 00
20, PITTSBURGH—For supplies	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For October	5 25
1, CHICAGO (Web Press-helpers)—For Sept.	3 75
5, TORONTO—Mailers—For Sept. and Oct	8 00
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For Oct. and Nov	16 00
1, AKRON (Pressfeeders)—For November	5 75
9, ST. PAUL (Pressfeeders)—For November.	17 50
3, ST. LOUIS—Mailers—For July to Oct., inc	20 00
4, ST. PAUL—Mailers—For Oct., Nov., Dec	8 50
SEATTLE TRADES COUNCIL—For labels	3 50
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash returned by F. J. Boyle	19 75
Per capita collected on cards of G. B. Woodcock, $1.50; Joseph Gilbert, $1.50	3 00
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	34 74
Alex Duguid, for ad	4 50
Total	$40,324 20

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$916 37
F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
HUGO MILLER—Salary for November	40 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—	
Per capita for November	80 00
T. F. MCHALE—Expenses to Philadelphia	21 57
GENERAL FUND—20 per cent. of per capita returned to Shreveport, No. 155	14
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, treasurer	1,330 63
20 per cent. of per capita returned to Shreveport, No. 155	14
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Postage	36 00
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing No. 8	152 85
EXPENSES—	
W. M. Higgins, part expenses to convention of A. F. of L	25 00
Rent of office to December 31	18 00
Clerk hire	33 50
Janitor's services for November	6 00
Gas for November	1 50
500 expense report blanks	2 25
2,000 two-cent envelopes and printing	46 50
Western Union Telegraph Co., Messages from Butte, 76c, 75c; to Butte, 75c, 75c; Nashville, 25c; Chicago, 25c; Ogden, 75c; Chicago, 43c; Roanoke, 77c, 59c; Akron, 71c, 57c, 33c; Chicago, 65c, 93c; from Roanoke, 50c; to Roanoke, 92c, $1.37; from Akron, 25c; to Akron, $1.03; from Philadelphia, 40c, 40c; to Philadelphia, 52c, 49c, 49c; from Chicago, 25c; to Akron, 25c, 45c; Knoxville, 68c; Roanoke, 50c; from Clevelaud, 25c; to Akron, $2.07, 29c, 25c; from Akron, 25c, 25c.	21 50
144 electrotype labels	18 35
Postal Telegraph Co.—Messages to Springfield, 47c, 25c; Washington, 40c; St. Paul, 50c; Chicago, $1.21; Washington, 52c; St. Louis, 27c; Nashville, 41c, 26c; Chicago, $1.61; St. Louis, 33c; Nashville, $1.12; Chicago, 57c, 65c; Tacoma, $1; St. Paul, $1.19; Chicago, 29c, 25c; from St. Paul, 50c; to Albany, 56c; St. Paul, 50c; Minneapolis, 50c, 62c; St. Louis, 63c; Cleveland, 35c; Washington, 64c; Cleveland, 75c; St. Paul, 80c, 65c	17 80
27 small labels	7 38
1 quart ink	65
Clerk hire	33 50
3 boxes McGill's fastners	1 60
450 circulars	3 00
500 political ballots	4 25
450 letter circulars	4 50
5,000 political ballots	7 50
Binding 6 copies Journal supplement	1 50
3,500 political ballots	5 25
5,000 amendment ballots	17 50
5,000 organizing circulars	15 00
2,000 political ballots	3 00
5,000 amendment ballots	17 50
10,000 traveling cards	52 75
12 copies list of delegates	1 25
50 books, working cards	6 50
800 quarterly reports	4 50
500 sample ballots	4 50
450 circulars	2 75
450 return sheets	3 00
5,000 political ballots	7 50
17,500 letter heads	67 75
500 label certificates	1 50
Sam Leffingwell, canvassing vote on A. F. of L. political platform	4 00
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	29 68
BURIAL FUND—	
30 per cent. of per capita returned to Shreveport, No. 155	21
1322. Chicago, No. 91 (German-American)—On account of death of W. Delonge	50 00
1323. Rochester, No. 15—F. J. Hyland	50 00
1324. Columbia, No. 34—C. A. Calvo	50 00
1325. Atlauta, No. 48—E. L. Chamblee	50 00
1326. Boston, No. 13—T. M. Ferguson	50 00
1327. Boston, No. 13—Thomas Claveril	50 00
1328. Cincinnati, No. 3—Kate Parker	50 00
1329. Denver, No. 49—C. N. Adled	50 00
1330. Norfolk, No. 32—J. R. Hathaway	50 00
1331. San Francisco, No. 21—C. S. Paine	50 00
Total	$3,922 12

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand November 24, 1894	$37,861 84	
Receipts to December 10, 1894	2,462 36	
		$40,324 20
Expenditures		3,922 12
Balance on hand		$36,402 08

Election of Officers.

BAY CITY, MICH.—President, A. R. Ballamy; vice-president, Jason Waterman; financial aud corresponding secretary, Melvin Hodgins; recording secretary, M. Campion; treasurer, Fred. J. Wharton; sergeant-at-arms, W. P. Kelly; members of executive committee, A. R. Ballamy, Jason Waterman, W. J. Munley, J. F. McLennan, Eugene Cummings.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—President, Charles R. Hiatt; vice-president, Louis Crisp; secretary-treasurer, William Irick, 215 East Michigan street; recording secretary, Curt Shattuck; sergeant-at-arms, William Jaus.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—President, F. E. Lanterman; vice-president, F. Mullahy; corresponding and recording secretary, H. L. Williamson; financial secretary, C. F. Baker; treasurer, C. J. Lose; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Miller; executive board, F. S. Mullahy, F. Baker, H. A. Bush; delegates to trades council, W. Hall, J. Sessler, H. A. Rogers, E. Baker, H. Graham; International Typographical Union auditing committee, H. Bush, F. S. Mullahy, L. McWhorter.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—President, H. T. Fisher; vice-president, E. O. D. Mundee; secretary-treasurer, J. P. Dennis; recording and corresponding secretary, J. M. Suratt; master-at-arms, C. F. Peterson; executive committee, W. S. Linton, J. A. Britton, J. C. Moses, James Matthews and P. A. Ruhl; auditing committee, G. K. Irwin, M. J. Wangel and S. M. Schick.

OTTUMWA, IOWA—President, J. F. Byrne; vice-president, Thomas Sheehy; secretary-treasurer, C. P. Thompson; sergeant-at-arms, J. F. Powell; executive committee, J. F. Byrne, Thos. Sheehy, Geo. M. Allender; Thomas Sheehy was re-elected delegate to the Trades Assembly.

PATERSON, N. J.—President, Harry M. Critson; vice-president, Henry Vanderveld; financial and corresponding secretary, David O. Stoddard; recording secretary, James B. Esty; treasurer, Frank D. Vandewalker; fund trustee, Thomas F. Kelly; sergeant-at-arms, George Ogden; delegates to Central Labor Union, J. P. McDonnell, Henry Vanderveld, William Rigg.

WHEELING, W. VA.—President, Ned Sims; vice-president, Wm. Miller; secretary, D. Deloe; treasurer, Wm. Miller; sergeant-at-arms, A. D. Thurber.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, M. S. Wheeler, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentietb St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thos. Ball; Cbairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.— A. S. Crane, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—Hugb McI. Porter.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—John Burns, 213 Cannon St., East.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plaut, 637 Ellis St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.— President, G. C. Ash; Vice-President, Eugene Whitaker; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennbardt, Box 813; Recording Secretary, W. J. Mattbews; Executive Committee, Thos. McCaffery, Cbairman.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Audrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—Chas. E. Starr.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Runyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisber, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 728 E. Church St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Suratt, 15 E. Forsyth St.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quiua.
TAMPA, No. 299.—M. D. Cushing.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Busb, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixtb St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. J. A. McNeely, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each montb at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bobemian).—J. B. Shuster 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danisb).—Alfred Bjornback, 242 W. Erie St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—J. L. Danielson, 35 Gault Place.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—William Ments, Lock Box 322.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Clande Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, Geo. Shulthers, 322 N. Sixtb St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood; Treasurer, R. S. Russell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—J. D. Ambrose, 44 S. Meridian St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Sbattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 30; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Cbronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Grof.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, Wm. Scherman; Vice-President, N. N. Snyder; Recording Secretary, F. M. Hull; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, W. B. Fisher; Vice-President, D. W. Foster; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, G. W. Gorman, Nonpareil office, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Sergeant-at-arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, J. M. Holaday, P. E. Spencer, P. H. Katzenmeyer; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Cbas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Ricel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, R. E. Brown, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W. 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—N. R. Ashby, care Monitor.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—W. F. Hill, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. V. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts, Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Wbyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. E. Pollard, 49 Chestnut St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Cbarles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—I. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 202 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. J. McFarland, Journal.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—President, O. H. Wiggin; Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Schofield; Financial Secretary, W. Levi Bousquet, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—Melvin Hodgins, Box 535.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, G. H. Allison; Financial Secretary, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 412 Erie St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S. Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. 1. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 413 Washington St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, E. M. Lappin; Vice-President, L. W. Smith; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenback, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—B. J. McMahon, Box 388.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.
SOUTH OMAHA, NO. 269.—A. E. Blank, care Daily Stockman.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 322.—F. C. Luchs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl St.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, J. C. Ranck; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, P. D. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm Street.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—G. Resnyk, 253 Henry St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—A. R. Whipple, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—M. J. Howlin, 134 Seymour Ave.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—G. E. Hutchins, 13 Summer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 15 Iddings Block.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—J. W. Giuler, 231 Brown St.
CANTON, No. 219.—A. C. Musselman, 111 S. Walnut.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, W. E. Landis; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, NO. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—S. P. Behrends, care New Era Co.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, NO. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—A. Brock, Independent.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Treasurer, Rose M. Glason; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, 162 Second St., Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, C. G. McCoy, Chairman; J. C. Gallagher, F. H. Martin, T. L. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—O. B. Kean, Times office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Well, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, 1. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—President, J. E. Clark; Vice-President, H. F. Richards; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.; Recording Secretary, W. J. Ulp; Treasurer, John Coup; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Moorehead; Conductor, F. H. Bennett; Trustees, H. G. Reed, H. F. Richards, S. Gerstenlauer; Executive Committee W. R. Mulligan, James Shiffer, Wilson Bussler, C. B. Gibson, Gus Guilka.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, Theodore Perry; Vice-President, J. T. Gary; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, S. T. Lockett; Vice-President, O. A. Eylar; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, J. F. Fahm; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, J. L. Woods, Chairman; P. W. Alterman, J. A. Florer; Treasurer, A. F. Hess.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. L. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—A. N. Rainville, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, W. R. Pike, care of Landmark; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Landmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. McCauley; Board of Trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeier.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strallman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Horald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Miller; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 S. Jacksou St.
LA CROSSE, NO. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, 931 Grand ave.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Paul Walther, care Democrat, 614 Chestnut St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 829 S. 6th St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 989 N. Rockwell St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Anton Dolletzki, 619 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Jos. Baumgartner, 2632 Parker.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 166 Brewster St.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2, DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care Hornstein Bros.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6, LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—J. A. Hayes, 133 Portland St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
9, LOUISVILLE, KY.—James McCloud, 18th and Owen Sts.
10, AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers, 227 Adams St.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—Jac Smith, 845 Columbus Ave.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—J. F. Neubich, 1126 S. 12th.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—H. C. Cronkrite, 2909 N. Eighth St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Robert Nolan, 236 Main St.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. 1. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—E. J. Snyder, Box 515.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—G. S. Bricher, 177 S. Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 1 St., N. E.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 123 Roberts St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—F. H. Wright, 431 Perkins St.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Dentsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEX.—Harvey Walker, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Theo. P. Healy, 93 Western Ave.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. M. Connor, 1408 Adams St., N. E.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—James Ryan, 1625 First Ave.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—J. J. Griffin, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Teraulcy.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—J. S. Simmons, 117 Ann St.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 13 Monument Ave., Charlestown, Mass.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Mamie Huppert, 108 Edgemont Avenue.

The Typographical Journal.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 1, 1895. No. 10.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Compliments of a "Norwester" on the Views of Journal Contributors.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Dec. 20.—In looking over the JOURNAL of the 15th inst., I can not but admire the versatility of the different contributors and the number and quality of the contributions. They take a wide range in unionism and treat of political questions in a humanitarian style that makes me feel that the craft is full as ever of life and good horse sense. On the first page we have a Boston man discussing the shorter work-day question, and the job printers' connection therewith. He says, truly, that trades-unions can not afford to stand still, and the sooner the book and job printers get a move on themselves and work for what they want at the regular meetings of their unions, and not with their tongues outside, the sooner they will get their end of the evener up where it belongs—even with the newspaper printers.

Another newsy article from the Hub is on the first page and is one which can be enjoyed. We can all say long life to the new management which pays the employes six weeks' back salaries, owing to them for many months. "J." should not become fatigued with this effort but should keep coming.

The secretary of Savannah has—after what efforts we can only conjecture—"screwed his courage to the sticking point," and written an excellent, newsy letter, with a little sentiment—with the country boy as the object—a little politics and a good deal of good union news contained therein. It is to be hoped that Joseph J. Doolan will be promptly relegated to the ranks where he properly belongs if he did such a thing as he is accused of.

"A Reformed Ex," of Indianapolis, gets in his work on the annual session howlers in great shape. He gets right at the cause without beating about the bush. His article is short—but, oh, my!

The article from Cincinnati on the percentage system of dues has caught my eye. I have been thinking for some time of the advisability of such a plan, and especially since we have been so demoralized by hard times and the machines. Here we are at the present time making all kinds of money—according to the man, and the position. Some are working eight or nine hours a day and getting paid at the rate of $16 per week of fifty-nine hours' work; others are getting 45 cents per hour and working from seven to nine hours a day; then others, again—machine operators—are making from 33c. to 55c. per hour and working seven hours per day; and the whole, certainly, a heterogeneous mass, pay their $1 per month dues. That isn't right at all. The idea that a man making only $6 to $12 per week shall pay just the same dues as the other who makes way over $20 per week. That doesn't look much like the equity trades-unions should represent, does it? Savors a little of the present political conditions of this very much political land. We all applauded the income tax passed at the last session of Congress, which will compel these princely incomes to pay their just share of the taxes of the country and will, or should, lighten the tax on the necessaries of life which the poor people have to pay, but still we are slow to adopt the same system in our own affairs. It appears to me to be the only just system of paying dues in any labor organization.

But don't some of our sister unions show traces of bad temper in their resolutions on the political platform? Some of them seem to labor under the impression that the International was trying to run us head over heels into politics whether we will or no. But I just want to ask one question of these people, and that is this: "What good will labor unions be in a short time if they do not shake off their blind, unnatural torpor and do a little legislating themselves?

"E. P." also becomes imbued with the divine spirit and makes a few pungent and spicy remarks in defense of the liquor plank. D. W. Perry also comes under my approval—for which I have no doubt he will be duly grateful—for his stand on the liquor question. I can not, at this sitting, say more than these two gentlemen have said.

The Akron affair is ably reviewed by "A Looker-On," and the get-up of the article is very clean cut and masterly. I shall look for his future communications on the same subject with pleasurable anticipation. He—and all Akron—certainly have the hearty God-speed of the northwest.

We, in the Twin Cities, certainly congratulate the Cream City on its encouraging prospects, and hope that they will soon be able to chronicle the fact that the rodents are all hustling to warmer and more congenial climes.

"W. R." tallies one on "Amber," and it is to be hoped the writer of the article, which he so justly resents, will have a bad case of writer's cramp ere another of the same stripe is written. He also gives a short dissertation on the Paige machine, which has proven a failure there.

"The Pulseful Northwest" just strikes my gait to a nicety. The writer reiterates my populistic views so correctly that I had to give him an imaginary handshake when I first read the letter. Here's ho, Mr. Perry, and may confusion worst confounded be the lot of our enemies.

But these are not all the good things in the JOURNAL by any means. There are a number of encouraging reports from different points and some discouraging ones, too. But as the encouraging ones predominate, we will accept that as a sign of better times for the craft at large and not bewail the misfortunes the others represent, least we dampen the ardor of our fellow-unionists. Let us be up and doing while there is yet time.

So Debs et al. have been sentenced to prison. Well, well, Judge Woods et al. are having their innings now. Let them do their worst; the more they do and the faster they do it, just so much sooner will the people be educated up to the necessity of casting their ballots for "men" and not "corporations." The lesson is hard on the subjects but they are willing to bear it for the sake of their brothers. Let us keep the names of Judges Wood and Dallas in mind, and when we get the power use them as "subjects" to teach their masters a thing or two.

MORE ANON.

Forced to the Country.

TYLER, TEX., Dec. 11.—The machines have done the work, and lots of it. Nearly all the country situations are now held by card men, or men who once had cards and are still entitled to one if they could get far enough ahead to pay the dues on them. The salaries are about the same the country amateur received five years ago. Among the printers holding situations and cards here are Frank Whitlow, T. M. Baughman, Minnith Wells, Frank Horton, George McNeill, Carlton and Shockley. We are holding ten-dollar per situations to keep unfair men out It is a living.

James Kerr spent a few weeks here on his way south.

The Harpoon, a companion to Judge and Puck, which was started here by a stock company, with K. Lamity Bonner as editor, has moved to Houston, taking two card men with it.

The Telegram runs three cases, and the Democrat-Reporter two or three kids. All the situations on the Telegram are union, consisting of six. H. M. RAINWATER.

WHEN the railroads centering into Chicago boycotted the Chicago & Alton road for violating a pool agreement, there was no interference by the law. That was a difference between corporations and the LAW was neutral. When the same roads blacklisted or boycotted their employes for activity in the recent railway strike, there was no interference by the law. That was a case of corporations boycotting workingmen—and the LAW was silent. But when the employes boycotted the railways for aiding the Pullman Company to keep its workers in a state of serfdom, all the machinery of the LAW was brought into operation to teach the American workingman that the rights of corporations are supreme. The municipal, state and national authorities stumbled over each other in their haste to show their devotion for the preservation of the private property of railroads.

WHO IS TO JUDGE OUR REFORMS?

"A Reformed Ex" Seems to Have Stirred Up a Hornet's Nest on This Point.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—I see in the letter of Mr. Perry, of Helena, Mont., an opportunity for a friendly tilt, so, rather than attempt to do justice to his challenge in this letter, I suggest that he write an article for the next issue in favor of free silver and plank 10. I to oppose both and argue for government ownership of railroads and telegraph. Remembering that what we say will not finally dispose of the questions, and also, that, in spite of appearances, there are many readers of the JOURNAL who think as I do on these points, a plain, simple discussion may be of benefit. And then, speaking as a Republican myself, I may be able to influence your local statesman if he should run across a copy.

I want to devote this letter to matters which are just now of much importance, not as personally concerns me, but as representing various, but somewhat similar factors of harm.

The first gentleman for consideration, "A Reformed Ex," shows himself to be either such a knave or an ass that he deserves no space in reply, except as he represents a class who bob up now and again, and whose efforts at reform, even when their intentions are good, are like a man trying to hoist himself over a fence by tugging at his boot straps, usually succeeding, when intrusted with any sort of work, in simply "killing the goose which lays the golden egg."

Without knowing to whom I referred in a previous letter, this writer tells me the reason my "hobby" was not introduced was because the delegate intrusted with it got drunk, when my letter distinctly implied that he declined to accept the task while here in Chicago, giving me his reason—and, by the way, such fellows as this very much reformed ex-delegate constitute that reason. Then, again, his only interpretation of "absorbing good-fellowship" is through the beer glass. I mentioned the way in which I enjoyed the convention—through reports in first-class and disinterested papers—and I judge from his evident ignorance that he is an example of the fact that to a person wearing green glasses everything appears green.

Probably he wasn't in condition to be around when the good people of Louisville were doing their best to show respect for a grand organization by proxy, the gathered representatives being assisted to interchange and carry back to their many districts of the widespread jurisdiction that feeling of fellowship for each other which is the well-spring of unionism, generated by innate manhood and self-respect, and which can not be created by any law or number of laws the convention may pass. So during the Chicago convention, some few of the delegates went home full of beer and a sense of disgust, while the vast majority found in the one "outside" entertainment their pleasantest experience—that of the reception and lunch by one of the big papers, displaying above all its other advantages as a model newspaper the fact that the printers in its employ stood on the same level as any body connected with the building; a pleasing relief indeed when every attempt at hospitality by the union was marred by painfully evident factional fights on the part of local political "leaders." Let us have annual sessions, if only to try to teach manners to some of the hogs who attend them.

The correspondent seems to think it is a great thing to be an ex-delegate, and jollies himself along as though he was away up on a pedestal. Now, I was honored in that capacity once myself, and have had the experience of the faults and shortcomings of conventions. I was squelched and sat upon, but I didn't do the baby act; I knew there would be other conventions. There is a good deal of hard work that I have done in the interest of unionism which has had better and more substantial results than my week's period of statemanship could possibly accomplish. Listen to this Daniel:

"W. R." seems to be imbued with the idea of opposing every reform advocated by advanced labor men.

On what meat does this great ex-delegate feed that he has become a judge of what is reform? Without referring to my advocacy of useful measures through the columns of the JOURNAL and on the floor of the union, let us look into this "hobby" just for a "post-mortem." I have advocated it for ten years now, in various ways, and last year my chapel indorsed it and a number of subs requested me to urge its adoption through the JOURNAL. A few years ago the objection was used against it that it was not needed; last year—well, it was too late to adopt it. It should have been part of the priority law. Let us suppose a case: The priority law is adopted; Tom and Dick are two subs, and they step out of the elevator together, Tom "catching on" the first day. This immediately stands as notification to the foreman that he must give Tom a situation before Dick is entitled to cases, supposing them to be equally competent. Well, Tom goes along and pastes up his little old one day that week, but is goose-egged the next, and the next, and so on. Meanwhile Dick, having met some old friends and picked up new ones, has work to give out. Tom lives on his hopes of getting a job when enough regulars die off as long as he can, and then goes elsewhere, literally starved out of the office. The rotary sub-list would have given both an equal opportunity to work, and would have been in itself an actual priority law, instead of a silly subterfuge, as each chapel could, if it so desired, limit the number entitled to the floor so that those who were first on the ground would virtually hold situations, and could not be "frozen out by the push" or discharged by the foreman except for cause.

The priority law, however, was "reform," while a rotary sub-list was a "hobby." And the very men who opposed it are now making a howl because it is reported that subs will not be taught the machines. How can they expect recognition from the office when they themselves declare they have no standing in the union? The reasons put forward for opposing it had good motives behind them—charitable motives—that it was unjust to refuse the floor to a man with a clear card; but what good is the privilege of the floor? Wouldn't a man prefer to be told as soon as he showed up in an office that there was no work for him than to be compelled to stand around a month to find it out? If that is a matter of much importance, the subs can still do that when the machines throw them out altogether. It is warm down in the counting room, and somebody might come along who wants to hire a man to carry up a ton of coal somewhere.

But as to what constitutes "reform." Now, I am an atheist—that is, I don't care whether the Bible is true or not, and it is a matter of indifference what becomes of me when I die. I am playing it that I will simply turn to fertilizer, so if I am agreeably disappointed it will be so much "lift," and I am satisfied I will find friends in either place. I don't go out preaching that sort of stuff, though, and one suspicion of the harm of socialism is the fact that as a rule the believers in that theory are atheists, and on their accession to power all religious institutions will be either forcibly swept away or taxed out of existence. My own beliefs satisfy me, and Bob Ingersoll's sneers and gibes at the non-unionlike favoritism of the supposed deity in behalf of a chosen people and in extenuation of the dishonesty and brutal lust of a chosen king, have always found an echoing chord in my principles of right and wrong; yet I have been through experiences where I have felt the power that the good teachings of the Christian faith possess over any other argument or mode of reason; where even the laughable superstitions are sources of strength to the weak in the hour of temptation and a balm in the day of grief and bereavement. Ex-delegates who talk for the galleries will laugh at the simile, probably, but if it could be supposed that a token of some kind could be sent to earth something like the table of stone of old, which would be of such a nature as would be accepted as absolutely authoritative, and which declared there was no future—if such a token came to me, an infidel, to publish to the world, I would take it down and heave it into the Chicago river without showing it to a soul. That,

Mr. Reformed Ex, is the respect I have for your "reforms," and for the class of people who dictate what reforms should be.

But to my next kick: Mr. Carroll, of the Eight-Hour Herald, the gentleman to whom I referred in a recent paragraph about the pressman trouble, has this to say in his paper—not a reply, you know; he just settles it, and dismisses the case:

A Chicago correspondent of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, in referring to the pressmen's squabble, takes the ground that the International Typographical Union can not countenance the secession of any of the allied crafts. Why not? Would it not be better were there pressmen's and compositors' international unions working in harmony than to have two unions, as now, cutting each other's throats? As a matter of fact, when the International Typographical Union granted separate charters to pressmen's unions some twenty years ago, many pressmen then asserted that that was but a prelude to a complete divorcement of the two crafts. The trouble now is owing altogether to the fact that the pressmen themselves were not united. Had they all determined to go out the International Typographical Union would have been powerless to prevent them, and would have been foolish to attempt it. Some fourteen years ago the job printers were agitating the advisability of asking for separate charters. This movement was defeated by job printers. Had there been any necessity for separate unions for job and newspaper printers, and had the jobbers been united in their desire to go out, they could not have been prevented from so doing. Pressmen had a well-grounded belief that the local compositors' unions could not handle their interests properly, and asked for separate charters. Now they have come to the conclusion that they can manage their own business better in an international way, and they should be allowed to do so. This is about all there is to the question.

The long-standing reputation of Mr. Carroll as a union man would seem to entitle his opinions to such respect that I might be expected to hesitate in criticising his position, but the fact that an ex-president of No. 16 made a motion at the last meeting to cast the vote of the union (2,600) as a unit in favor of plank 10 shows to what extremes we might be led into in deciding what we want to do in certain stages of excitement. My article covers the ground as far as I care to go, except that I will remind Mr. Carroll that he has submitted no proofs—that nobody has submitted any proofs—to show that the new organization is a union in its accepted sense. While there are some good men on the rolls, the manner of organization and its methods have caused some fair judges to say that it bore more resemblance to the printers' organization of P. P. F.'s than to a union. I don't say it does—but does it?

Somewhat similar to Mr. Carroll's ideas is this letter in the New York Union Printer, a very proper medium:

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—In my opinion it is in order for the International Typographical Union to show cause why it should be continued. This organization is costing the printers of the country nearly $100,000 a year, and beyond furnishing snug berths for a few people is of no benefit whatever. Its annual sessions are nothing but free junkets at the expense of the rank and file and are hot beds of petty intrigue.

While impotent for doing good, its capacity for harm has been demonstrated time and again, notably in the disastrous Pittsburg strike and at Akron. The journal published under its auspices holds the world's record for dullness.

The International has been of no service to the craft for the simple reason that there was really nothing it could do that could not be better done by each local union itself. It is an expensive, meddlesome and useless body and should be dissolved, each union being left to manage its own affairs.

But whether the International is disbanded or not, No. 6 should withdraw from it. Many of our local troubles can be traced to our connection with it. It is costing this union over $10,000 a year, and our business could be better arranged without the aid of this body of savants.

Let us have a referendum vote as to whether we will longer support this white elephant. A.

Well, as old Abe Lincoln once said, "for a man who likes that sort of thing, I guess it's the very thing he would like." Here we are, though, putting up money for organizers to travel around over the country and get new unions established, the tendency of the times being centralization in all possible ways, an example set to us by employers and by practical and theoretical agitators of all questions, religious or material. With the march of union solidification clogged by the non-union scab element at the instance of his employer; by the petty jealousies of over-zealous reformers inside the union, and the enthusiastic advocates of the exactly opposing principle of socialism ripping our time-honored theories open with exploding bombs, I am reminded of the story of the old man and his steer. Having only one animal, he hitched himself to the opposite end of the yoke and started for town with a wagon. On the way the steer took fright at something and broke away, coming down the village street lickety-split, the old man, unable to free himself, being carried along in the midst of a cloud of dust and profanity, yelling at the top of his voice as his unwilling feet struck the high places in the road: "Here we come, drat our fool souls! Head us off, somebody!"

One good thing about the reports concerning the changes incident on the "transition" period in Chicago is one that is said to be "official." A square test of competency will be applied. If an operator can not set "3,600 per" he will have to give some one else a chance. So the subs may still be in line, as there will be a lot of good men fail to pass. But there is one satisfaction in this system of the "survival of the fittest." The fellows who stay can't be blackguarded by implication by the claim of some men on being let out—that they were "too square" to work in the shop.

P. H. McLogan, an old-time and quite prominent member of No. 16, lately working on the Ocean, died last week.

The boycott is still on Rand-McNally's. Did you buy anything for the holidays with their imprint on?

The chairman of the Herald chapel has shown me a neat souvenir from the Glasgow Mail chapel (Wm. S. Crichton, father; James Milne, clerk), consisting of a set of photographs of its members. As the foreman of the Herald is having a set of views taken of the office during the process of changing to machines, it is likely our friends across the big pond may receive a reciprocal token shortly. One of the Herald compositors, by the way, has bounded into fame. Frank Harrington's book, "A Dixie Gentleman," has received very complimentary notices from the book reviewers of the big papers.

A recent legal decision by a leading lawyer, which was asked for by the scale committee, decides that the News and Record may interchange matter, but the Herald and Post can not, the latter being separate plants, but otherwise their relations being the same as the former papers. This gives the News considerable advantage over its afternoon competitors.

No. 16 will take a final throw at the report of the percentage plan committee next Sunday. As I have been "imbued with the idea" of advocating this "hobby" as a member of the committee and through my letters, I hope it will go through, but as it requires a chapel vote, I imagine the fellows who never attend the meetings or read the papers will kill it—some people through ignorance opposing it to their own detriment. W. R.

Machines and the Label.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 23.—The gleam of sunshine that struck Syracuse last summer is about to vanish. All of the six daily papers will be equipped with machines by the first of the year. Their advent into the Post office comes with distressing force, many men having moved their families here and become nicely settled since the paper started last July, only to have to get out again in the middle of the winter. If any more people are headed this way they had better switch off.

Last year the county printing was awarded to a non-union office. No. 55 got after some of the city members of the board of supervisors in a way that showed the others what to expect if they voted against union labor. Consequently when the printing was to be awarded this year a clause in the notice for bids stipulated that bids should be received from none but employers of union labor. Political action did it. Political action will do more for the workingman than any other leverage he can produce, and yet, poor fool, he casts it aside like an unclean thing, and rails against those who advocate it.

Here is a scheme we have adopted to boom the label. One hundred thousand slips were printed like this:

UNION LABEL

A CUSTOMER

Respectfully requests that when you have your PRINTING done that you patronize offices using the

UNION LABEL OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

Of which the above is a fac-simile; and that you insist upon its use on your work.

(over)

On the reverse side is a list of union offices. These slips were padded, about 100 in a pad, thus allowing members to carry them about in convenient form. When a purchase is made tear off a slip and hand it in with your change. A large number of the pads were sent to the Trades' Assembly to be distributed to the unions represented in the assembly.

H. G. Johnson resigned as foreman of the Post last week and returned to Washington. The chapel presented him with a beautiful drinking set. He was extremely popular with the boys, and what is more, merited every bit of it. T. H. W.

WHEN you hear a man advocate competition as the life of trade, ask him how he would like a dozen more competitors in his business.—Coming Nation.

GIFT TO THE HOME.

A Number of Valuable Books Donated by An Old-Time Printer.

Through Mr. F. S. Pelton, of Chicago, one of the trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home, the secretary of the board has the pleasure to acknowledge the acceptance of a handsome and valuable gift in a list of books donated by Mr. James Barnet, also of Chicago. Mr. Barnet is an old-time compositor, who finished his apprenticeship fifty years ago. The works included in the list are doubly valuable; first, as coming from a veteran in the craft, who desires to place them as his contribution to the memorial typified in the Home; second, as being of rare quality, not being obtainable except found in possession of a connoisseur, as our esteemed friend Barnet has proven himself to be. The thanks of every friend of the Home is extended to the donor, hoping he may yet have many years of pleasant, healthful life before him. Below will be found the correspondence making the offer of donation:

NO. 141 NEWBERRY AVE.,
CITY, Nov. 27, 1894.

F. S. PELTON, Dear Sir—Enclosed please find a catalogue of presentation books which I wish to give for preservation to the Childs-Drexel Memorial at Colorado Springs, if acceptable.

Before distributing my library amongst my family and friends, I did not think of the matter, and two of the best volumes I had given away, viz.: "The Book of Days." 2 vols., 8vo., which I received from the hands of the son of the author, Robert Chambers, Esq., Edinburgh, January 2, 1874. Their money value I do not reckon—that is of small concern. Because I am a printer, and fifty years since I became a journeyman, some Scotch-American may find in the Home a cheerful reminder of his early days.

The particulars about the Home I would like to read about, not anticipating a residence there, although I am now homeless as far as having a house of my own, after a residence of thirty-six years at the corner of 14th and Newberry.

Respectfully yours, JAMES BARNET.

Below will be found a catalogue of books donated by Mr. Barnet, which cover quite a variety of subjects:

1. Poems and Songs—By Wm. Murdock, St. John, N. B. Sent and subscribed by the Hon. James Brown, Surveyor-General of New Brunswick. 1860. (This man learned the handloom with my grandfather and made a visit to the yew of Ogilvy fifty years from the time of leaving.)
2. Poems—By James Ballantine, the painter poet of Edinburgh, author of "Castles in the Air," etc. From his own hands, beginning of 1874, at his own house and inscribed. Published in 1856.
3. Sir Copp—By Thos. Clarke, Esq., Chicago. From the author. 1865.
4. Heather Bells—Poems and songs.
5. Homespun Lilts—Poems and songs. Both from author, William Allen, in Sunderland, England. Both inscribed. First pub. in Glasgow, second in London. 1875 and 1874.
6. Folk Lore, Notes on Superstition—By Jennie M. Laing, Brechin, Scotland. From the editor and publisher. Small vol.
7. Letters of Hannah More—New York.
8. Life Struggles—By Rev. James I. Hillocks. From the hands of author, with inscription. (A townsman, although in London.)
9. America in 1876—By John Leng (now Sir John Leng), editor Dundee Advertiser. By Gladstone.
10. Chambers' Handy Guide to London—From the hands of a kilted soldier on the cars between Edinburgh and London. January, 1874.
11. Prairie Fire—By Will H. Bushnell, Chicago. (I commenced to write for "Sloan's Garden City," Chicago, at his invitation, being editor in 1854, while working at the case.)
12. The Works of Michael Bruce, Illustrated with Photographs—From George Barnet, Esq., Kinross, 1873. Inscribed.
13. Historical Sketch of Burns' Statue in Albany—Photos. (From a townsman—Kinnear, the Promoter, Albany, and inscribed.)
14. Chronicle of the Hundredth Birthday of Burns—By James Ballantine, author of "Castles in the Air." From the hands of the publishers. Fullerton & Co., Edinburgh, Jan., 1874.
15. Donald's Poems—1st edition. A little damaged. From the hands of his brother in Edinburgh.

Upon the secretary writing an acceptance of the gift and tendering the thanks of the board of trustees, as well as those of the craft in general, the following letter came to hand:

NO. 141 NEWBERRY AVENUE,
CHICAGO, Dec. 15, 1894.

A. G. WINES, Dear Sir—In acknowledging your kind letter, will you please let me have a copy of whatever is printed in reference to the books for the Memorial Library? If I can get a return of Chambers's "Book of Days," I will notify you, that it may find a place with the others. The first and only time I saw the author was in Chicago, accompanied by Mrs. C., and we had a very pleasant interview. This was in the Richmond House, which his Highness the Prince of Wales occupied when he was a young man. Visiting the old country after an absence of twenty-two years, I had a verbal message to the son from a gentleman in New York—Gen. James Grant Wilson, from whose steps Bryant the poet received his death blow. Mr. Chambers, after an interview, sent the two volumes of his father's last work to my lodgings. Some time ago he also joined the majority. Once I went to Chambers's office on completion of my apprenticeship in search of a job. Looking at the building, with a locked door, and the handle of a bell, I turned back and would not ring it, job or no job.

As old folks like to talk of old things and incidents, I would refer to one which I witnessed during the four hours I had of the Wonderful White City in 1893.

Seeing a large jolly boat, I got near and saw the name of "Grace Darling"—the same boat that she, with her father, rescued the passengers on the ill-fated steamer Forfarshire with in 1838, fifty-five years before.

When I was a printer's devil, the hardest job I got was in putting on the ink for the "Forfarshire" steamer's sailings between Dundee and Hull. A fine cut and fine ink made the job laborious, and when they were printed (2,000, I think) my hands were so blistered and sore that I could not shut them. The press boy (two or three years older) and I were ordered to carry the bills to the office of the steamer, and on the way I said to him—"I wish that boat was at the bottom of the sea"—merely an expression given out by the pain in my hands. The next voyage she landed on the rocks, and some of the passengers perished. Grace Darling and her father did nobly.

Yours truly,
JAMES BARNET.

Gossip in Toledo.

TOLEDO, OHIO, Dec. 12.—Why none of the rumors that have stirred this sleepy burg at different times have reached the outer world seems strange, considering the fact that once in a great while a rumor proves to be well founded. One of the rumors that has been on tap for a long time is to the effect that the Commercial is to have machines. The ghost that hobbles irregularly in this office is so exceedingly weak that the rumor causes no alarm.

Mr. Tessier, a young gentleman from Sandusky, who foremanized for some time on the Commercial, has gone to the Bee in the same capacity.

Mr. Charles Sniffin (the genial Charley) took charge of the Commercial, and it is safe to say, that no appointment of this sort was ever made in Toledo that gave such general satisfaction. That he is a success goes without saying.

Kernel Cobb has retired from the business, and now dispenses liquid refreshments at the Ottawa street buffet.

The union recently repealed the sick benefit law, which has caused no little dissatisfaction among a large number of the members. However, there are very good arguments on both sides of the question, and the matter will probably rest where it is.

E. M. Stewart, of the Bee, an ex-delegate and a very popular gentleman, now fills the presidential chair, to the satisfaction of all. Mr. E. L. Griffith, having proved a good officer, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Work is very dull, although the job-rooms furnish a small amount of work to the persistent seeker.

The Bee now issues a Sunday morning edition. The first number was not exactly metropolitan in appearance, but anything goes here.

Those of us who are still plugging away in the old way do not understand why some machine men think that it is entirely due to their ability that their wages are not reduced. The union is a pretty good foundation to build on and will come out all right in the end.

Just why the printing pressmen do not take some action in reference to one of their members who holds about three situations is not easy to see, as some of them are very eloquent on occasion.

Everything is machine here except the Commercial, and that sheet doesn't cut much of a figure anyway.

The Bee is said to be preparing to change into a morning sheet. This is another rumor, however.

Hoping that this may wake-up some of the really good correspondents, I will close.

THIN SPACE.

Gossip Down in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 21.—Among those who strolled into town this week was P. C. Oglesby, whose escapade in Havana, Cuba, attracted the attention of printers throughout the country. Mr. Oglesby is on his way to Washington, and as he has an appointment in his pocket to a position in the Government Printing Office, is the envy of the many tourists who are seeking "sits" with but poor success.

T. M. Ryan is back again among home folks, and has caught on at The Press for a few weeks' subbing.

M. B. Hazzard, of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen, is visiting his parents at Pooler, Ga. "Montie" has been on the sick list, but it is hoped the "piney woods" air will brace him up.

C. C. Pate, one of the clever compositors on the Jacksonville (Fla.) Citizen, is in Savannah circulating among old friends. It is rumored that a sweet Miss is all smiles since his arrival, and that Mr. Pate may soon join the army of Benedicts. Here's success to you, lad.

C. W. Mick is with us again, after circulating through the Carolinas.

J. B. Haas, who is holding down cases on The Press, has gone to South Carolina to spend the holidays. It is not generally known that Jack is married. It will be news to his many friends in the North and West that Jack is the proud father of one of the prettiest babies in the wide world. It's the only one.

W. C. Travis, Slug 9 on The Press, and who has been connected with it since its first issue, has gone to spend the holidays with his family at Phœnix City, Ala., just across from Columbus, Ga. His many friends wish him a joyous visit. Mr. Travis, besides being a well-known printer, also figures prominently in secret society circles. He has been elected permanent and recording secretary of Oglethorpe Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F., to serve for the ensuing year. He is also secretary of Landrum Lodge of Masons, and is connected with the American Legion of Honor. Mr. Travis has served No. 183 well in many capacities.

W. H. Barclay, president of No. 183, has gone into the green grocery business, and soon expects to bid farewell to the stick and rule. "Bark" has the best wishes of a host of friends for the successful consummation of his desires.

J. A. Grubb is holding down extras on The Press. He carries a little passbook in his inside pocket, don't you know.

R. E. Shannon, of Dubuque, Ia., is here getting up one of his directories of organized labor. This is a new move here, and it is to be hoped that he will meet with success. J. E.

Suggestions for the Branches.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—I respectfully submit the following for the consideration of unions that have adopted the principle of branch discussion. The following, although made for the book and job branch, applies equally to the news branch, the days and dates between brackets being subject to alteration:

The book and job compositors shall hold a general meeting on the [second] [Tuesday] of each month at [7] P. M. Any matter affecting the interest of the trade may be discussed. No member shall be bound in his action at union meetings by any decision arrived at in branch meetings.

The business of the branch shall be transacted by a committee of six members, none of whom shall hold office in the union.

At the meetings in January, April, July and October, three members shall be elected, by ballot, to serve for the ensuing six months. [To get this in working order, six members shall be elected at the start, the three lowest to retire on the next election night.] They shall meet on the [first] [Tuesday] of the month at [7] P. M. for the purpose of preparing the circular for the ensuing meeting and hearing any complaints regarding infractions of the scale, and shall prepare and submit all cases requiring executive action to the executive committee of the union. They shall faithfully report their proceedings to the next meeting of the branch. At the February, May, August and November meetings, they shall report the condition of such offices in their branch as they are able. They shall appoint one of their number to act as doorkeeper at general meetings. The chairman and secretary of the committee shall be the respective officers at general meetings. The presiding officer at any meeting shall not be entitled to vote unless the votes are equal, when he shall have a casting vote.

The mover of a resolution or an amendment shall have the right of reply (not to introduce fresh matter), and no other person shall be allowed to speak more than once on the same motion unless permission by the meeting be given, but the moving of any amendment renews the right of a member to speak.

At the March and September meetings a member shall be elected to serve for the ensuing six months as official reporter to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. He shall report matters that are under discussion, the branches thus affording each other a means of general information.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Report of committee.
Reports of chairmen.
Business to come before the union.
Names of members previously nominated to serve on the committee, which may be used as a balloting paper on election nights.

Making a man free in his actions at union meetings by express stipulation will prevent a branch drifting into a clique. I think the term of six months is better than twelve, because a candidate can be obtained easier—a person who would object to serving twelve months might be willing to serve for six months. In addition, in the case of a person elected neglecting his duties the infliction on the branch would not be so great as a person elected for twelve months. It also stands to reason that a man would be more likely to attend closer to his duty if elected for only six months instead of twelve. An election of three every three months instead of six every six months is likely to afford a better selection, besides which it prevents a clean sweep of the old committee.

Having an official reporter will insure the branches keeping each other posted on actions of general interest and encourage general discussion. What affects one union may apply to others and a synopsis of any discussion of trade matters, general or local, can not but be interesting to all unions alike.

The order of speaking at meetings will, I trust, commend itself. It will insure a business-like discussion and may be adopted with benefit in unions where it does not exist. JAMES H. MARTIN.

CIRCULATE the JOURNAL.

SWEAT SHOPS.

A National Law Suggested Which Will Abolish the Evil.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—It is sincerely gratifying to note in refutation of the too often repeated and unjust assertion that "printers are merely machines without brains," the rapid strides made by members of the craft who have thrown down the stick and rule and engaged in other pursuits. Occasionally where a few of our craftsmen have been chosen to fill positions in public life they have readily shown marked ability and have discharged their duties intelligently and well.

When an old-time printer, therefore, by force of superior ability, forges to the front, it ought to be a gratification to note the fact, and this motive as well as a desire to pay a deserving tribute to a friend, urges me to forward you for publication in the JOURNAL a copy of a bill recently drafted by a well-known union printer, Mr. John Franey, of New York.

This bill has for its object the total abolition of the sweating system. It has received the emphatic indorsement of labor leaders generally, and will at once be brought to the attention of Congress for ratification by that body.

Mr. Franey, the author of the bill, has for the past seven years occupied the position of assistant chief of the Factory Department of New York State, and has devoted special attention to the sweating system, the eradication of which is devoutly wished for by all our labor organizations.

Mr. Franey will be remembered by many of the delegates to the Pittsburg convention, where he made a vigorous and successful effort to bring the convention of 1887 to Buffalo. He was also a delegate to the St. Louis convention, and has filled many other positions of trust and honor in the craft.

The following is the bill:

MR. FRANEY'S BILL.

SECTION I. Every person, company or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of shirts, neckwear, cloaks, coats, overcoats, vests, boys' or men's trousers, underwear, cigarettes, cigars, furs or fur trimmings, who shall give out the goods or materials of which such articles are made, for the purpose of having the same made up or manufactured in rooms or buildings occupied for eating, sleeping or domestic purposes, excepting by the watchman or janitor thereof, exclusive of his family, shall pay a tax of —— dollars annually for each person with whom a contract or agreement to wholly or partially manufacture or make up such articles is made, or to whom such articles are given to be made on premises other than those occupied for manufacturing purposes by the person, company or corporation owning or giving out such goods to be wholly or partially made up.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of the articles mentioned in section 1 of this act who shall give out the goods or materials of which the aforesaid articles are made, for the purpose of having the same wholly or partially made up on premises other than those occupied by the said person, firm or corporation, exclusively for manufacturing purposes, shall, before giving out the goods or materials as aforesaid, pay at the office of the Internal Revenue Collector for the district in which it is proposed to manufacture or make up the said goods or materials the amount of the tax provided in section 1 of this act, and the Internal Revenue Collector to whom the tax is paid shall issue two vouchers therefor, appropriately worded, one of which vouchers shall be given to the person to whom the goods or materials of said person, firm, company or corporation are given, and said voucher shall be at all times conspicuously posted in the work-rooms, or in one of the work-rooms, occupied by said person for the purpose of manufacturing or making up such goods, and the other voucher shall be kept on file in the office of the person, firm, company or corporation which gave out said goods or materials, and shall be produced for inspection on demand of any officer of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

SEC. 3. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to effect any person or persons in the direct employ of any person, firm, company or corporation occupying premises not used for eating, sleeping or domestic purposes, and which are leased, rented or owned by the person, firm, company or corporation which owns or gives out to be wholly or partially made the goods or materials mentioned in section I of this act, and wherein all the persons engaged at labor therein are paid directly by such person, firm, company or corporation, and not through the medium of a middleman or contractor.

SEC. 4. The provisions of this act shall be enforced by the various officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department, and the Collectors in the various districts shall keep a register of all manufacturers of the articles mentioned in section I of this act in their respective districts, and on the 1st day of May each year shall obtain and require a written report from all such manufacturers, stating the names and addresses of all persons (if any) to whom their materials are given out to be wholly or partially made up, and the said reports shall be kept on file and open to public inspection at all reasonable hours.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of May, 1895.

It is hoped that organized labor will give the matter prompt attention and urgent effort used to hasten its passage by Congress. J. J. SULLIVAN.

In Memory of John C. Carnegie.

Wednesday morning, December 12, 1894, John C. Carnegie died of consumption at the home of his mother, in Anderson, Ind., aged thirty-eight years. Watchers at the bedside included every living member of the family—his mother, a married sister and her husband and a niece. The summons came while they were pleading for the flight of that laggard hour just before daybreak, and which lingered into eternity for the sufferer.

Mr. Carnegie was born at Wooster, O., July 10, 1856. At the age of seven, bereft of father, with only the undeveloped resources of a lad's strength of body and mind at his command, he began the struggle for self-support as a farm boy on a farm near Bluffton, Ind. The boy stuck to that farm for nine years, and in his fifteenth year, by unaided personal effort, cultivated and cared for the product of a splendid field of corn—an achievement which in after years he reverted to as the initial encouragement that led on to what those who knew him best recognize as a life of industry and helpfulness worthy of mention as an example for workmen of a class who work and think, and think and work, and are often heavy-hearted and weary because of the nerve-exhausting toil.

In 1872 the canvas on the boy John's life-stage shifted. He abandoned farm life and engaged himself as an apprentice in a printing office in the town of Bluffton. At the close of a service of three years, he came to Indianapolis in search of employment in 1876. Failing to obtain permanent work, he went to North Vernon, secured employment and remained there until the year 1882, when he returned to this city and readily obtained a situation as compositor in the publishing house of Carlon & Hollenbeck.

From what I have penned thus far, it will be at once understood that Mr. Carnegie was no tourist of wide renown. For the twelve years following, up to the date of his serious illness, he was continuously in the employ of the house above mentioned. There were occasional days of recreation and short periods of enforced idleness, but beyond that there was little time of his work hours in which there was cessation of effort to make the best of his opportunities and provide against personal want as well as to assist financially a widowed mother. He was a thoroughly competent book hand, and for years to him and a co-worker was assigned the work which, through the accurate alignment of the types, amassed into symmetrical pages, brought into the light of day the handsome volumes of the Indiana Supreme Court Reports.

Mr. Carnegie commanded the respect and confidence of his employers and was held in high esteem by them, not only for his long and valued service, but for his worth of character and superior manly qualities. A consistent member of Typographical Union, No. 1, it was his belief that every man with the opportunity at hand, and with health and strength to support the effort, should strive for a competence that would enable him to cheerfully meet all ordinary demands without exhausting his resources. This statement, however, must not be so construed as to suggest a lack of charity for the weaknesses or a failure to promptly respond to appeals for assistance of deserving ones in need.

In the mouth of March of the present year Mr. Carnegie was forced, from the inroads of disease, to give up his work, and went to the home of his mother at Anderson. In April he visited Thomasville, Ga., but returned home in June without hoped-for relief, and again placed himself in the care of loved ones of the household. Friends from Indianapolis were frequent callers up to the time his physicians forbid further visits from any one.

The wasted body of that valued friend was placed in the grave in the beautiful cemetery across the river from Anderson, Saturday, December 15. There were present at the last rites a large number of friends from Indianapolis, including six former associates from the Publishing House, who served as pall-bearers, business men who left their cares in the hands of subordinates, artisans who abandoned work at the forge, a manufacturer the wheels in whose establishment ceased to turn for the day, and many others who made pause in their busy lives to go thence and honor the memory of a printer whose stick at the beginning of his absence from work rested for a time on the ledge, awaiting his return, then changed to narrower measure and passed into other hands. Anderson friends of the family were numerously present, notably a body of members of the typographical union of that city, which provided for the sad occasion a wreath studded with flowers, encircling the significant figures "30." There was a handsome floral design from the employes of Messrs. Carlon & Hollenbeck, another from fifteen personal friends at Indianapolis, who thus jointly sought to express respect, and perhaps a dozen individual tokens.

A brief service, embracing the reading of a passage from the Bible, a prayer and a discourse by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, a sweet song by a lady friend of the family, and John C. Carnegie, bachelor, was escorted to his grave, his casket covered with fragrant flowers. J. OSCAR HARDING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21, 1894.

WHY so many of the wage-workers remain outside unions is a problem that confronts organized labor, and it is one that is hard to solve, but we believe that if a greater interest were taken by the members of labor organizations individually and collectively in interviewing this element and making an effort to educate them in the principles of organization, the problem would be more than half solved.—The Brass Worker.

Devotion to "Time-Honored" Principles.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 22.—In the JOURNAL of December 15, I notice Dallas Union puts itself on record as follows in the political programme of the American Federation of Labor: "It is the sense of Dallas Typographical Union that a departure from the time-honored principles of our organization and the assumption of the right of political action can but result in the destruction of our union." And Dallas is not alone in the propagation of such ideas. We find Milwaukee, Wilmington, Mobile and Hutchinson voting on the same lines. I wish to enter my little protest against such a crude way of treating the programme. I am sorry to learn that the members of these unions are satisfied with the existing state of affairs; but there is one redeeming feature in the case—they are, happily, in a large minority. Why so tenaciously cling to "time-honored" principles? Sentiment is all very well in its place, but that place is not in the fight between capital and labor. Sentiment is like the wind—we can not live on it. "Time-honored" principles reminds one of the Tory party in Canada. Just shake the "old flag" within sight of a Conservative rally and you can gather them all in like so many sheep. No matter what rottenness is covered up by the old flag, no matter how many monopolists are basking under the warm folds of its red, white and blue, it is the old flag just the same. So is it with our "time-honored" principles. What if they be archaical? We organized by them, and by them we will swear to the bitter end!

It was a "time-honored" principle for women to wear bustles. Why are they not worn to-day? Simply because women have been educated up to a higher sense of art. They now see that the bustle was more of a deformity than a grace—especially if it happened to get shifted to one side.

Again, take the case of China. What has she gained by following "time-honored" principles? She has persistently held aloof from the advancement of civilization, and what do we see to-day? Little Japan, though at best a semi-civilized nation, with a handful of trained soldiers bringing the big Mongolian to his knees! There are Chinamen enough in the world, the dear knows, without making more of them from International Typographical Union material.

Shall we isolate ourselves from the grand army of labor all over this continent, and say that because of "time-honored" principles we will not use the God given power of the ballot to strike down monopolistic frauds? Never! Away with such sentimentalism, and get down to a working basis of sound, practical sense! The world moves. R. W. McK.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—I have just received a copy of your very interesting paper for which I am thankful. I judge by the marked articles in it on the liquor question that I am indebted for it to some friend who holds opposite views to myself on this much debated subject. I have received copies of other papers similarly marked, so I thought it would be well for me to give you my opinion on the matter. It will be fair to all parties to premise that prior to the late municipal election here in Boston, I took exceptions to a manifesto of our Building Trades' Council demanding that all workmen vote "no license," the expressed object being (not to benefit the workman morally or financially) but to punish a few liquor dealers who had employed non-union mechanics to do some work for them. I sent a letter to the Boston Globe and to the Boston Post, which was published by those journals, protesting against their ridiculous action, and as a result, I am struggling under an avalanche of papers from all quarters containing great dissertations on the "horrors of rum."

Now, in regard to the intemperate use of liquor being a great bane to society, I am in accord with the most ultra prohibitionist; but I am under the impression that prohibition by law is as futile and impracticable as were the efforts of Ulysses to stop the tide, and the only way that I can see out of the difficulty is to allow the sale of liquor under a proper license law. I would like to draw the attention of my well-meaning correspondents to the cast-iron prohibitory laws of Maine. Do they prevent the sale of liquors? Is the moral status of the people any better because of those laws? Is the state any better off commercially, or has any benefit whatever been derived from prohibition in that state? Think it over, gentlemen, and bear in mind that "it is a condition and not a theory that confronts us." The condition is that we are here with our appetites and desires, and they will be satisfied in spite of all prohibitory laws; then let us try to keep them within the bounds of temperance and decency by a good practical license law. BART. H. WHELAN.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 1, 1895.

REFLECT on the good uses of the label.

TRADES-UNIONISM is a sure step in the line of emancipation.

IT is the robbery of labor which makes poor people and hard times.

DIRECT legislation and the referendum should not be lost sight of.

STRENGTHEN your own household by extending education and organization to all classes of workingmen.

INDIANAPOLIS has the luck of a new daily evening paper, with a Thorne machine and plate matter for a "starter."

IT is remarkable with what favorable unanimity the capitalist press "take to the woods" on the Debs imprisonment decision.

"A TRADES-UNION bird in the hand is better than the speculative swan in the bush," says honest John Burns, in speaking of ultra socialistic theories.

IT costs less to educate children than it does to pay the expenses of county jails and work-houses. Education and enlightenment are the enemies of crime.

OVER thirty thousand workmen have been favorably affected by the adoption of the eight-hour day for government employes in England. All hail the day of shorter hours.

MACHINERY seems to be taking the place of everything by which a man can make a living. Now if only some genius would invent some method of satisfying hunger without eating.

To make a union man out of a workman, previously ignorant of his helpless condition, is an act of regeneration, and opens up to the untutored mind possibilities never before dreamed of.

NON-UNION men at work on a building in Chicago are armed with shooting-irons and several men have been already killed by them There has been no call, as yet, for government troops.

IF you want to work yourself up into a proper state of mind which will emphasize your "contempt of court" you should read Judge Woods's decision sending Debs and his co-workers to jail.

THE International Cigarmakers' Union paid death benefits for July, $469.90; August, $974.39; September, $2,201.89; total in three months of $3,646.18. Payments range from $40 to $350, according to length of membership.

THE American Federation of Labor resolved to change its headquarters from New York to Indianapolis, which speaks well for the latter city as one of the central and convenient locations for mailing and express purposes of the business pertaining to a central organization of any kind.

The Debs Decision.

The decision arrived at by Circuit Court Judge Woods, at Chicago, in the Debs contempt case, is familiar to all; a lengthy review of the argument used by the learned judge is unnecessary at this time and would require an allotment of space which the crowded columns of the JOURNAL will not admit of.

The facts, briefly stated, are that early in the month of March, 1894, the employes of the Pullman Company, being dissatisfied with their wages, rent and shop treatment, sought organization, and were received into the American Railway Union, an organization of 400 local unions, and a membership of 150,000. On May 7 a committee of forty-six from all the departments of the Pullman works waited on the management and urged a restoration of wages. The company refused, and, on May 10, laid off three of this committee on the plea of lack of work. This precipitated a strike, which was carried to the American Railway Union, which met by delegations from the various local unions, and on June 21, unanimously voted to stop handling Pullman cars unless the Pullman Company would consent to arbitration, the strike and boycott beginning June 26.

On the 2d of July an injunction was issued by Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court, enjoining the officers of the American Railway Union from using FORCE or PERSUASION to induce railroad employes to REFUSE or FAIL to perform their duties. July 7 Eugene Debs, president, and his fellow officers were indicted, arrested and held under $10,000 bail. July 13 they were attached for contempt of the United States Court in disobeying its injunction, and now comes the decision of Judge Woods, after several months' struggle as to a settlement of his conclusions, in which he rules that the defendants are guilty of contempt of the order of the court, and by which he imposes sentence of imprisonment upon Mr. Debs of six months in the county jail, and his brother officers for shorter terms.

By what logic Judge Woods bases his finding in this case will be a puzzle, we think, even to the higher authority to which, we understand, the case has been appealed. The judge is not sure as to the legality of his order of restrainment, but reserves to himself the benefit of a doubt; enforces a self-construed verdict of guilty, and fixes the penalty. The evidence before the court was of the most meager character and confined to only one side of the question, while the evidence before the commission appointed by President Cleveland, of which Carroll D. Wright was the head, was of the fullest and most searching character. The report of this commission unequivocally declares that no evidence has been adduced that the officers of the American Railway Union at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence or destruction of property, and that attacks upon corporations and monopolies by the leaders in their speeches were similar to those to be found in the magazines and industrial papers of the day.

Judge Woods's language would imply that, even if these men did not openly disobey the order of the court; that, notwithstanding the fact that evidence was adduced, showing that these officers at all times inveighed against violence in any form, the further fact that they had ordered the strike and were its ostensible managers, and consequently were guilty of a violation of the injunction. We should think the judge was a little mite entangled in ex post facto ruling, to punish for a violation of an order perpetrated before the issuance of the order.

We are prone to the opinion that the decision will not stand; that it is of a character dangerous to the personal liberty of the individual, and a usurpation of power not guaranteed by the charter upon which the freedom of the republic is established.

American Federation.

The American Federation of Labor held one of the most important sessions at Denver ever recorded in the history of the organization. The session extended over into the second week, and its deliberations were attended with the most interesting and valuable results. The battle royal was over "plank 10" of the political platform, which was defeated, and the land plank, approved by our members, was substituted therefor. While the program as amended was adopted when considered seriatim, the delegates voted down a resolution declaring it to be the political platform of the Federation, consequently organized labor is no further advanced in this respect than it was a year ago.

The following additional resolution was adopted by a nearly unanimous vote:

Resolved, That it is the deliberate judgment of the American Federation of Labor, in delegate convention assembled, that Congress should re-enact the law of 1837, which provided for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, thus restoring the American law of coinage as it was until 1873, when silver was demonetized without the knowledge of the American people, and that this should be done at once, without waiting for the co-operation of any other nation in the world.

The distinguished English labor leaders, David Holmes and John Burns, were present and addressed the convention and were tendered quite an ovation.

The election of officers resulted in a partial change of administration. John McBride, now president of the United Mine Workers, was elected as president of the Federation, to succeed Mr. Gompers, and Augustine McCraith, of the International Typographical Union, secretary, to succeed Chris Evans, who declined nomination. P. J. McGuire was re-elected first vice-president; James Duncan, of Baltimore, elected second vice-president; Rhoady Kenhan, of Denver, third vice-president; T. J. Elderkin, fourth vice-president, and John B. Lennon re-elected treasurer. Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire were elected delegates to the British Trades-Union Congress.

New York was selected as the place for holding the next convention.

DID you ever give reflection to your present condition in a wage point of view, and as to what sum you would possibly be reaping for same labor without a union organization? How would you regulate your pay if you had no scale to go by? How was your present rate of wages brought about, and why does your employer accede to your demands for any fixed sum as the value of the service you rendered him? Is your union of any benefit to you? If there is any benefit in the union of only a part of the wageworkers, would there not be untold benefits in the organization of the whole mass of breadwinners? Reflect a little, and see if you can not spend a little time in extending education and the blessings of organization.

THE Virginia State penitentiary is a howling success even with the financial stringency with which the country has been afflicted. Its earnings for the past year show a net profit of $34,239. While the convicts have been well-housed and well-fed, and the State has reaped a handsome return, thousands of honest working people of the State on the outside have been forced into idleness and suffering for the commonest of life's necessities. The law-breaker's condition would seem to be the most inviting in the Old Dominion.

MEMBERS of the craft will be pleased to learn that Ex-Secretary McClevey has received promotion in his new field of labor. Having been in charge of the Indianapolis branch of the American Press Association for the past two years, has been transferred to the larger branch at Chicago, which he took charge of last week. He was succeeded by Ex-Delegate Frank W. Grubbs, of Indianapolis, who has been associated with Mr. McClevey from the establishment of the branch in Indianapolis.

THE selection of Mr. Augustine McCraith, of Boston Typographical Union, to succeed Mr. Chris. Evans as secretary of the American Federation, was one of admirable judgment. Mr. McCraith is a gentleman of experience and good judgment, and will fulfill the responsible duties of his new office with marked ability. Of course his many friends will regret the retirement of Mr. Evans, and hope his lines for the future may be cast in pleasant waters with abundance of good returns.

THE United States Courts seem to own about all there is of a man's liberty, if not his life, and exercises authority with truly despotic paternalism. Now if the government would extend its control to the telegraph system and divide authority with the Western Union Telegraph monopoly over the Associated Press, there might be a chance for poor people to regain some of the losses of which they have been robbed by monopoly combination.

AND now it is found out that a treasurer of an Indiana militia company during the late strike has embezzled the company's funds to the extent of $150. The soldier boys seem to be catching it all around.

STATE legislators will soon be in position to approach with measures for the amelioration of labor. Don't forget to remind them. And keep your eye on those unfriendly to the cause you advocate.

AKRON, Ohio, sends out a neat little folio, the Union Label, edited by Joseph Keating, well known in labor circles. It is of creditable make-up and will work up beneficial results in the local labor struggle of that city.

SCAB cigars made by the convicts in the Joliet penitentiary of the State of Illinois can be easily detected; first, by the absence of the blue label, and, second, by the brand on the box of "No. 116, First District, Illinois."

IT must be noticed that the newspapers entering the Associated Press monopoly sign a contract for ninety years. That is a move upon the part of this monopoly combination to hedge against the possibility of government control of the telegraph system.

THE JOURNAL is pained to announce the death, at Chicago, on Sunday last, of P. H. McLogan, long a member of Typographical Union, No. 16. He was twice elected its president, and represented Chicago at the Philadelphia session of the International Union.

THOUSANDS of children are wearing away their young lives in factories and workshops, and other thousands are unable to gain admission to our schools. What a comment upon liberty and the dissemination of intelligence for probable future rulers of a republic.

THERE seems to be an exodus of the "down-homers" from Chicago. The machines seem to be generative of "walking" delegates. The melancholy part of it is that the points of destination are not inviting. The fates only can tell what awaits the unfortunates in their dire dilemma.

THE Civic Federation, of Chicago, said to now number over ten thousand intelligent men and women, wholly free from self-seeking motives and inspired only by the desire to make the city better to live in, shows promise of reforms which will accomplish great good for the whole community.

OHIO has a law in force for the prevention of blacklisting by corporations or firms of employes for belonging to a trades-union, for violation of which a fine of not exceeding $100 is inflicted, or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court. Where is Judge Dallas?

IN a quarterly report the Western Union Telegraph Company gives its net receipts for the quarter ending December 1, as $1,600,000, and interest on sinking fund, $242,000. That would make $6,400,000 for the year. What is to prevent the government from controlling a system of such handsome revenues?

EVERY effort should be exerted to prohibit the employment of children in factories and workshops. Take the children out and put them in school. Competition thus lessened would force a rise in wages; it would improve the condition of the laborer, make him more valuable as a consumer, and lead to a better general condition of the labor market.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of November 24, 1894		$38.094 84
Receipts to date		9,371 98
		$47.466 82
Disbursements		7.250 97
Balance on hand		$40,215 85

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19.922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	19.765 62	
Cash on hand	326 53	
Due by local unions	194 65	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$40.215 85

A. G. WINES. Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 24, 1894.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fourth day of December, 1894. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] W. V. ROOKER, Notary Public.

The Louisville Armistice.

Readers of the JOURNAL will recall an item which appeared on the fourth page of last issue which briefly set forth the difficulties the Executive Council had encountered in attempting to bring about an amicable settlement of differences existing between the International Printing Pressmen's Union and the International Typographical Union Pressmen. Mr. Jesse Johnson, chairman of the International Printing Pressmen's Union conference committee, takes exceptions to the item in the following letter:

NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 21, 1894.

Wm. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

DEAR SIR—As to who the author is of the unwarranted, unfair, as well as unkind article published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL of December 15, 1894, in reference to Mr. Galoskowsky and myself, I am unaware.

I am prone to believe it was published by and with your sanction. How you could countenance the publication of such an article in the official journal of the organization of which you are President, after the correspondence that has taken place between you and myself, I am unable to imagine.

You well know that I wrote you, that in consequence of the demand, coupled with the so-called amendment to the Louisville armistice, there was nothing left for our side to do but accept or reject. As we rejected it that disposed of it, so far as we went on that particular point, but if there was any other point you desired to arbitrate, if you would submit them in writing, and they contained any merit, and were not already provided for, I would do all in my power to have them disposed of as you desired. Does this look like opposition to arbitration? Furthermore, you well know that I said I saw no necessity for the Louisville armistice, as you had officially notified me of the adoption of the St. Louis agreement. That being the case, everything pertaining thereto stood until the same was disposed of by our organization.

In a recent letter you wrote me, you ask why Mr. G. and myself did not raise certain objections to agreeing to a new armistice when we met your committee; you well know, at the time we met your committee in Louisville, it was understood your convention had rejected the St. Louis agreement, and there was a necessity for a new armistice. After that, I am led to believe from your official notification a reconsideration took place, and the St. Louis agreement was adopted, and there was no necessity for said Louisville armistice; there can not be shown a single supported fact to substantiate the accusation made against Mr. G. and myself in said article. The article plainly shows what unfair methods and tactics are resorted to by your side to prevent an amicable settlement of the matter in dispute, and to create a prejudice in the minds of your membership. The article is unkind for the reason that it makes an unwarranted charge against Mr. Galaskowsky at a time when it was known to your Executive Council that Mr. G. was physically disabled by a surgical operation, and, in consequence thereof, is unable to answer the accusation. This again is another evidence of the unfair means your side is disposed to resort to, to accomplish your ends.

If you are the fair man you have always professed to be, I ask that you publish this letter in connection with the correspondence that has taken place between you and myself touching on the matters in dispute, that fair-minded men may be able to judge for themselves of the merits of the case.

Trusting that you will comply with my request, and that the same will appear in the next issue of your official organ, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, I am, Yours, etc.,

JESSE JOHNSON,
908 S. College St., Nashville, Tenn.

President Prescott assumes full responsibility for the article in question—in fact it was written from notes dictated by him before leaving for the Federation convention. It was not intended to be unkind, and we submit the statements contained therein are correct. The fact that Mr. Galoskowsky is ill does not cut any figure. It is absurd to think no mention shall be made of this matter on that account. The concluding sentence of the proposition adopted at Louisville is to the effect that if the convention's views were not agreeable to the other side, the question of an armistice should be submitted to arbitration. Mr. Johnson, in the above letter, admits that he rejected that proposition, evidently forgetting that in doing so he also rejects the suggestion that all differences on this point be submitted to an arbiter. The assertion that President Prescott informed Mr. Johnson, or any one else, that "the St. Louis agreement was adopted" is misleading. What he did say was that it "was adopted, and the Executive Council ordered to prepare amendments thereto." It must be known to Mr. Johnson that under the terms of section 12 of that agreement it could not be amended. As a consequence the convention's action nullified it.

So far as Mr. Galoskowsky is concerned, we can only say the paragraph was based on correspondence emanating from that gentleman. After the passage of several communications, he was asked by President Prescott "to arrange for the submission of the question of the terms of an armistice to arbitration." To this he replied: "The amendment, which I stated before was a substitute, is so contrary to the spirit of the armistice proper that arbitrating matter will not be entertained on our part, as the past conditions will be much more acceptable to us." Under date of November 30, in a letter to Second Vice-President Boyle, Mr. Galoskowsky writes as follows: "Will say that the International Printing Pressmen's Union will not accept the so-called amendment, which, you will admit, is in reality a substitute to the armistice, nor submit it to arbitration, as we would much prefer the conditions that existed previous to entertaining the proposition of your organization, that of appointing a conference committee." In the American Pressman for December, there is a circular letter in which Mr. Galoskowsky has this to say in an apparently semi-official way: "And the International Typographical Union officials have been notified that, while we are willing to make the armistice as presented to their convention operative, we would not accept nor arbitrate the so-called amendment." If this is not plainly expressed opposition to arbitration on this particular point—and it is the only matter under consideration—the JOURNAL frankly confesses its denseness.

What Messrs. Galoskowsky and Johnson desire is the adoption of an arrangement which was reported to the convention by a committee, but rejected. How they expect the Executive Council to do that which it was, by implication at least, instructed not to do, passeth the understanding of those who have fair knowledge of their duty in the premises. We can not comply with Mr. Johnson's request for a publication of all correspondence for the reason that it could only be done by excluding all other matter, and we do not care to burden the JOURNAL'S readers with a rehash of letters which are largely personal. Care has been taken in making quotations not to do violence to the context.

Addresses Wanted.

"DORNEY the Kid," write at once to your wife or sister at Bay City. Very important.

B. C. FERGUSON, send address to A. T. Collis, Box 537, Spokane, Wash., and get letter awaiting you.

JAMES GARITY, 403 W. Nineteenth St., New York City, desires the address of his son (a stereotyper) who left home some two years ago. Important information.

W. E. BAXTER, please write to party who was with you at Long Branch, N. J., in summer of '93. Address 1101 Victor Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CHAS. BARSTOW—Would like to hear from you. Address P. O. Box 1012, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miscellaneous.

There are letters at the Democrat office, Springfield, Mo., for Frank E. Hall, W. A. Orahood, W. H. Reutzer and J. S. Rockfellow, which will be forwarded them upon receipt of address, by C. W. Johnson, secretary-treasurer Springfield Union, No. 158.

Cards No. A 85,015, issued to C. McMynn, June 24, 1893, and No. A 85,036, issued to J. H. Murray, March 26, 1894, have been lost. If found, return to Box 209, Victoria, B. C.

Card 43,402, issued to J. F. Crute by Atlanta Typographical Union, No. 48, has been lost. The finder will please return to W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Traveling card 43,409, issued to C. T. Curtis by Atlanta Union, No. 48, has been lost. If found, please return to W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Card No. 36,100, issued by Austin Union, No. 138, Nov. 13, 1894, to Jas. Kerr, has been lost and duplicate issued. Return to F. B. Richmond, Box 194 Austin, Tex.

State of Trade and Notes.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—The Daily Tribune suspended December 12, letting four compositors out, weekly to continue. Several tourists have come in within the past month; business dull; prospects discouraging.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—The office of the Smith Printing Company has been closed to union printers by Boise City Union, No. 271.

DALLAS, TEXAS.—Trade, very dull.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—State of trade, fair; prospects good; too many men are coming here to do state work, the impression having gone abroad some way that the territorial printing amounts to many times what it really does. The L. F. Leach job office signed the scale last week, and there are now no non-unionists in Guthrie.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Trade, very dull; many idle men.

HOUSTON, TEXAS.—State of trade, very dull; this and all other union towns in Texas full of idle men; machines on all the large papers; tourists stay away.

LONDON, ONT.—Trade shows an improvement, but will hold up only a few weeks. Machines will soon be in use on the Advertiser. The label is now in use on the Echo, that paper being the only thorough union office in the town.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Trade, very dull.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—State of trade, dull; more machines.

IT isn't good to be always ready and willing to tell all you know.

A QUESTION OF DUES.

The Cincinnati Percentage Plan—Shorter Day Discussed.

DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 24.—Evidently the late International convention's action on the percentage system of dues did not "settle it," judging from the letters on that subject in the last JOURNAL. But that is only one of many things it was hoped the convention would settle—but didn't. No. 18, as I wrote in a previous communication, by a chapel vote decided to adopt the percentage system. The plan was to make an assessment of "one per cent. based on the scale, and collected weekly," cover all the expenses of the union. After its adoption, the matter was placed in the hands of a committee to formulate a plan for putting it into effect. The committee investigated the matter and found that the adoption of the plan would be ill-advised for three reasons: (1) It would decrease the revenue; (2) it would entail additional and arduous work upon chairmen of offices and the financial secretary, would necessitate extra bookkeeping and the printing of blanks and monthly working cards (we issue an annual working card at present), all of which would create additional expense; (3) its tendency would be towards friction and discord, instead of the harmony which ought to exist between union men. The members present at the meeting voted against putting the law into effect and in favor of the rebate system, increasing our dues to one dollar per month with a rebate of thirty-five cents for attendance at regular meetings. This may seem like a queer procedure to partisans of the "beautiful theory," but "we do such things, and we say such things"—in Detroit. For instance, at the meeting above alluded to, it was voted to levy an assessment of two dollars per member to replenish our general fund, with the proviso that any member attending a special meeting to be held on Sunday, the 23d, should be exempt from payment of the assessment. We had already held two meetings in December, but our constitution requires the presence of one hundred members before the scale can be acted upon, and as one portion of our scale of prices had been pending settlement for three months or more it was found necessary to offer some extraordinary inducement for the presence of that hundred members. According to International law no member can be fined for not attending a meeting held on Sunday, but it was thought there could be no objection to making a Christmas present of two dollars to every member who would attend. As a result, No. 18 had the biggest meeting on the 23d that has been seen here in months, fully ninety per cent. of the membership attending. The meeting was held ostensibly to act upon the newspaper scale, but the committee having that matter in charge reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted. A vigorous protest from Tom P. Junkin, a member working in the Western Newspaper Union chapel, was read, in which the member protested against Sunday meetings and being disciplined for non-attendance, because of his religious scruples, which were such that he couldn't conscientiously assist in pulling the trades-union out of the pit on the Sabbath day. Judging from the applause which followed the reading of the communication Tommy is not the only member of No. 18 who believes in Sabbath observance. The vote by which the two-dollar assessment was levied was thereupon reconsidered and laid upon the table. The union, being in the reconsideration mood, then reconsidered the rebate system of dues and voted that down; looked up the percentage plan, amended it by basing the percentage on the earnings instead of on the scale, and adopted it to go into effect January, 1. The financial secretary was instructed to use the Cincinnati method of collecting, as explained in the last issue of the JOURNAL. It is safe to say that the percentage system will now be given a thorough trial by No. 18.

Union printers who read the "Inland" must have been greatly amused at the article in the last issue of that journal, signed "Manager," in opposition to a shorter work-day, and winding up with the sagacious observation, "I do not think the times are ripe for a nine-hour day." It is not so many years ago since "managers" were writing "I do not think the times are ripe for a ten-hour day," and the times never will be ripe for any improved trade conditions if we wait until the managers think they are ripe. "Manager's" chief argument is the opposition of the little picyune one-man shops to the large printing establishments with thousands invested in plants, etc. If the office provided with every modern facility for turning out work with speed and correctness can not compete in the matter of prices with offices operated by one man, who does everything from soliciting the work to running it off on a back-number jobber, it is time to cease boasting of modern methods and labor-saving machinery. In the writer's opinion the time is ripe for a nine-hour day just as soon as the International Union shall say that its membership shall work no longer than the nine-hour limit, and the quickest method of arriving at that time is to adopt the plan outlined by President Prescott for the creation of a short work-day fund.

Brother Smith's "Industrial Gazette" has made its appearance. It is a six-column quarto, published weekly, devoted to the cause of organized labor, well edited, carefully printed and—ay, there's the rub!—set up on the machine.

John H. Bailey, a job printer and member of No. 18, joined the silent majority early in the month.

No. 18 voted against annual sessions and in favor of separate meetings for newspaper and book and job men. E. B.

Something About Finance.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Dec. 22.—As the good city of Cleveland has not been represented in the JOURNAL of late, owing to the absence from the city of your regular semi-occasional correspondent, that a sort of literary halo might irradiate the dark spots on the face of the sun of unionism, your correspondent snatches up his trusty lance to strike down the moloch of political superstitution and ignorance running wild and rampant in the queen of the western republics. I mean the idea of the existence of a public debt. This is the most superlatively monstrous fraud of modern times; the fifth essence of robbery; the most cruel humbug of all the ages. The idea of a country with the dimensions and resources of the United States being in debt to the bank of England or France or Wall street is too ridiculous even to the most superficial. The United States never borrowed even one cent to crush the Southern secession.

Mr. Lincoln, on learning the usurious interest demanded by the gold bugs, told them politely to go to the devil, and he would issue his own money, founded on the wealth of the country. He successfully terminated the war with his money, which circulated all over the world at par, and brought even a premium in France and Germany. To whom then are we in debt? Publish your bulky volume of United States creditors! Open wide the United States blue book. Our financial system is the most methodical robbery that ever emanated from the brain of man. The idea of the redemption of one class of money with another class is nothing less than a fake game, worthy of horse thieves. Political economists have shown time and again that foreign trade is carried on an exclusive basis of exchange, without a money balance, monetary scalping recurring as a local phenomena. Yet our government is continually publishing fraudulent reports of gold shipment, balance of trade, interest on public debt, etc. It is said there are three grades of lying, a fib, a lie, and statistics, so that the government may continually parade a mass of figures for the delectation of the public.

"Blood, blood, Iago," and nothing else will wipe out the fraudulent system of finance that has fastened itself like a barnacle on the vitals of the nation. That unholy triple alliance the world, the flesh, and the devil has become a monopoly of the shylocks. Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not, who would be free themselves must strike the blow.

In conclusion there is little of local interest to record. The rumor of a daily paper, like the mountain in labor, gave birth to a ridiculous mouse. The would-be projector, following the example of Mr. Pullman, is too busily engaged in building an embryo town on the banks of the Black River to immerse himself in the mazes and open sesame of newspaperdom. However, his mugacity would be highly relished by the uncircumcised Philistines that vitiate the atmosphere and create ennui and inertia in this fateful metropolis. HELVETIUS.

A RUSSIAN in Paris, who has made a business of training rats, has built for them a miniature railroad, equipped with a complete passenger train. The crew are rats, and the passengers are rats.—News.

That's nothing: a newspaper publishing company in Milwaukee (which likewise "made a business of training rats") now has a ten-story building equipped with a complete metropolitan newspaper plant—the compositors, machine operators and ad. setters of which are reputed rodents, while the foreman has an international reputation as a rat printer.—Typo.

LET the labor movement take on or substitute system for want of system; let all labor rally around the standards of the unions. All the hopes, the aspirations of the trades-union movement is founded on a complete organization of all labor in one union for protection.—Capt. J. O'Brien.

LOUIS OF ST. LOUIS.

Squaring the Triangle—Internecine War—Woods's Decision.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—I have been watching with some degree of amusement and interest the triangular squabble going on in the JOURNAL between "W. R.," "E. P." and W. L. Crosman, on the liquor question. The discussion is not likely to create much stir in the economic world, because it is generally conceded to be one which no amount of "calcium" can determine or lay at rest, and in view of this fact I rather incline to W. R.'s opinion that a mitigation of the evil is desirable since an abolishment is impossible. Certainly the weak arguments of E. P. will not avail much. I say weak because they are based on a perversion of the constitutional equality of all classes in this country. Indeed, it seems to me our Chicago friend has the only sensible—rather practical—thing to say on the subject when he makes his facetious suggestion on "treating." That habit certainly causes fifty per cent. of drinks to be swallowed, which otherwise would be dispensed with and the hard-earned cash thus "blown in" turned into less questionable channels. It is directly productive of more immorality than any one factor of evil currently prevalent, since it is the popular vehicle of that form of mental prostitution called scurrility. The boy, for instance, who grows up in its atmosphere, is scarcely likely to escape the blight of these charnal houses, sapping, as they do, at every manly and cleanly quality in his composition.

In a measure, we have the problem in our own hands and can at least mitigate it. Abolishment is impossible, even undesirable, since it is the legitimate means of earning a living of a large class of law-abiding citizens. We have all read and heard of the way the Kansas drug store trade flourished, and drunkenness grew apace in the face of prohibitory laws, and I have personally seen the Iowa method of "getting around it" tested. I believe it is just as well to acknowledge at once that abolishment of the liquor traffic is out of the range of the possibilities, and confine ourselves to more practical phases of the question. Let us, for example, enforce rigidly the rules found in nearly every union against drunkenness. We proclaim to the general public in our laws that only persons of good moral character are eligible to membership, but disgrace ourselves in our own eyes by suffering the spectacle of drunken men addressing us. There are worse immoralities than those of drink, but it is safe to say that nine-tenths of human debasement is directly traceable to its influence.

Although Mr. Ross sees in my last letter a paragraph which gives him huge delight because I "reproduce" some of his arguments on the political question, I beg leave to correct his implied statement that I have ventilated newly found sentiments on that subject. I don't know if he keeps a file of the JOURNAL (I do), but if he does and will look over them carefully, he will see that I have never disagreed with him on that phase of the question. He will find that the burden of my "political" remarks have tended to align labor against monopoly—not against capital, or any class—but monopoly solely. I see in it THE menace and evil to combat which is dragging the bulk of population of this fair land to serfdom, and against it I would urge affiliation with anybody and any class. This was my sole object in entering "politics," and now, since no prospect is at hand of its achievement, the reason of my quitting that field.

I happened in yesterday at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Union of this city, and was struck with the almost simultaneous announcement of the delegate of that body to the Denver convention, that the breach in New York city between two central bodies (presumably Knights of Labor and Federation of Labor) was being sought to be healed, and that the Federation of Labor had finally and openly declared war on the Knights of Labor. Talk about the historic Kilkenny cat scrap—it wasn't in it—with this spectacle of a lusty young giant and a "degenerate" Hercules waging battle. How the fur will fly, and who will compute the loss! It would be interesting six months hence to hear a comprehensive answer to this latter question.

I wonder if any one will ever take the trouble to present in cold figures the annual loss to the unionist of these internecine squabbles. They would be eloquent object lessons to cool his precipitancy, and I fancy the printing trades would furnish a most interesting one. The latest outcome of the Akron affair presents so plainly the ultimate fate of our sides of all such troubles that it alone would seem to be sufficient to counsel peace, but I suppose several more crows will have to be slaughtered and eaten before this will be acknowledged.

I want to recur to a remark I made in my last letter, touching on our present aim and its apparent limit. We do indeed seem to be so solely on the defensive that the argument of numbers is growing into "innocuous desuetude" as a distinguished fatuist has said. It seems to me that some, if not all, of the powerful national bodies should bring their weight to bear on the palpable wrongs organized labor is now receiving at the hands of the high tribunals of the land, whom we can scarcely regard otherwise than the voice of the moneyed powers of the land. Some of our organizations have magnificent backbone in the shape of thousands of dollars, which are intended to be used only as benefit funds. Would it not be wise to lay out some of this money in forcing the fighting on monopolists whenever opportunity presents itself. As an instance where results might have been obtained of benefit not alone to us, but to the entire people at large, I will cite the meeting of the millers' trust which recently met in Chicago, and agreed to limit the output of flour to less than one-half the usual amount—presumably in order to lower (?) the price on that commodity. The papers were full of the matter, and it was generally conceded that the trust was unlawful in spirit and letter. It was clearly the duty of the Attorney General of Illinois to crowd the combination to the wall, but up to the present he has not done so. Why not use our numbers and our money to bring him to that point? I believe the results would be worth the time and expenditure.

I am not trying to lay the burden of inactivity on our labor leaders, but I believe it is for them to lead the rank and file into better condition. They should be wide-awake to take every opportunity, and when old methods are inadequate, keep up with the spirit of the age and adopt new ones. We are slowly but not insensibly drifting into totally untried channels, and it is expedient to test every method suggested which contains the element of lucidity. And the longer we are content to suffer contumely the harder will it become to break the custom of thrusting it upon us. Already it is become unlawful to strike when the interstate commerce of the country is at stake. I am not quarreling much with that decision, because I believe the strike to be inadequate and obsolete, and if the ruling of Judge Woods will force us to take up the warfare on other lines, I will go so far as to pronounce him a decided benefactor of labor organizations. I am looking forward with hope to the extremes of absurdity to fall from the lips of jurists, because my faith in the American workman is illimitable. He will not submit to be pushed beyond a certain point, and when that point is reached the turning point will come. What is it? I will tell you—his abridgment, by law, of his sovereign right to conduct his own affairs. Our present foes may yet be our best friends.

I see the Denver convention recommends the formation of non-partisan reform clubs among the members of subordinate bodies. Here in St. Louis we of No. 8 have already a like movement in full swing which, directly after the holidays, will begin its operations. It is not intended to limit membership to printers proper, but to attract the best elements from all union members of the craft, and our efforts to thus provide a vehicle of education and amusement is meeting with gratifying success. There is no doubt that such movements will be productive of much good to the craft at large, if only as a means of bringing together different elements on a more intimate footing, who, up to now, while not antagonistic, have kept apart for lack of some common ground on which to interchange ideas. LOUIS F. FUCHS.

IN 1881 the Swiss factory inspector reports a tannery and a watch factory as having voluntarily reduced their hours to ten, and having in both cases found the same quantity produced in the day and an improvement in quality. The textile manufacturers of a particular district in Bohemia reduced their hours in 1870, and while they got at first a little less product in the day they soon got more than before. M. Freese, window blind manufacturer at Hamburg and Berlin, who had reduced his hours to nine in 1890 and found the step profitable, reduced them further to eight in 1892 and obtained from a majority of his hands an increase of the quantity produced without any loss of quality.—Contemporary Review.

THE world was not made that the rich might enjoy themselves while the poor toiled and suffered. On such terms society was not allowed to exist. The film of habit on which it rested would burst through, and hunger and fury would rise up and bring to judgment the unhappy ones whose business it had been to guide and govern, but who had not guided and had not governed.—Carlyle.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Other Phases of Economic Reform Ably Discussed.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—I delight to "jolly" superficial reformers, and for my efforts in that direction I have been accused of being inhuman and gazing through a flickering light. In case Messrs. Edmund Phalen and D. W. Perry should be laboring under the impression that I seek to justify or excuse intemperance, I wish to set their minds at rest by asserting that I do not. It is a hopeless task trying to keep men and women sober under conditions that make their daily lives miserable—conditions that compel them to live amid scenes of degradation that inevitably drag them down to ruin. It is hunger and insufficient clothing, brought about by false economic conditions—by the lack of the rule of justice on earth—that drives men to intemperance, and the destruction of the liquor traffic is not a cure for this tendency. The reformers who shut their eyes to causes while they dally with palliatives and denounce mere effects, are an obstacle to the establishment of righteousness on earth

It is not intemperance which compels whole families to work in factories, but the bitter competition among wage-earners, which reduces wages so low that the parent does not receive enough to support wife and children. Intemperance may be the cause of compelling some children to seek work in factories when they should be at school. "E. P." seems to comprehend that the increased demand for goods because of sobriety would perhaps give employment to all those now out of work, and inhumanly suggests that the people now engaged in the sale and manufacture of liquor could "count pavements."

"E. P." suggests a species of legalized robbery whereby the deficit in government revenue would be supplied by confiscating a per cent. of the millions belonging to retired brewers. Why this robbery? Have not these men invested their capital in a business sanctioned by law? And are they not entitled to all their capital earned? There are other millionaires besides retired brewers who might possibly be scooped on this plan. And in a business, too, where the investors did nothing to earn their millions. But I am willing that they should keep it all. By establishing equal rights for all and special privileges for none we can, in future prevent the accumulation of unearned millions.

D. W. Perry believes that the adoption of the amendment for the destruction of the liquor traffic is the debut of organized labor against the traffic. From the fact that the delegates at the American Federation of Labor convention hooted it down, don't make it seem a debut over which much exultation can be indulged by its instigators and admirers. But Mr. Perry failed to answer my question in reference to taxation, unless I am to infer that it is to be levied on homes, glad wives and warm feet.

My Wheeling critic is more sanguine than "E. P.," for he anticipates that money now spent for drink being turned into other channels will cause such a demand for labor products that all laborers will be employed. There is no question but what the expenditure of a dollar for a chair, for instance, would employ more labor than the same expenditure at the saloon. But this is not the end of the matter. Let us now follow the demand which will have been turned from the saloon to the legitimate channels of trade. An increased demand for chairs stimulates manufacturing. The factories then need more raw material, and the demand for wood, iron, etc., extends to these industries. The dealers in lumber and iron pass the order on to the lumbermen and miners. Here it reaches the man who owns the earth, the man who monopolizes the bounties of nature, the man who, having this monopoly, can advance the rate of his toll to the ability of his customers to pay. All who are engaged in the production of wealth must limit their charges in accordance with the law of competition, but the man who has an absolute monopoly, such as a forest or a mineral deposit, is freed from the operation of this law. If the furniture maker, lumber and hardware dealers attempt to advance the price of their commodities other men go into these businesses, and the competition reduces the profits to the normal rate. But if the forest and mine owners raise the price of their raw material, and others attempt to go into the business, it will be found that forests and mines are held as private property, and any increased demand sends up the price of those natural opportunities.

This is not the end. The increased demand for the products of labor causes the erection of more factories, stores and various kinds of improvements, and as these must occupy building sites the demand causes the price of building sites to advance. And so we may follow this demand in any direction, and wherever it sets men to work we shall find the price of land increasing. Thus it is that all the products of labor have fallen in price with the improvements in production, due to science and invention, while the price of land has steadily increased. And the landlord renders no equivalent for the ground rent he exacts.

A system of taxation based on justice demands that ground rent be taxed into the public treasury, because the value of land is caused by increase of population and the consequent demand for the use of land. Here is a value that the community in its collective capacity contributes to create, and for that reason should be taken to pay the expenses of government. Fines in the shape of taxes on men for erecting buildings and in other ways producing wealth could then be abolished, for ground rent is sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of government. No inducement will then remain for holding land without using it. Land speculation will cease and natural opportunities will be opened to labor. Hence, unused land would be put to use, which would increase the demand of employers for labor. The first effect of that would be an increase of employers wanting to hire labor, a decrease of laborers wanting to be hired, a consequent rise in wages, and a resulting increase of demand for labor products. The increase in the supply of land on the market would cause rent to fall, and low rent and high wages mean that high standard of living which is productive of temperance and morality. The single tax is a reform that goes to the root of the social problem, and is so far-reaching in its beneficial effects that single taxers consider the time wasted in advocating palliatives.

W. L. CROSMAN.

Abuses of the Drink Habit.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Early in the fall of 1893, all the charitable associations of Philadelphia, besides several new ones, called into existence on account of dire poverty, found themselves besought on every hand for assistance in the shape of money, food and clothing. The wail of distress was particularly loud from the Kensington or mill district. Within the five wards included in this district are some of the largest carpet and other textile mills in the world, and owing to the terrible want on the part of the work people relief associations were organized by churches, social clubs, private individuals and political clubs.

Large sums of money were raised, clothing and provisions poured in from all sides, but with all the aid so cheerfully given the public prints appeared day after day with accounts of families discovered without food or fuel. There was no doubt among the charitable about the distress, but there was doubt about the causes leading to it, the Republican papers stoutly declaring that it was Democratic free trade, while the Democratic papers insisted that the high tariff McKinley bill had closed the many mills, thus depriving the operators of their livelihood and prostrating all sorts of business in consequence. These were the fairy tales spun from the thin web and woof of the brains of partisan editors who cogitated in their luxurious Union League or Manufacturers' Club rooms.

On a bright November day, under instructions, I made a long tour through the most thickly settled portion of the factory district. I visited grocery stores, trimming stores, meat stores, and real estate agents, men having scores of small houses under their control. Those were the people, experience led me to believe, would be the ones most likely to know the cases and causes of suffering. Did any of them say that the McKinley bill, or the silver bill, or the Democratic Congress was the cause of the terrible want on the part of so many thousands? No, not a single tradesman said a word on the tariff question, but each and every one of them did most emphatically say that the drink traffic, and the drink traffic alone, was responsible for the hunger and want. This visit was followed up by two others, and the same answer to the same queries came with monotonous regularity: "These people crowd the saloons when they have money, and the saloons get nearly all their wages." One man, a photographer, pointing to a notorious saloon, said: "When that big mill of Bromley's was running that bar-room every noon and on Saturday nights was crowded to the doors. Sometimes it was so full I could not get in. It is different now that the mill is closed." I knew he was telling the truth, for I had been in the same neighborhood when the mill was running.

In April of this year I visited a farmers' institute north of Philadelphia. Here a farmer told me that he attended a city market, and that the bartender of the hotel

where he stopped over night told him that since a big mill opposite the saloon had closed down the bar receipts had fallen off over $100 a week. This fall in the bar proceeds represented the outlay of the mill hands, who were afterward to become the recipients of charity, when they should have been independent and in possession of a purchasing power that would have compelled that woolen mill, or some other mill, to keep running in order to supply their wants. These personal investigations, only partly told, are sufficient to point the moral needed to impress this greatest of all economic problems upon our minds.

The declarations of the trades people and a current story attributed to Thomas Dolan, the president of the Manufacturers' Club, needed further substantiation, and so the saloons themselves were looked into. During that year there were 295 licensed retail saloons, beside a large number of wholesale establishments, drinking clubs and unnumbered unlicensed places. Some of these saloons, so an officer of the law informed me, took in $700 in six days. The cost of the licenses, the fees of the attorneys, exorbitant rents, footed up nearly a million dollars, while the total sales, without doubt, made the entire drink bill for those five mill wards not less than $6,000,000 in the year of grace 1893. The American Brewers' Review says that the drink bill of this country is paid by the working people. If this organ of the trade does not know the truth, who does? Is it any wonder that Kensington's mill hands starved in the midst of plenty?

In the face of this tremendous drain on the mechanics of America, this great economic question was unceremoniously hustled out of the hearing of the recent American Federation of Labor meeting in Denver. And why? Because, first, these so-called leaders are manifestly self-seekers, and second, and not least, because if they conducted their proceedings in Denver as they are reported to have done here a year ago, much of the committee business was probably done in or near the precincts of the saloon.

It is noticeable that a change is being manifested toward the International Union largely on the ground of bibulousness. We want men in that body hereafter who dare and will enunciate the clear and clean economic doctrine, that the saloon must go before labor's millions sink into a degradation unutterable and irretrievable. If they dare not do this, let us abandon the International Typographical Union as useless. We want no fine-spun theories, but we want facts, and the facts most closely related to labor's troubles are to be found in every legalized crime and poverty disseminating saloon. It makes one feel like Bunyan's Pilgrim must have felt when the load was removed from his back, to see so many of the craft declaring that the state and nation must annihilate the drink traffic.

"What is dark in us, illumine; what is low, raise and support.
"That to the height of this great question we may assert eternal providence."

JAMES F. DAILEY.

The Art of Printing.

The general understanding that the art of printing was held in abeyance until after Luther's reformation has lately been exploded in a lecture delivered by Dr. Casartelli.

In the year 1500, according to this learned writer's showing, there were printed no fewer than one hundred editions of the Latin Vulgate, and between the date of Luther's birth and his rebellion fourteen editions of the whole Bible translated into high German and five into low German, besides numerous partial editions of the Scriptures.

Dr. Casartelli writes: "The new art was disseminated throughout Europe with astonishing rapidity and inexpressible religious enthusiasm; not, be it observed, as a commercial speculation or for the sake of material advantages, as the telephone or the typewriter in our own days, but rather as a religious work and a means of propagating Catholic truth.

"From 1462 to 1500 the names of 1,000 printers, mostly of German origin, have been preserved.

"In Mainz itself, during the very infancy of the art, five printing presses were established; in Ulm, six; in Basle, sixteen; in Augsburg, twenty; in Cologne, twenty-one. In Nuremberg, up to 1500, five and twenty printers had been admitted to the rights of citizenship.

"Before the end of the fifteenth century, over one hundred German printing presses had been established in Italy. By the same date Spain reckoned thirty printers, whom the Spanish poet, Lope de Vegas, elegantly entitled the 'armorers of civilization.'

"The art reached Buda Pesth in 1473, London in 1477, Oxford in 1478, Denmark in 1482, Stockholm in 1483 (the year of Luther's birth), Constantinople in 1490."—Albany (N. Y.) Press.

FULL POINTS.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

If we were all only manly, earnest and true.

Suspicion is always a just ground for inquiry.

Falsehood always avails itself of bustle and hurry.

Which do you prefer, paternalism or infernalism?

The greatest conqueror is he who can conquer himself.

None are ever so fortunate as to be out of the reach of vicissitude.

A bitter experience should admonish more prudence in future actions.

It takes something more than argument to satisfy a hungry audience.

There is no progress, however rapid, but that clouds may intervene.

It is difficult for a man crooked in his ways to walk straight in unionism.

It isn't always the one who labors the hardest that gets the reward.

It is frequently more easy to detect a falsehood than to discover a truth.

That man is happy who can look upon the success of others without envy.

The confession of a fault is of little amend if it is fallen into a second time.

Some men are influenced for good only by the surrounding circumstances.

It is in misfortune that even professed friends exhibit the most shyness.

Good address and pleasing manner always express a truth to best advantage.

A virtuous effort is sometimes frozen with cold admiration and sullen neglect.

Let every man bring what he can and add it to the heap for the general good.

One of the great dangers of flattery is that it may by practice become a custom.

Shame has no terror for those who would cause dissension in the ranks of labor.

The secret of a friend is not in safe keeping with a man either in wine or anger.

To mourn over trouble that can not be avoided is only to bring on more trouble.

Some men are like vultures, always looking for a wound in which to thrust a poinard.

A man who lost honor among his fellows is most willing to accept anything offered him.

A naturally bad man, if thrown out at one door, will force himself in at another opening.

Act well your part to-day, so that you may recall it with pleasure in the days to come.

Many of us are engaged in pursuit of the same folly but are traveling by different routes.

We frequently only express commendation when we should strive to imitate good actions.

The weight of an opinion is often reckoned by the inward character of the one who utters it.

Corrupt methods are not near as certain to win as are those of honest and upright purpose.

Men who have seen too much are generally given to exaggeration, and are sometimes great liars.

Trades-unions are part of the social system. They are based on human principles and justice.

Men who are leading in a project for gain should not expect success without more or less expense.

Reproaches from some sources come more like compliments, owing to the character of the adversary.

One should never allow too much depression from adversity, nor too much elation from prosperity.

How tight a grasp have you on any of your holdings that the money-power can not easily wrest from you?

For a man to resolve to do his friend an injury is as deep in criminality as if he had accomplished his purpose.

One, although advanced in years, may not always chide his juniors, unless he desist in vicious example to his fellows.

In summing up the faults of others it is well to remember that every human being has his share of imperfections.

There are many things which, though not expressly prohibited by the letter, are condemned by the spirit of the law.

When a man boasts loudly of his "book" learning, a suspicion may be aroused that he is just in from the race course.

Many of our lawmakers will repent when it is too late. A death-bed repentance doesn't always reach to restitution.

Things would go along with much better effect if all who preach would practice in accordance with their own teachings.

Pictures drawn by insincere writers and speakers are generally only caricatures, bearing no semblance to the facts in the case.

Don't selfishly reserve all happiness to yourself. You will increase your store by extending even a small portion of it to others.

It is a queer style of unionism that advocates the formation of new organizations in opposition to those already well established.

Contemporary jealousy is always the fate of living genius. It is only when death comes that the detractor will come forward to do justice to merit.

To wound the peace or feelings of the individual for the purpose of giving entertainment to the many is characterized with a spirit of malignancy.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.
Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.
Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.
Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Third District—James A. Power, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.
Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.
Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.
Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.
Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.
Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.
Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.
Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachin St., Mobile.
Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.
California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal.
Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.
Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.
Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.
Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.
Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.
Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; W. A. Lantz, News office, Chicago.
Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.
Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.
Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.
Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.
Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.
Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.
Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.
Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. S. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St. Arlington.
Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.
Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.
Nebraska—V. B. Kinney, News office, Omaha.
New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.
New Hampshire—James W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St., Concord.
New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.
New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.
New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.
North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks; J. F. Paul Gross, 911 Ninth St., North Fargo, N. D.
Nova Scotia—James Phair, Box 492, Halifax, N. S.
Ohio—H. W. Cross, E. Market St., Zanesville.
Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.
Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., London.
Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.
Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh.
Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.
Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.
South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.
Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.
Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.
West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.
Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 1712, North avenue, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.
BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.
CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, 148 Monroe St.
CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.
DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.
DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.
DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.
FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.
GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.
GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aikeu; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.
LINCOLN.—President, W. H. Gillespie.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Kuehuel, care Der Herald.
MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.
NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 935 Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.
SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.
ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.
ST. PAUL.—President, Harry Franklin, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.
TORONTO—President, John Armstrong, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.
WASHINGTON.—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Applications for Membership.

5, Indianapolis, Ind. (Bookbinders)—Chas. Robson, Anderson, Ind.; Ed Wade, Chicago, Ill.

15, Rochester, N. Y.—J. A. Boyer, worked in Jarvis, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y.; Jasper Nelson and William H. Borst, learned trade in Rochester.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—Henry Kussenberger, John Ehrhardt.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—Cornelius Leysennaar, age 21, has served five years at National Printing Company, Milwaukee; Frank Mair, age 21, served four years on Catholic Citizen, Milwaukee.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—C. R. C. Johnson, Howard Lake, Minn.; J. A. Bonederly, Minneapolis, John L. Nichols and Geo. J. Frantschi, of St. Paul.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Benno Muehlen, John G. Lee.

43, Charleston, S. C.—Thos. B. Dickerson, for past six or seven years up to January, 1894, had been working on Monitor, Salem, Mo., since January on Press, at Claxton, Ga.

47, New Haven, Conn.—John H. Benton, learned trade in office of Connecticut Western News, Canaan, Conn., has worked on New Hartford Tribune and the Berkshire News, South Barrington, Mass.

76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Fred Rives, Paris, Ill.

85, St. John, N. B.—E. P. Whitcomb, formerly of Boston, age 43 years, worked 25 years at printing business.

117, Springfield, Ohio—Geo. D. Scott, Jeffersonville, Ohio; E. O. Dorsey and Albert Schoenthal, apprentice membership.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Ellsworth Hall, age 23, worked at trade five years; learned trade in Union office Corning, Iowa; never worked in a union town.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Frank W. Smith, has worked in Hastings, Neb., and Allegar, Mich.

132, Camden, N. J.—Charles W. Goodwin, served time on the Lakewood (N. J.) Times, Freehold, Asbury Park, and has worked in various job offices in New York City; never applied for admission to any union.

150, Elizabeth, N. J.—David J. Carney, Plainfield, N. J., formerly a member of No. 150, took card four years ago, claims never to have deposited same.

158, Springfield, Mo.—S. C. Youngman, has worked about fourteen years at business; worked in Princeton, Mo., Fairfield, Hastings and Lincoln, Neb. Claims to have worked in Lincoln about ten years ago; has not been working at business for about three years. Joe E. Shelton, has worked in Mayfield and Paducah, Ky., Cape Girardeau and Springfield, Mo.; has worked four years at trade.

163, Superior (West Superior), Wis.—R. A. Gilmore, has worked in Chicago.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)—Curtis Bartells, worked at trade four years in Tulare City, Cal.

247, Swedish (Chicago, Ill.)—Nels Andren.

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Frank Baldwin, worked five years at Grand Island, Nebraska; F. G. Baldwin, worked six years at Grand Island, Nebraska; G. E. Partridge, worked nine years at Grand Island, Nebraska; H. J. McCarn, worked five years at Central City, Nebraska.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—Annie L. Vincent, worked ten years in Winfield, Kan., Keokuk, Iowa; wife of Leo Vincent, formerly of the Indianapolis Nonconformist; Fred L. Tucker, worked six years in Princeton, Wis., and other small towns, also on a weekly paper at Superior, Wis.; G. S. Crawford, worked in Kinsley, Kan., and on Pacific coast, held card from Tacoma Union, but has been out of business and let his card expire.

265, Ottawa, Ill.—John Bangert, has been in the business eighteen years, worked most of the time in his own office, learned trade in News-Herald, Peru, Ill.; John Thomas Davis (pressman), at the business twenty-one years.

283, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Herbert Beaumont; Harry Beckman, Arkansas City, Kan.

286, Marion, Ind.—James Gallagher (pressman), has worked at J. M. W. Jones, Chicago; Crane's, Kansas City, and at Cushing's, 170 Monroe Street, Chicago.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Wm. Bentlage, has worked four years in this city.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

P. A. Kemp, Rouses Point, N. Y., served seven years at trade.

Frank L. Doran, Hemstead, Texas.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

1, Akron, Ohio—(Pressfeeders)—F. W. Hunsicker, B. Eshelman, H. P. Sharpless, L. O. Skinner, H. Beck, W. Woehler, F. DeNice, Gertie Rodenbaugh, J. Hoyle, W. Millikan, expelled for ratting.

3, St. Louis, Mo.—(Mailers)—Hy Blank, Robert Drese, Thos. Gill, Lester Green, George Grayson, Wm. Hardten, Jr., Louis Kopple, John Lohbeck, Hy Lohbeck, Hy Norman, Charles Rose, L. Stroh, Christ. Stroh, E. J. Stroh and H. M. Vance, suspended for non-payment of dues.

10, Akron, Ohio—(Pressmen)—J. T. Watts, W. S. Brown, F. J. Seder, H. Wuchter, G. Norris, A. Scofield, fined $249.50 and expelled for ratting.

16, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn.—(Stereotypers)—Mike Gallagher, expelled; Chas. Holt, Fred Holt, J. F. Smiley, suspended for non-payment of dues.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—T. J. McGeoy and John Lozo, reinstated.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—C. A. Boxell, rejected; W. Clay, O. E. Bolling, J. H. Burns, Will Flannery, John Killacky, T. B. F. Lee, W. J. Salmon, D. E. Whitney, H. C. Whittlesey, suspended for non-payment of dues.

47, New Haven, Conn.—Henry Ambuhl, John Reilly, Edmon Cahn, reinstated.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—R. E. Adams, A. E. Bayol, G. G. Ethridge, Charles P. Green, Stewart Hooper, L. G. Moye, J. H. Moorefield, G. W. Malone, J. C. Parkham, W. H. Pittman, Mrs. Leona Sanders, Herman Reinhold, suspended for non-payment of dues; H. C. Dunlop, J. S. Dickert, L. B. Lively, R. W. Woodside, expelled for non-payment of dues.

62, Utica, N. Y.—John M. Tillinghast, reinstated.

72, Lansing, Mich.—J. H. Murray, expelled for ratting in this city. Secretaries, please take up the card issued to this man by Davenport Union, No. 106.

91, Toronto, Ont.—John Gardiner, reinstated.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—A. P. Berry, reinstated.

100, Norwich, Conn.—Edwin S. Keach, rejected for incompetency; Wm. H. Connor, suspended for non-payment of dues.

117, Springfield, Ohio—W. P. Marion, M. McKeough, Harry Kernan, reinstated.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—Milt W. Wagener, expelled for embezzlement of union funds.

140, Bismarck, N. D.—Frank B. Brundage, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—G. N. Tuesley, J. W. Wood, reinstated.

182, Akron, Ohio—Clara Armitage, A. J. Archer, Celia Cohagen, Lyda Deviney, Kate Faron, Leslie Maloney, Willie O'Brien, Dan Rowe, Elmer Seigfried, Lillie Wilson, J. J. Reynolds, Geo. Shrock, E. S. Myers, S. T. Bates, Sam Thomas, Geo. Williams, Anna Laughead, Wm. Hixon, fined $50 and expelled for ratting.

191, Winnipeg, Man.—W. A. Myers, suspended for non-payment of dues.

198, Fort Worth, Tex.—C. H. Brim, Jas. T. Cooper, Jos. L. Loving, G. L. Blythe, suspended for non-payment of dues.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)—Samuel R. Vail, rejected.

236, Ogden, Utah—Chas. Abernethy, P. C. Butterfield, reinstated.

265, Ottawa, Ill.—John Zwanzig, reinstated.

268, Fulton County (Gloversville, N.Y.)—W. S. Simmons, W. Ecker, G. B. Prindle, W. McMarten, Frank H. Blighton, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Charters Issued, Surrendered, and Unions Reinstated.

Since the report of November 15, a charter has been issued to the following city:

Titusville, Pa., No. 289—F. A. Akin, J. J. O'Hern, E. P. Bennett, James Spear, D. F. O'Neil, M. O'Hern, W. C. Ford, E. E. Patterson, J. J. O'Neil, J. G. Buser.

The charters of Yonkers, N. Y., No. 292, and Alameda, Cal., No. 281, have been surrendered.

The order of October 1, 1894, suspending Piqua, Ohio, No. 234, is hereby rescinded, that union having discharged its financial obligation to the International Typographical Union, and otherwise complied with the requirements of law.

W. B. PRESCOTT.

Deaths.

ALEXANDER, W. H.—At Salem, Ore., Nov. 27, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 39 years.

BAILEY, JOHN H.—At Detroit, Mich., Dec. 3, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 35 years.

BIALKOWSKI, CHAS.—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 30 years.

BUTLER, PATRICK—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1894, of gastric fever. Aged 76 years.

CAREY, WM. C.—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1894, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

CARNEGIE, J. C.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 12, 1894, of consumption. Aged 38 years.

CREIGHTON, WM.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 10, 1894, of chronic cystitis. Aged 70 years.

DICKENS, JOS. M.—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1894, of cerebral hemorrhage. Aged 62 years.

DUNPHY, J. H.—At Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 29, 1894, of diabetes. Aged 31 years.

EAGAN, JOHN—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1894, of spinal disease. Aged 45 years.

FARQUHAR, JOS.—At New York, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 34 years.

FLEMING, M. J.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 35 years.

GREEN, WM.—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1894, of asthma. Aged 48 years.

HOCKNELL, LEWIS—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1894. Accidental death. Aged 24 years.

MACAULIFFE, JOHN P.—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1894, of chronic nephritis. Aged 70 years.

MANGAS, MISS ALICE—At Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 31 years.

MARDENBROUGH, GEO. W.—At New Orleans, La., Dec. 12, 1894, of tuberculosis. Aged 62 years.

O'MEARA, MORGAN—At New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 10, 1894, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

OSBORNE, JAMES—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1894, accidental death. Aged 51 years.

PFEIFFENBERGER, L. C.—At Chicago, Ill., Dec. 4, 1894, of consumption. Aged 25 years.

PULLEN, J. E.—At Salem, Ore., Dec. 5, 1894. Aged 38 years.

ROBERTSON, WM.—At New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 28 years.

ROCHE, E. J.—At New York, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1894, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

SCHLEUTER, JULIUS—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 6, 1894, of pericarditis. Aged 64 years.

SERVICE, WM. J.—At New York, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 43 years.

SIDES, WM. E.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7, 1894, of tuberculosis. Aged 32 years.

TIMM, CHAS. A.—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1894, of dropsy. Aged 71 years.

WALTON, WM.—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1894, of hepatic cirrhosis. Aged 48 years.

WIELING, JAS. J.—At New York, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 43 years.

WHITE, EDMUND B.—At Richmond, Ind., Dec. 21, 1894, of consumption. Aged 20 years.

WHITEHEAD, A. K.—At New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1894, of epileptic dementia. Aged 56 years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from December 10 to December 24.

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 10.	Balance on hand	$15,014 73
Dec. 24.	Receipts to date	2,038 91
	Total	$17,053 64

EXPENDITURES.

Dec. 11.	Akron, No. 182	48 00
12.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	134 00
13.	Ogden, No. 236	63 00
13.	Roanoke, No. 60	29 16
14.	Seattle, No. 202	24 50
14.	T. F. McHale, exp. to Elmira	33 51
17.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	117 00
17.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	96 34
18.	Akron, No. 182	30 67
18.	Seattle, No. 202	24 50
19.	Seattle Pressmen, No. 39	15 00
19.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	100 00
20.	Roanoke, No. 60	27 50
21.	Cream City, No. 23	3 50
22.	Ogden, No. 236	56 00
24.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	117 00
24.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	85 50
24.	Akron, No. 182	20 55
	Total	$1,025 73

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 24, 1894.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Dec. 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

December 10.	Balance	$36,402 08
1, INDIANAPOLIS—For November		49 00
	For supplies	2 75
2, PHILADELPHIA—For November		230 00
	For supplies	8 25
	For card in Journal to November, 1895	7 00
3, CINCINNATI—For November		179 25
	For supplies	3 00
5, COLUMBUS—For supplies		3 00
	For card in Journal to December, 1895	6 00
6, NEW YORK—For Sept., Oct. and Nov		2,582 09
8, ST. LOUIS—For November		140 00
	For supplies	14 25
10, LOUISVILLE—For November		32 00
12, BALTIMORE—For November		105 00
	For supplies	3 00
13, BOSTON—For November		241 50
15, ROCHESTER—For November		9 75
16, CHICAGO—For November		432 00
17, NEW ORLEANS—For November		53 50
18, DETROIT—For November		64 25
	For supplies	3 00
21, SAN FRANCISCO—For November		180 00
22, DUBUQUE—For November		11 75
23, CREAM CITY—For November		22 50
24, CAIRO—For November		3 50
26, PETERSBURG—For November		2 50
	For supplies	15
27, MOBILE—For November		9 75
29, PEORIA—For supplies		50
30, ST. PAUL—For November		65 50
	For supplies	2 40
32, NORFOLK—For November		12 50
33, PROVIDENCE—For November		14 75
35, EVANSVILLE—For November		20 50
36, OAKLAND—For December		15 00
40, ST. JOSEPH—For November		14 25
42, MINNEAPOLIS—For November		62 75
	For supplies	7 00
43, CHARLESTON—For November		14 25
	For supplies	65
45, LEAVENWORTH—For December		9 00
47, NEW HAVEN—For November		13 00
48, ATLANTA—For November		23 50
49, DENVER—For November		59 75
	For supplies	1 20
50, VALLEY CITY—For November		14 50
54, RALEIGH—For October		13 75
	For supplies	2 75
59, QUINCY—For December		15 50
60, ROANOKE—For November		7 75
61, CAMBRIDGE—For November		5 75
63, TOLEDO—For November		26 75
	For supplies	50
66, PORTLAND—For November		20 00
67, LOCKPORT—For October		5 00
69, DURANGO—For November		3 00
75, BURLINGTON—For December		19 00
76, TERRE HAUTE—For November		9 50
	For supplies	30
83, HEBREW-AMERICAN—For October		17 50
	For supplies	1 50
85, ST. JOHN—For November		11 75
	For supplies	50
86, READING—For November		26 50
91, TORONTO—For December		134 75
	For supplies	3 00
94, HUDSON COUNTY—For November		12 75
96, GLENS FALLS—For December		7 00
97, PERU—For December		4 75
	For supplies	15
98, BROOKLYN—For November		39 00
	For supplies	2 40
100, NORWICH—For December		9 75
101, COLUMBIA—For November		317 00
103, NEWARK—For December		41 75
104, BIRMINGHAM—For November		20 25
	For supplies	60
107, TWIN CITY—For November		8 00
112, SCRANTON—For November		31 00
	For supplies	4 20
114, ANNAPOLIS—For December		2 50
117, SPRINGFIELD—For November		20 25
	For supplies	60
118, DES MOINES—For November		45 00
122, KALAMAZOO—For November		9 50
	For supplies	30
124, BLOOMINGTON—For November		12 00
125, DURHAM—For December		2 75
129, HAMILTON—For December		13 00
	For supplies	3 35
130, HALIFAX—For November		22 25
	For supplies	2 10
132, CAMDEN—For November		9 50
	For supplies	30
133, LONDON—For November		17 75
	For supplies	45
134, RUTLAND—For November		4 00
138, AUSTIN—For November		12 75
	For supplies	45
140, BISMARCK—For November		4 00
	For supplies	35
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For November		12 50
143, SNOHOMISH-EVERETT—For Aug., Sept		8 00
146, CHARLESTON—For November		10 00
148, WICHITA—For November		12 75
149, SARATOGA—For November		$5 50
150, ELIZABETH—For November		9 25
152, MANCHESTER—For November		16 25
154, ANN ARBOR—For November		4 00
158, SPRINGFIELD—For November		10 50
	For supplies	1 50
161, FALL RIVER—For November		8 00
	For supplies	30
163, SUPERIOR—For November		4 75
164, FRANKFORT—For November, December		10 00
165, WORCESTER—For November		24 50
	For supplies	1 50
166, ADRIAN—For December		6 25
170, TACOMA—For November		11 00
	For supplies	60
172, SAN ANTONIO—For November		12 75
173, DALLAS—For December		21 50
175, PUEBLO—For November		4 25
	For supplies	55
176, MONTREAL—For November		27 50
179, LEADVILLE—For December		5 50
181, MEADVILLE—For November		11 00
182, AKRON—For December		3 00
184, WYOMING—For November		4 25
185, BRADFORD—For Nov. and part Dec		7 50
	For supplies	3 25
189, BLUE GRASS—For November		13 25
190, OMAHA—For September		54 00
	For card in Journal to October, 1895	10 00
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For December		7 50
193, SPOKANE—For November		12 75
195, PATERSON—For December		11 00
	For supplies	10
198, FORT WORTH—For November		15 00
	For supplies	60
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For December		10 00
201, VICTORIA—For November		12 00
	For supplies	1 10
202, SEATTLE—For November		30 50
	For supplies	1 20
203, BLUFF CITY—For December		8 25
	For supplies	30
204, LIMESTONE CITY—For Nov. and Dec		10 75
205, JAMESTOWN—For November		9 00
206, SEDALIA—For December		4 00
	For supplies	60
210, CAPITAL—For November		5 50
	For supplies	40
211, OSHKOSH—For November		8 50
212, PAWTUCKET—For Oct., Nov. and Dec		16 50
215, DECATUR—For November		9 75
	For supplies	65
216, SPRINGFIELD—For December		11 75
221, SAN DIEGO—For November		6 00
228, WILMINGTON—For November		13 00
	For supplies	1 80
	For December	7 75
230, DANVILLE—For November		4 75
234, PIQUA—For February to November, inc		17 50
236, OGDEN—For November and December		9 75
237, SANDUSKY—For November		6 00
240, ALTOONA—For December		9 50
244, CUMBERLAND—For June to Sept., inc		13 50
245, WOONSOCKET—For November		6 00
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For November		11 50
251, MUSCATINE—For November		3 50
252, BRIDGEPORT—For supplies		1 50
253, HOLYOKE—For October		10 00
254, RIVERSIDE—For November		5 25
	For supplies	15
255, ANACONDA—For December		9 25
257, AUGUSTA—For November		2 75
260, FINDLAY—For November		5 00
	For supplies	1 35
263, ASHEVILLE—For November		3 00
265, OTTAWA—For November		6 00
266, ELKHART—For November		3 00
268, FULTON COUNTY—For November		4 00
271, BOISE CITY—For November		5 00
274, LA CROSSE—For November		7 50
276, NEW BEDFORD—For November		19 00
278, REDLANDS—For October and November		3 00
280, LARAMIE—For November		2 00
281, ALAMEDA—For October		1 00
282, GRASS VALLEY—For November		3 50
	For supplies	80
283, OKLAHOMA CITY—For November		4 50
286, MARION—For November and December		12 00
	For supplies	1 75
287, FRANKFORT—For December		4 50
288, GALESBURG—For December		10 75
289, TITUSVILLE—For charter and outfit		10 00
291, AURORA—For October and November		9 50
293, PENSACOLA—For December		2 00
297, CONCORD—For November		15 00
	For supplies	25
299, TAMPA—For December		5 00
301, RICHMOND—For November		7 25
302, QUEBEC—For bal. October, pt. November		12 00
305, NEWBURG—For October		8 50
306, ALTON—For November		3 25
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For November		5 00
	For supplies	65
314, MERIDEN—For November		5 00
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For November		3 75
319, FORT SCOTT—For October, Nov., Dec		11 75
320, OSWEGO—For October and November		6 50
322, NORWICH, N. Y.—For October and Nov		6 00
	For supplies	50
323, HOBOKEN—For November		5 75
324, RACINE—For November		5 00
	For supplies	20

PRESSMEN.

4, SPRINGFIELD—For November		2 75
7, NEWARK—For November and December		10 00
10, AKRON—For December		4 75
15, NEW ORLEANS—For balance November		2 00
16, NEW YORK—For November		45 00
18, MEMPHIS—For November		5 00
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For November		6 00
38, BALTIMORE—For November		7 25
	For supplies	25
39, SEATTLE—For December		3 25
	For supplies	60
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For November		4 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

3, CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For December		19 25
	For supplies	65
4, CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For December		17 00
	For supplies	60
5, CINCINNATI—For December		6 50
6, KANSAS CITY—For October		4 25
8, ST. LOUIS—For October		6 75
11, BOSTON—Electrotypers—For November		7 25
23, NEW HAVEN—For November, December		3 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Nov		6 75
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For November		27 50
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Nov		12 25
6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For Nov		5 25
10, DALLAS—Pressfeeders—For December		3 25
	For supplies	3 10
3, ST. LOUIS—Mailers—For Nov. and Dec		13 00
	For supplies	2 35
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For Dec		8 00
5, TORONTO—Mailers—For November		5 00
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For Nov		5 00
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For Nov		19 00
1, BOSTON—Mailers—For October and Nov		22 00
Per capita collected on card of Ed Barrott		2 75
Provisional membership fee of P. A. Kemp		1 00
SUNDRIES—		
Individual subscriptions to Journal		$15 53
Total		$43,350 05

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,025 73
J. D. FLANIGAN—Expenses to Lansing	7 70
J. A. POWER—Expenses to Philadelphia and Baltimore	26 85
S. H. DYER—Organizing expenses	50 00
C. G. Wilkins, expenses in Cambridge	4 30
C. G. Wilkins, expenses to Cambridge	5 70
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Wrappers	5 75
Printing and mailing No. 9	215 10
Postage	11 97
EXPENSES—	
Three seals	6 50
One rubber stamp	30
Clerk hire	33 50
Aug. McCraith, expenses to American Federation of Labor convention	200 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., Messages to Dallas, 60c., $4.08; from Springfield, 25c.; to Springfield, 39c.; Boston, 74c.; Cairo, 31c.; from Springfield, 25c.; to Cairo, 27c.; Springfield, 25c., 37c.; Washington, 85c.; Colorado Springs, 60c.; from Philadelphia, 40c.; to Philadelphia, 58c.; Roanoke, 50c.; Cairo, 39c.; Norfolk, 56c.; Akron, 25c.; Roanoke, 53c.; from Chicago, 25c.; Philadelphia, 40c	12 92
A. L. Randall, expenses to New York, interest Govt. Telegraph Committee	21 46
Printing ballots for No. 42	2 00
250 organizer's envelopes	1 25
Printing number on working cards	75
2,000 postal receipts and printing	22 50
Clerk hire	33 50
Postage and expressage to date	29 07
BURIAL FUND—	
1332. Capital, No. 210—On account of death of W. H. Alexander	50 00
1333. New York Stereotypers, No. 1—M. J. Fleming	50 00
1334. Indianapolis, No. 1—J. C. Carnegie	50 00
1335. New Bedford, No. 276—M. O'Meara	50 00
1336. Chattanooga, No. 89—Lewis Hocknell	50 00
1337. Los Angeles, No. 174—Alice Mangas	50 00
1338. Detroit, No. 18—J. H. Bailey	50 00
1339. New York, No. 6—James Osborne	50 00
1340. New York, No. 6—Wm. Walton	50 00
1341. New York, No. 6—Julius Schleuter	50 00
1342. New York, No. 6—W. C. Carey	50 00
1343. New York, No. 6—G. A. Willoughby	50 00
1344. New York, No. 6—Joseph Farquhar	50 00
1345. New York, No. 6—Chas. Bialkowski	50 00
1346. New York, No. 6—Wm. Green	50 00
1347. New York, No. 6—J. M. Dickens	50 00
1348. New York, No. 6—J. J. Wheling	50 00
1349. New York, No. 6—A. K. Whitehead	50 00
1350. New York, No. 6—J. P. Macauliffe	50 00
1351. New York, No. 6—C. A. Timm	50 00
1352. New York, No. 6—W. Robertson	50 00
1353. New York, No. 6—E. J. Roche	50 00
1354. New York, No. 6—Patrick Butler	50 00
1355. New York, No. 6—W. J. Service	50 00
1356. New York, No. 6—John Eagan	50 00
1357. Chicago, No. 16—L. C. Pfeifenberger	50 00
1358. Capital, No. 210—J. E. Pullen	50 00
1359. Minneapolis, No. 42—J. H. Dunphy	50 00
1360. New Orleans, No. 17—G. W. Mardenbrough	50 00
1361. Indianapolis, No. 1—W. E. Sides	50 00
1362. Boston, No. 13—Wm. Creighton	50 00
1363. Richmond, No. 301—E. B. White	50 00
Total	$3,328 85

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand December 10, 1894	$36,402 08	
Receipts to December 24, 1894	6,947 97	
		$43,350 05
Expenditures		3,328 85
Balance on hand		$40,021 20

Election of Officers.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO.—President, H. M. Short; vice-president, C. R. Wyland; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Dolan; sergeant-at-arms, F. W. Johnson; executive committee, W. J. A. McVety, G. E. Simpson and C. W. Smith; auditing committee, A. Boulware, A. W. Brown and W. E. Eads.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Electrotypers)—President, M. T. Stanton; vice-president, Wm. Harders; financial secretary, R. J. Frank; recording secretary, W. A. H. Strehlow; treasurer, Geo. Bernatz; sergeant-at-arms, Otto Peterman.

DALLAS, TEX. (Pressfeeders)—President, Harvey Walker; vice-president, Gus Colgin; secretary, J. W. Ricks; treasurer, Chas. Henry; sergeant-at-arms, Lloyd Kimball; executive committee, Foster Chick, C. P. Felkener, A. J. Boedefield.

DURANGO, COLO.—President, C. C. Wright; vice-president, H. S. Stivers; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Rodgers, sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Hillman; executive committee, Chas. E. Starr, J. W. Greenfield and A. G. Coover.

HAMILTON, ONT.—First vice-president, W. J. Reid; second vice-president, F. McKerlie; secretary, P. Obermeyer; treasurer, D. Hastings; sergeant-at-arms, G. Henderson; trustees, J. Robbins, A. Ram; auditors, H. Obermeyer, F. McKerlie, S. Truman; managing committee, J. Burns, G. Richmond, F. Scott; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, H. Obermeyer, D. Hastings, Wm. McAndrew, P. Obermyer, G. Henderson.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—President, J. J. Haggerty; vice-president, H. D. Best; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Stahl; recording-secretary, John P. Murray; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Hamel.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—President, James Tole; vice-president, Charles Albertson; secretary-treasurer, Frank Dunn; reading clerk, Milton R. Barrus; trustees, Joseph F. Sweeney and John R. Wesby; sergeant-at-arms, Arthur Stirk.

NEW YORK CITY (Amalgamated Pressmen).—President, Hugh McGloin; first vice-president, Jos. S. Paulson; second vice-president, L. E. Mealia; financial secretary, Jacob Smith; recording and corresponding secretary, Isaac Rosenthal; sergeant-at-arms, Jacob Brewer.

PORTLAND, MAINE.—President, I. N. Stanley; first vice-president, Frank N. Hatch; second vice-president, E. F. Somers; recording and corresponding secretary, Arthur H. Beny; financial secretary, Harmon C. Crocker; treasurer, Thos. L. Haskell; sergeant-at-arms, John F. Haley; executive committee, T. J. Magner, Jos. H. Wisb, Geo. E. Kenworthy; auditing committee, F. S. Jordan, Harmon C. Crocker, Miles Standish; delegates to Central Labor Union, T. J. Magner, Arthur H. Berry, Chas. Gill, Harry C. Crocker, L. M. Pearson.

ROCKFORD, ILL.—President, H. A. Bronson, vice-president, H. A. Lambert; secretary, John W. Aspegren; treasurer, R. A. B. Edie; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Yoakle; executive committee, H. A. Lambert, Harry Marean and Charles Oudin.

The Typographical Journal.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 15, 1895. No. 11.

NATIONAL TENDENCY OF REFORM.

Spontaneity of Thought—"Give Unto Cæsar That Which Is Cæsar's."

St. Louis, Jan. 8.—Some of the late happenings have such a pronounced aspect of unusualness that their coming to pass suggests a more than ordinary moving cause. We see all over the country movements in full swing, or being incepted, which have for ostensible aim a purification of the moral and political atmosphere. Not only that, but the spectacle is intensified in interest by the added fact that the accredited leaders of these movements in nearly all instances are men in walks of life which are popularly supposed to represent the ultra conservative—men who as a rule do not trouble themselves about the welfare of the canaille. Certainly the world has before now witnessed Parkhurstian movements and more or less noisy attempts at ballot-box reform, but, except in crises of history, the efforts were marked by isolation, and naturally enough had but little lasting effect as reforms. It is only your widespread, spontaneous movement which succeeds, and in this particular the present one seems to premise notable results.

It is said perfection is arrived at only in stages, and if one considers a moment that ballot-box reform was an issue but a comparatively few years ago, and remembers that much of the uproar to-day is occasioned by a violation of the sanctity of the ballot, the idea is not hard to follow. To-day the "yell of triumph" which the hosts of labor emitted on the introduction of the Australian system of voting into this country seems stifled by the groans at its impotency to counteract the evil. Yet the groans have a part to play—they are but another stage in the progress to perfection, since they force attention to the abuse and compel a readjustment. Nothing is without its use. Failure is the best step towards success—it teaches what to avoid.

On the other hand, the doctrines of emancipation, which come in as many brands as the deadly cigarette and usually are in themselves about as potent for good, seem to have awakened in the minds of thinking men of all classes of society a sense of their pressing nature. Nine out of ten men will tell you that socialism, for instance, has become so large a subject that it demands a settlement. You will hear men of big brains and men of little brains gravely discussing its various phases as if the downfall of the Republic or the much heralded millennium depended on its adoption or rejection. Here in this city an eloquent divine has electrified his flock and the whole community by delivering a series of pulpit sermons of a very pronounced socialism. The press, which formerly scoffed at the notion of an ideal equality of men or an equitable division of the burden of taxation, as proposed by the single-tax leagues, now teems with sentiments which while they may not be given those names are yet identical with them. The general discussion in vogue everywhere leads inevitably to the conclusion that the present is, in the mind of the population, a transition period.

It leads also to a pertinent inquiry: Does "reform" as preached to-day mean what it did of yore, or has it, too, bounded forward with the spirit of the times? A simple "yes" contains the answer. Right or wrong, the emancipation doctrines of to-day have become so impregnated with a spirit of idealism that their influence is being felt in every channel of life. Twentieth century dreamers are the rule among those who advocate these doctrines. Take a single journal of collectivism as an instance—perhaps its foremost—that radical magazine, "Twentieth Century." A patriotic reader of that magazine will scout the idea, yet an unbiased reader of the same paper will readily discern the stuff dreams are made of in its sharp pages. The simple truth is, the socialism rampant in the older countries is far different from that which is creeping into the heart and mind of the American public. It is obviously true, the conditions here being totally unlike those of Europe. Here, where intercommunication is free and carried to its utmost limit, a doctrine of such nature must partake of peace and good will, while its counterpart, which exists in vaults and cellars, grows virulent, chafing under police surveillance. And herein, I think, lies the real reason of simultaneous reform movements in centers of population far apart. It does not necessarily imply that such doctrines are become emasculated, but simply means that their aspect has become so attractive that the broad public—all classes—takes equal interest in their discussion. Reform doctrines, which lose their virulence by contact to the light of day, if they have in their composition any logic, work to the first step of all reform movements, that is, they point out existing evils. They compel recognition from men who by nature of their calling are more fitted to lead reforms against corruptness than the wage-earner. Pulpit orators are ideally such men. Their utterances have more weight, ten to one, than written words can have.

Mark you, I do not say socialism is the moving cause of this reform epoch, but I do believe that that doctrine, together with the single-tax propaganda, is doing much to call attention to the degradation of the poor. They, in common with every other pet hobby of the reformer, are constantly being brought to the notice of thinking men and leave their impress. It is this fact of wide discussion alone to which must be attributed any advance which may be brought about. You can not compel power to yield one jot unless you have a like power to support your demand, and it is on this principle chiefly that I disbelieve in the hammer and tongs mode of warfare. What forty thousand strikes will fail to do, logic will accomplish in the end. I have heard men sneer at that indefinite but palpable quantity, public opinion, and we frequently see the spectacle of public men impersonating in their action the famous expression of Vanderbilt, but if you follow up such a disregard of the wishes of that same public you will observe how like Nemesis disaster follows in the wake of the public man. I would apply the same doctrine to our own actions—we can not sneer at public opinion, but must have the welfare of the public as well as ourselves in mind, and the two are not incompatible. Perhaps because of this it is that socialism is making such conquests in this country.

We are doubtless approaching a different order of things. If the present retrograde movement of the masses were continued much longer something would happen which can not but be frightful to contemplate. But this "something" will not happen, because nature and the universe have no idle aims. The era of machinery fitly enough—inevitably, I should say—is keeping pace with the era of education. The powers of nature are one by one being harnessed, to the ultimate betterment of all men. Do you think our allwise God will permit His children to starve, whole nations, as it were, at once? There is a meaning in all this, and the "reform" agitation is carrying us nearer day by day to its elucidation. I do not believe any one doctrine or propaganda now extant is the solution of the difficulty, but that their dissemination will ultimately result in the alignment of capital and labor on a different basis—a more equitable and humane one—I have no doubt.

We are suffering the evils of a false civilization which manifests itself in monstrous abuses of power. But who will say that the daily life of the wage-earner now is not infinitely better than the actual condition of slavery which once pertained. It is as far superior to the latter as is the present condition in law and esteem of women to that of the days of Tertullian. And yet women are carrying on a crusade of conquest in the name of woman's rights. She too is helping the approach of the day when things will balance more equitably.

I can not say that I am a believer in any of the tenets of any propaganda, but I give them all credit of having the merit of earnestness, and of provoking thought. I make no argument of negation—neither denying nor affirming—but because I can not feel en rapport with every doctrine of economic thought or social rehabilitation is no reason why I should overlook or obscure the fact that the discussion of such aims is potent in its way. "Give unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's" is a good motto—so good, in fact, that if all men followed it there would be no occasion for economic thought.

Louis F. Fuchs.

Lockout at Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 9.—On Monday morning, January 7, the compositors on the morning Courier were notified that their services were no longer required. Thirty days previous to January 1, Typographical Union, No. 35, was notified by the manager of the Courier that on January 1, 1895, he would expect a reduction of composition rates to twenty-five cents per thousand. The present scale is thirty-five cents. As no notification was received from any other proprietor in the city, and as they all expressed themselves as satisfied with the scale now in force, No. 35 judged it unadvisable to accept any reduction, and so informed the Courier. Not a voice was raised in the union meeting against this action, but shortly afterward a couple of "union" men entered into negotiations with the Courier management to furnish him a force of men who would be willing to work for twenty-five cents. Mr. Reilly, the manager of the paper, snapped at the offer, and in spite of all offers of the union to arbitrate the matter, or to settle it, a contract was made between the Courier and the nine members of our union, to work at the reduced rates for one year, the consequence of which arrangement was the notice to the Courier force referred to above. The persons taking the places of the men locked out have always been noted for their loud-mouthed "squareness," and their conduct constitutes probably the most inexcusable case of ratting known in the history of our organization. Mr. Prescott was here three days and made the most strenuous efforts to settle the matter, but the only proposition which would be entertained by the Courier to keep the paper in the union was for the union to accept a compromise, reinstate the men who had ratted, and allow them to hold the situations.

We are going to give them a hard fight. The town is well organized in all trades, and we are upheld by the great majority of the citizens. The names of the men who have voluntarily given up their cards are as follows. Some of them are pretty well known throughout certain sections of the country:

C. W. Hays, F. C. Birdsall, Henry Vollmer, John Negley, Wm. Dunegan, Herb. Sturtevant, Benjamin Adrian, Samuel Boone and Wm. Albers.

The union has, as yet, taken no action regarding not receiving cards on deposit, but as this was the only hand-composition newspaper here, it would hardly be worth while for tourists to make any special effort to reach here.

H. R. Helsell,
Chairman Lockout Committee.

Suggestions from an "Outsider."

Ada, Minn., Jan. 5.—If you will allow me a short space in your paper I would like to make a few remarks. Although not a member of the union I have been a constant reader of the Journal for the past two years, and am heartily in sympathy with the union. But what I was going to speak about was the communications appearing in the Journal signed by "W. R.," "Typo," etc. Now it seems to me that it is almost useless to send in so many of these lengthy communications, as they only interest a few—the parties concerned—and I think are not read much by other parties. The Journal is not the medium through which we are to fight our own personal battles. But I do not mean to say that the publication of these communications should be entirely stopped, as that would tend to an uninterested feeling. I would also suggest that a few more newsy letters appear from the secretaries of the different unions. I do not wish to set myself up in the eyes of your numerous readers as one who thinks he knows it all, but merely express my opinion as above, which I believe is the opinion of a number of Journal readers. I must also state that I do not wish to find fault with the Journal, as it is a most excellent paper, worth many times the price asked for it.

Jason Weatherhead.

JEALOUSY AND TREASON.

International Union Defended Against Attacks of Would-Be Seceders.

Indianapolis, Jan. 10.—I clip the following from a recent issue of the Indianapolis News as pertinent to my subject:

> John Burns said one true thing in his Boston speech. It was this: "The curse of the American labor movement is jealousy." We do not know that this is singular to America, but it is certainly true of America. In every attempt at labor's amelioration jealousy among workingmen forms a greater obstacle than all outside opposition combined. No sooner does a man become a little prominent than his motives are suspected and a campaign of detraction and opposition is organized among those whom he is trying to help. An effort, which if expended for the good of the cause might accomplish great results, is directed to crippling the man who has risen to prominence. Until workingmen get over their wolf-like impulse of rending every one and any one who comes to the front, they will never effect any lasting good for themselves or for society.

The above sentiments are only too true, and it is to be deplored that the advice in the last sentence is not more generally taken up and adhered to by our kindly adviser, the daily newspaper, for in late years the public man has come to the point where he is looked upon as their especial charge. They tell the employer how to treat the employe, and the employe how to act. They are the self-appointed guardians of affairs large or small pertaining to municipalities. In fact, they are the fiddlers; you dance, or your destiny is surely a dwarfed one.

Who of us can not remember the high regard and esteem with which T. V. Powderly entered the arena of labor's varied tribulations? How his work filled the toiling world with hopes they had never known before. That he was sincere, faithful and true I believe none can gainsay. Yet with his fearful load of disaffections and strife, over-ambitious demagogues obstructed his pathway to every vantage-ground, until from these incessant attacks he was finally forced down and out, all but disgraced by the very men whom he had elevated a considerable degree in that high position it should be every man's hope to attain. These remarks are given for the purpose of expressing to the reader what dissatisfaction in the hearts of a very few will ultimately cause in the wide ranks of many, and brings me to a subject of special importance to ourselves.

The New York Union Printer, through its staff of anonymous correspondents, for reasons best known to its editors, has a faculty of sowing the seeds of discord among its readers by frequent unfriendly reference to the actions of the International Union in general and The Typographical Journal and its editors in particular. As the Union Printer never had any influence outside of a local few in its immediate vicinity I have not given it much attention of late till recently my attention was called to it by the article published in that paper over the signature of "A," quoted in last Journal by "W. R." It is hard to realize how a good union man can utter such statements, how a paper professedly run in the interests of union men will fill its columns with matter the very nature of which precludes its refutation by the editors of the Journal, because of the action of the International Union, at its last session, forbidding the mention of such stuff in its official organ. It has always been my conviction that when a man has a thought to express (especially when the motives of a person or organization are brought into question) he should do it with the utmost frankness, with his name attached thereto as an evidence of good faith, not for the editor alone but for the craft generally, that we may all feel assured the editor is not taking advantage of our confidence. In the minds of many the Union Printer long ago ceased harmonious relations toward the International Typographical Union, whether from its association with political superiors in the realms of journalism or from other motives makes no particular difference. It has gathered to its fold a corps of writers whose ambition appears to be the destruction of the labors of almost a half century's work, i.e., the International Typographical Union. Ye gods! Spirits of our forefathers! What think ye of this! The idea of No. 6 withdrawing from

the International Union! Is it not apparent to all that the downfall of unionism would immediately follow so far as No. 6 is concerned? The support of the International Union was the life blood to Pittsburg Typographical and Pressmen's Unions, without which those organizations would have gone down at the first blow. The very essence of unionism is contained in a close affiliation one with another, as evidenced in our case by over forty years' practical operation—sever one union from the parent body and it becomes as a life-boat cast to the mercy of the ruthless waves from its snug quarters on the stout old ship.

So far as the statement goes that the JOURNAL "holds the world's record for dullness," I believe no further evidence is needed of the falsity of the assertion than an honest comparison of it with the Union Printer. The JOURNAL has never been nor ever will be aught but what it was first destined to be—an advocate pure and simple of unionism. It has always been the fate of labor organs, run by individual enterprise, to sooner or later fall into the intrigues of base political schemers, and the Union Printer is no exception to the rule. This our official organ can never be accused of, and if our friend "A" and his ilk demand a different kind of literature from that furnished by the JOURNAL it certainly can't be blamed for not catering to their taste. C. H. GILMAN.

Denounces the New York Tribune.

The following circular, denouncing the management of the New York Tribune, is sent, officially, for publication in the JOURNAL. The New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, and Amalgamated Pressmen's Union, No. 16, are both working under charter from the International Typographical Union:

STEREOTYPERS' UNION, NO. 1.
NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1894.

To Organized Labor of the United States and Canada—Greeting:

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at a regular meeting of Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, held at New York City on Thursday, December 27, 1894:

Whereas, Notwithstanding repeated and strenuous efforts upon the part of New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, and Amalgamated Pressmen's Union, No. 16, the management of the New York Tribune arrogantly refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union of North America and the equitable claims advanced by the American Federation of Labor, asserting the autonomy of trades and the sovereignty of national and international trades-unions, and denies to organized trades-unions the privilege of negotiation:

Resolved, That New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, herewith proclaims the New York Tribune to be a non-union paper and an enemy of honorable and organized labor, and warns all honest men against its sycophantic and false pretenses of good will to and protection of American labor; and

Resolved, That New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, calls upon the American Federation of Labor and the International Typographical Union of North America, in the name of its fealty to those organizations, and its rights and prerogatives as an integral part thereof, to indorse its action, and through their machinery of organizations and official journals give to these resolutions the widest publicity.

C. S. ROBERTS, President.
J. G. DERFLINGER, Financial Secretary.

Gossip in Bradford.

BRADFORD, PA., Jan. 7.—At a regular meeting of Bradford Typographical Union, No. 185, held Sunday, January 6, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing six months: President, W. L. Burke; vice-president, W. P. Guilds; financial and corresponding secretary, George O. Slone; recording secretary, J. G. McCutcheon; treasurer, N. W. Buckley; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Irvine; executive committee, Geo. Young, T. E. Hoskins, Wm. Cotter, J. G. McCutcheon, Geo. O. Slone; delegates to Central Labor Union, W. L. Burke and Wm. Ross.

A machine scale was also adopted, which was $19.50 per week on morning papers and $17 per week on evening, eight hours to constitute a day's work.

Business in the job offices has been unusually dull for the past few months, with no hopes of its picking up, although work on the newspapers has been fair.

The Oil Room Club, a social club organized by the subs is flourishing, now having a membership of twelve, Mr. Ed Dundas being put through the different gyrations of the initiation at the last regular meeting.

"Nick" Buckley, of the Era chapel, is thinking seriously of starting a clock factory.

Mr. W. R. Herbert, a member of this union, has purchased the Titusville Sunday World and will hereafter devote himself to the interests of that paper. He has the best wishes of the members of this union for his success. Mr. Herbert was formerly foreman of the Record, which position is now filled by Geo. O. Slone, ex-foreman of the Sunday News. Mr. W. L. Burke fills the position made vacant by Mr. Slone as foreman of the Sunday News. A. T. WILLARD.

"W. R." ON SOCIALISM.

He Opposes It and Analyzes the Political Attitude of Workingmen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—In attempting to carry out my defi to Mr. Perry I find that an article limited to the JOURNAL'S space can not state a proper system of argument which could rest as a presentation of the case, so will confine myself to such phases of the questions mentioned as will prove there is more than one side to the discussion, and that it is the province of the craft organ to give free swing to each school of belief. It is so idle to consider that workingmen will intentionally oppose their own interests, that I have no apology for being a "bobtail populist."

I take exceptions, first, to the comparison by Mr. Perry of the workingmen of to-day with the slaves of the times before the war. I can't see the slightest parallel, and I would hesitate a long time before putting some of the socialists I have heard rave in just such manner alongside the men he mentions.

There are different kinds of wage-earners, just as there are points of difference in all human beings and in conditions which they create for themselves. Of course, as Mr. Fuchs, of St. Louis, puts it, we are victims of monopoly and corruption in a good many instances, but the wage-earner is not by any means the scapegoat. Last election I took particular pains to size up the workers at the polls in behalf of O'Malley, one of the worst of Chicago's boodle politicians—running as a Democrat for representative, while already holding seven different jobs on the city's pay-roll; the friend of a gang of thieves, aided and protected by policemen of his own appointment. The men who represented him at the polls in fisticuffs and attempts to prevent honest votes were all men who showed unmistakable signs of honest toil, and were the industrious hirelings of the smooth lieutenants whose base of operations were the saloons where they had private "boxes" on deposit behind the bar. This class of workingmen constituted one of the three branches of wage-earners who took active part in the last election—the ultra pure socialists who attempted to regulate the motion of the moon made up another, while the rest conducted themselves just as other good American citizens, and did the best they could under the circumstances.

It will be remarked that I am sore at socialists. Not at all. I have given them credit for intelligence, and would like to believe that they are not all seekers for notoriety in their rabid ravings—but there are different kinds of socialists. I don't see how anyone can deny that the Babel of agitation in Chicago which culminated in the Haymarket riots has done incalculable harm by creating a feeling of distrust in regard to the standing and purposes of trades-unions. But you will tell me that socialists and anarchists are vastly different. They may be on paper—their own paper, at that—but not in the public mind. I may be one of the two myself as an individual, but I would violate my obligation if I should spout socialism on the street corners and flash my card in No. 16 as credentials. To show that I am not the only one of that opinion I will quote from Aug. McCraith, financial secretary of Boston Union, who was chairman of the last laws committee, and is now secretary of the biggest trades organization in the world—the American Federation of Labor. In writing from Denver to the National Union Printer, speaking of Burns, he said:

Just at present he is following the best possible course to propagate the socialistic ideas by pitching into the American socialists and their methods, for every trades-unionist in the land is disgusted with their attempts to cram their theories down the throats of their fellows whether they like it or not. Burns is a trades-unionist first, a socialist next, and he no doubt recognizes that this policy of our would-be socialistic dictators is doing his cause more harm than good.

Some of the believers in socialism think the people who criticize their methods are necessarily opposed to such things as municipal ownership of public and quasi-public functions of production, such as gas and water plants, and such departments as garbage and street cleaning. There is no ground for such argument. I have seen sessions of city councils in small towns where the members were hard-fisted representatives of the citizens, and who, on a suggestion to establish some public improvement, would all get out their pencils and figure on propositions to bond their little village or accept an offer from a local or even a foreign syndicate to establish the improvement on speculation. I have wondered often how a long-haired socialist would fare in such a confab. Any city has a perfect right to establish all these things the socialist seems to want so badly if it so desires, but one city should never have the right to dictate what other cities should do in this matter. Contrary to the evident notion of such reformers, there are numerous towns which own their own plants of this nature, and there are many which have owned them and have discarded the plan for the contract system.

On this point I reproduce a paragraph from Mr. Cox's recent letter in the JOURNAL from Washington, speaking of the bill to put the Government Printing Office on contract:

The 1,100 printers in the office, of course, are strongly opposed to the change, but the 600 printers who are on the outside and who are compelled to hustle for a day's work, and the vast army of unemployed printers throughout the country who never hope to work in the government office, are a unit in favor of having the work done by contract.

There is at least one person outside the Government Printing Office who is opposed to the contract system spoken of and also in favor of the time system in the Government Printing Office, and high wages at that. In fact, that constitutes the main reason why I am in favor of government ownership of railroads. It is hardly a parallel, though, because the plan of appointment sometimes puts such a lot of dubs in the Government Printing Office, which should be a model work-room in every way, that it is to that extent a disgrace. While I may in future make myself more clear, it seems to me that this is the only way to raise wages—establish one standard by the power we have, and it will compel the elevation of corresponding conditions. With 800,000 railroad men working eight hours a day for good wages, and securing their jobs on competency and attention to duty, do you think a good workman is going around very long doing the same grade of work for low wages and long hours?

And how will you do that? Well, I am doing my share, and I will make it short so there can be no misconstruction. Last year an election for mayor came up, and the Republican nominee—not only in the fact of his republicanism, but as an individual—was, to my mind, the better man of the two candidates. It was public record, however, that he had voted in the city council against the eight-hour law for city employes and against $1.25 a day for city laborers. The issue was made strong, and three-sheet posters plastered on all the walls calling attention to it. A counter-report that scab painters had worked on his opponent's house had very little effect, as the principle involved in the action of a public officer is more of a matter of consideration than private affairs, and benefits or harms a greater number, as an established principle has a moral effect. The same gentleman is spoken of as a candidate again, and I intend as a Republican and a citizen to oppose his nomination on that ground. In case he is nominated I shall vote for the next high nominee, whether he is a Populist, a Democrat, or even a yellow dog, and will tell everybody who cares to listen what my reasons are. And the socialists can go around and tell each other their troubles—things they already know—and do as they please; I believe in voting for a practical result.

A distinction should be made between voting and talking, though. A candidate is hardly able to voice the sentiments of all the individuals who vote for his election, and in advocating theories it is well to combine on what is the greatest good for the greatest number. In the election I speak of I declared I would vote for the printer Populists any way, if I thought they stood a chance. Being so assured I voted for them, and they came just where I thought they would. Yes—I've had it shot at me—"If everybody waited to see if they were going to win certainly they would be defeated." That is very true, but I claim that in politics I am under no obligation to support a man just because he is a printer and a good fellow and a friend of mine.

By the way, doesn't it look funny to read a paragraph in a Populist letter which roasts somebody for not voting to put working men—printers, for instance—in charge of the government, and then in the paragraph immediately following to be told that the International Typographical Union sessions should be discontinued because we can't elect men who can attend to our little business and stay sober for a week?

Pure socialism must first embrace Darwinism. If we were all equal it would be very easy to solve these questions—but we are not all equal. Napoleon once said, in speaking of women, that those he admired the most were the ones who gave to France the best soldiers. But Napoleon would not choose mothers for his imperial guard from among the poor women who drudge in sweat shops thirteen hours a day, or run a Linotype machine for ten, or who wear themselves into a vitiated state by self-imposed home tasks. "If I were king" there are many changes that I would make which would bring about a condition where socialistic laws would not be needed—but I hasten to assure some of the critics in the JOURNAL that I am not thinking of announcing myself a candidate for the office of king, as their lack of appreciation of quotation marks might lead them to think. The law of heredity is unchangeable, and I could prove in the stunted physical powers and weakened intellect of the offspring in conditions of want and overwork the fact that excessive industry is a crime—"the sins of the fathers visited upon the children"—just as positively as overwork of railroad employes is the main factor that causes our railroad accidents. But in getting so deep in theory, I will have to quote some practical sense to offset it. Carroll D. Wright said this in a speech before the Sunset Club here a week or two ago, speaking of the railroad pooling bill now before Congress, which I refer to as an evidence of legislation along with the income-tax law, for instance, in favor of benefiting the country, even without the Populists in their virgin purity being in control.

The bill provides for a great trust, with the government of the United States as the trustee. When the first bill to regulate commerce was passed the great and powerful wedge of state socialism was driven one-quarter of its length into the timber of conservative government—of that government which means democracy. The pending bill, the moment it becomes a law, will drive the wedge three-quarters of its length into the timber. There will then be needed but one more blow to drive the wedge home, and that blow will come at the instance of business and not of labor—entire government control of all the railroads of the country, instead of partial control under the laws now existing or proposed.

Of course the pooling bill does not particularly benefit the workingman, but outside of the fact that we ought to be willing to see others looked after besides ourselves, it is making arguments for government control, as under any circumstances it is a long way off. The foreman of the Dispatch, referred to in a recent letter, was found guilty by the trial committee, and was unanimously expelled. The paper is still coming out, Dick Hawlan giving general satisfaction as foreman.

The plan for permanent relief fund having been defeated, the union is voting by chapel on a temporary plan for this winter. It should be immediately put into practice.

The Old-Time Printers' Association is making extensive preparations to celebrate Benjamin Franklin's birthday this month.

W. R.

How Some Laws "Go Dead."

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 7.—Your correspondent in Boston, writing on the subject of prohibition, gives us what he, no doubt, considers the main objection to prohibition—it doesn't prohibit. The prohibition in this particular instance is that which refers to the temperance question.

I do not at this writing particularly desire to argue on behalf of intemperance prohibition; it is well to do considerable thinking and some reading on that issue before rushing into arguments; but there are some things that I have observed as conspicuous characteristics of our American public and political life.

Laws left to enforce themselves contract the bad habit of "going dead." I have observed that many—very many—labor laws are singularly inoperative. The law is all right—"good thing"—hard fight to get it on the statute books. But after that, what? In Ohio we have a law making interference on the part of proprietors with workmen in their employ in their right to join or remain members of a union a misdemeanor, punishable with a heavy fine. Strongly backed, vigilantly enforced by officials and courts, that law would protect organized labor as it has every right and claim to being protected. This is one of many instances which could be brought forward to prove that the opportunity to get a law passed and the power to enforce it are two distinct matters. Will not the experience of many a poor office committeeman bear eloquent and painful witness to this fact?

We have many stock phrases. Let us consider their worth in the light of facts. I don't know, but "guess" that the saloon will furnish facts on the prohibition issue as readily as Mr. Pullman on the condition of his employes. Therefore I will get my facts, or try to, from that quarter most responsible for its testimony. E. L. HITCHENS.

MONOPOLY is no new thing. Aristotle says: "There was a certain person in Sicily who laid out a sum of money in buying up all the iron from the ironworks, so that afterwards, when the dealers came from the markets to buy, no one had any to sell but himself; and, though he put no great advance, yet by laying out fifty talents he made one hundred talents. When Dionysius heard this he permitted him to take his money, but forbade him from remaining in his kingdom." This was ancient political economy, and ancient justice. Aristotle condemns the monopoly and commends the emperor's action.

OBSOLESCENT CONVENTIONS.

"Reformed Ex" Still Maintains That Their Passing Is "A Good Thing."

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Although "W. R." in the last issue expresses the opinion that I am either a knave or an ass, and deserve no reply, he devotes considerable space to my previous communication, and the only point he makes, so far as I can see, is that we should hold annual conventions so as to "teach manners to some of the hogs who attend them." I think I can with honesty say I never gave offense to the proprieties while attending conventions, but I would like "W. R." to inform us how much education those he so elegantly terms as "hogs" would receive in one week of wine and wassail. And he should remember in answering that with us every convention produces a new crop of "hogs." If I have grasped the intent of the International Typographical Union correctly, it is not organized for the purpose of annually expending $20,000 in endeavoring to reform the manners of some men by holding conventions. We are in this business for the purpose of increasing wages, shortening hours and improving the condition of workingmen generally, and not to teach etiquette.

We had John Burns in Indianapolis a few weeks ago, and in conversation with him he informed me that few of the trades-unions in England hold conventions. Of course those who have general wage scales for the entire country have conferences and conventions, but organizations where each town has a separate scale have abandoned them. Mr. Burns is a member of a trades-union that has 75,000 members and over $2,000,000 in the treasury, and it gets along without conventions. If the great labor organizations of Britain, a country having about 30,000,000 population, which have a paid up membership in the British Trades Congress of 1,250,000 trades-unionists, can get along without conventions I don't think we are running any grave risk by following their example. That we have much to learn from the British trades-unions is evidenced by the fact that though there are 75,000,000 people in the United States and Canada, the American Federation of Labor, the greatest representative body of workingmen we have, has not a membership of more than 200,000. Let us get down to business like the Britishers did a decade or so ago and not be wasting time in conventionalities and displays of useless and silly fanfaronade.

By the way, the molders who have held their own during recent years in a remarkable way have done it without the intervention of expensive conventions. So, also, have the German printers, and who that knows anything of their organization has aught but admiration for it. The invincible and excellently managed Typographia has not given a select few an opportunity to get their pictures in the papers and indulge in cheap amusement for eleven years. Before closing this paragraph I wish to state that I did not say the gentleman to whom "W. R." entrusted his hobby—and it is nothing but a hobby or a fad—was drunk. The delegates do not necessarily have to become intoxicated in order to unfit them for business. The round of merriment, even though it be innocent, has a demoralizing effect, and we have never yet been able to mix pleasure with work of a character that should come before the convention.

"W.R." is much exercised about what constitutes reform and indulges in the hair splitting peculiar to reactionaries. All through his article there is a strong vein of what has ever been the rallying cry of the mossback: "what is is right." He certainly does not think atheism a reform or else he would preach it. If there is anything in infidelity it must show a philosophy of life superior to that followed by Christians. I am a non-believer myself, and certainly think that the influence of the church is rather harmful than otherwise. It is the custom of preachers to quote the maxim "honesty is the best policy," whereas I believe our children should be taught that honesty is right, and, consequently, they should be honest because it is right, and not in the hope of securing reward.

However, I can shake hands with "W. R." on his comments concerning the Eight-Hour Herald article and the clipping he gives us from the New York Union Printer. The correspondent of that rather disreputable sheet certainly knows nothing about the International, and is endeavoring to pervert natural laws when he makes an effort to knock the International into original atoms. It contains exactly the same line of argument that every non-unionist gives for being outside the ranks, and I have heard a good many rats excuse themselves in about the same words.

I see by the papers the man who saved Indiana for Cleveland by sacrificing the Governorship, Gil Shanklin, of Evansville, has demanded the modest reduction of thirty per cent. off his employes. The other employers are, it is given out, satisfied with the scale, but Mr. Shanklin is not, and states that he can not live on his present income, though he thinks it quite possible for printers to do so on from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Here is another of our leading politicians who was regarded as a "friend of the workingman," but he finds that he can not continue to drink champagne and wear $8 night shirts if printers are allowed to make as much as $2.50 per night on his paper. I understand that men who have been out of work, and felt sore at the union because it did not compel the Courier to employ them after they had been discharged for cause, made the proposition to work for the reduced rate. Mr. Shanklin has always been contending that the printers of Evansville were unnecessarily arbitrary, and that the union was to some extent in the hands of a very radical and irresponsible crowd. Now he engages that element to rat the office. Here is another incident that teaches us to be wary of the professions of employers, and put ourselves in a position to fight those who profess to be, and seemingly are, our best friends. I presume the men who ratted in this instance had been out of work for some time, and perhaps something could be said in extenuation for some of them. If we only had an out-of-work benefit those would not have been pushed to this extremity, and I think if the printers of this country are alive to their best interests they will try to make some provision for supporting those who are daily deprived of employment by reason of the machines.

If "W. R." will just drop down to the Hoosier capital we will smack our lips over some fine old Belle of Nelson and drink to the defeat of annual sessions, for it is as sure as fate the trades-unions of America are in favor of abolishing representative government and placing the entire power in the hands of the members at large. When they do so we will hear less about the venality and selfishness of the officers and delegates, and will be sure of having laws on our books that are not in opposition to the wishes of the majority.

A REFORMED EX.

Elmira Siftings.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 10.—The printing business in this city, so far as work is concerned, is on the down grade. This is due mainly to the introduction of machines on the Sunday Telegram, throwing out twelve men on the cold, cold world.

The new penny morning paper—The Sun—will make its appearance next week. It will be hand-set (brevier) and will run seven frames. There is, I am told, four applications for every situation. Mr. Con. Sullivan, who for ten years held cases on the Telegram, and was one of the let-outs when the machines were put in said office, will be the foreman. Mr. Sullivan is a first-class printer and a union man from A to Z. For a number of years he was the president of old No. 19.

"Hi" Caulking, ex-assistant foreman of the Telegram, has embarked in more remunerative business. He is now part proprietor of the Southside Café, is doing nicely and is as popular as of yore.

Financial Secretary McConnell is bringing the delinquents up to the rack. He says it is impossible to run a union on wind and promises. Eddie knows his "dooty" and is determined to perform it.

The Advertiser office is infested with rats from cellar to garret, and the management makes no efforts to rid the domicile of the "Varmints."

H. C. Miller, the expert operator, is now holding down a chair in the Telegram machine room. As Henry's weight is about 240, it does not require any extra weights to hold down said chair. He is making it lively for "wind jammers," however.

"Cap" Adams, the swift, has laid aside the stick and rule, and is doing editorial work on the Budget. He is as handy with the pen as he was with the stick and rule.

J. LeRoy Nixon, a writer of considerable ability, formerly of the Telegram and News, is, I understand, to have charge of the editorial department of the new daily, The Sun.

If a few of the wind jammers would remain away from the union meetings, it would not be necessary to hold sessions until nearly midnight in order to transact an hour's business. These would-be orators should hire a hall by themselves, and not afflict the members of the union with their disgusting "hogwash." A word to the wise, etc.

It is reported that three or four of our former members who accepted "lucrative sits" in non-union offices of late, are now wondering "what they were at" and are anxious for a coat of white-wash. Bah!

R.

NINETY per cent. of the people who produce wealth have no wealth; no home they can call their own beyond the date to which they paid their rent.

THE DOG IN THE MANGER.

Why Not Telephone as Well as Telegraph?—Question of Selfishness.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., Jan. 2.—There is a certain analogy between the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company to which the reader's attention is respectfully invited.

It has been repeatedly charged that the Western Union Telegraph Company buys up patents that might prove valuable if put into use by rural telegraph companies, and thus stifles improvement in this branch of science to which the people are justly entitled. This charge may or may not be true; it wouldn't be like monopolists of the Western Union stripe if it wasn't; but the case decided against the Bell Telephone Company in Boston, by Judge Carpenter, on December 18, is a pointer.

Of course the reader is more or less acquainted with this case. Briefly summarized, it amounts to this: The patent which was declared void was issued by the United States patent office November 17, 1891, to Emile Berliner, assignor to the Bell Telephone Company, for a combined telegraph and telephone system. The Bell people played the monopolistic dog in the public manger with this valuable hay of patent rights. They would not only not make use of it themselves, but also refused to allow the horse public to do so. For fourteen years the beast kept this hay lying in the patent office mow in the hope of having new patents issued about the time of the expiration of the original crop so that the growling monopoly might have seventeen years more of mangy life. But a very agriculturist of a United States judge has apparently at last grasped the situation, and his stentorian "Get out!" comes welcomely to the patient public.

Here is a general proposition, not original with me but just as good as if it was: All public functions should be operated by the public for the public benefit.

Socialistic? Not necessarily. Many good people would call the post-office socialistic were they not so accustomed to its inexpensive benefits; and so they would the public highways, and the streets of our cities and the paving and sidewalks and the omnipresent policeman; and so they would our public school system. It's merely a matter of education. The post-office is a means of transmission of intelligence; so are the telephone and telegraph. Then why the one accepted unquestioned as orthodoxly O. K. and the other branches of the same question condemned as socialistic?

The telephone is nearly as much a part of a daily newspaper's life as the telegraph. Why didn't the International Union demand the government control of this instrument of civilization while they were about it? And why was not the teleantograph considered as well?

The International Union is supremely selfish in this matter. True, the simple fact that an organization of the standing it possesses having indorsed the question of government control of the telegraph carries great weight. It is probable that many thousands of printers have come over to the side of government control on this account alone who otherwise would never have given the matter a thought, or if they had it was on the side of private monopoly. But why did the International Union take up the matter? On the ground of public benefit? No. It did it because of the introduction of machines, primarily, which displaced so many men; it wanted to see new papers started to employ these displaced men, and it realizes that to enable the new papers to compete with the old, the telegraph monopoly must be broken in order that all papers may have an equal chance to get the news of the world. The fact that the public was likely to be benefited did not enter into the calculation at all. It was a selfish scheme, pure and simple, and, as such, deserves to be defeated.

All socialists are with the printers in their unequal fight, notwithstanding the abuse so plentifully heaped upon them by the disciples of Gutenberg in general. The socialists want what the printers want, but they also want more, nor is it selfishness.

These are not German carping criticisms of the action of the International Union, but merely suggestions for the consideration of such as may chance to read them.

Some interesting things have been made public by the decision referred to in the second paragraph. The Bell Company have been giving poor service, as service goes, for several years; or rather the service hasn't appreciably improved. This was, of course, due to the monopoly. They didn't have to make any improvement. The rentals are extortionate, too. Under their system no instruments are sold outright, and the yearly rental exceeds the retail value of an instrument several times over. After a buzzing experience with a refractory Bell it is revivifying to read the following from a Boston dispatch:

> There is every probability of an enormous extension in the use of the telephone, and that nearly every house will have a telephone as a part of its equipment as much as it now has a cooking range or a bath tub. There are telephones now in existence, and apparently perfectly practical, that can talk right out to you from the wall of the room as clearly and distinctly as a man will talk to you across a room. In short, the decision means a practical revolution in the telephone business.

But all the profits are really due the inventor for his study and researches in the realm of science, you say—though he hardly ever gets anything like a just reward. Granted. But under the application of the general principle enunciated above the inventor would gain as much in every way by state control of such inventions as by private control, and the public would be vastly benefited. In my business I am compelled to use a telephone. The monopoly takes advantage of my necessity and extorts $60 a year for service. It probably is worth it—it may be that a good part of that sum is to be counted as a tribute to be laid at the feet of the scientist whose genius and study made it possible for me to enjoy its advantage; but that isn't the point. The basic principle is that we, the people, who alone make possible the use and profit of these things, are by right entitled to and should have the best results at the least cost. The fact that twenty years ago there was no such thing in existence as a telephone cuts no figure whatever, any more than the fact that every inventor really owes it to his fellow-man to make common knowledge of his discoveries. (This principle, by the way, is fully recognized in the medical profession.)

In the clipping quoted above a hint is given of great improvements in telephonic art of which the public are denied the benefit. Why? Simply because a monopoly may grow rich and arrogant at the expense of the people, who alone make it possible for them to exist. Now let us suppose that Uncle Sam would take charge of such inventions and pay the inventors with his accustomed liberality; and let us suppose further that the old gentleman would encourage improvements in every direction by suitable rewards. In such case does any one believe that the public would for fourteen long years have been compelled to bestow princely revenues upon a coterie of capitalists who have not at any time exchanged value for value? and, more than that, to put up so long with inferior service that rival companies with greatly improved facilities might be compelled to remain inactive by expensive litigation.

I pause for an affirmative reply.

O. H. PERRY.

Watertown Ripples.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 8.—As usual our monthly meeting was held on Friday, when there was a large attendance. Owing to the pressure of business the meeting adjourned until the following Monday, when officers for the ensuing year were installed as follows: President, Sid Landon; vice-president, Hughy Connell; treasurer, John Fisher; financial secretary, F. Lewis; recording secretary, W. Faulkner; sergeant-at-arms, George Walker. Ed. Phair was appointed chairman of the executive committee.

An assessment of one per cent. for three months was ordered, the proceeds to form the nucleus for a sick and burial fund.

Hughy Connell is now the editor of the Trades Unionist, the labor paper which was started here last summer, and under his management the sheet presents a smart appearance, and bids fair to be a success.

The Times has just obtained a new dress of brevier, half the sheet being set by hand and the remainder by two Thorne type-setting machines. The brevier is far better-looking than the machine type, and it is hoped that the machines will be thrown out altogether. There is a phalanx of two cases a day on this paper out of nine frames.

A. W. Webb, well-known both East and West, is now reading proof on the Times, and is called all the endearing names usually bestowed on occupants of the proofreader's chair.

The number of members in good standing is seventy-five, only one being out of compliance.

The Standard is making phenomenal progress in circulation and advertising patronage, considering that it has only been in existence for nine months.

Quite a number of old-time Western men are in town, including Ed. Phair, case-holder on the Standard, "Siwash" Hickey and E. Tanner.

Trade has been fair, but with a phalanx on one of the two dailies, a good number of home subs, and zero weather, "weary walkers" are advised not to strike here at present.

JIM DASH.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JANUARY 15, 1895.

HAVE you all voted?

AGITATE the rights of labor.

COME, let us reason together.

ARE you demanding the label?

ABOLISH prison contract labor.

FUSION will be the end of confusion.

DISCONTENT is ambition for better conditions.

GOVERNMENT by injunction will be short-lived.

YOU must practice as well as preach unionism.

How do you stand on the shorter-hour assessment?

THE returns on the amendment ballots close January 20th.

EVEN the machinists are agitating the use of a union label. Why not?

NOT so much independence as interdependence is what we most need.

THE Debs contempt case will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

UNITED STATES prisoners are forbidden by law to be worked on contract productions.

IF this is a people's government, how is it that wealthy plutocrats dictate how it shall be governed?

WILMINGTON, N. C., is to have a new daily paper, the Dispatch, founded and conducted by printers.

THE strike at Goldstein & Co.'s printing office in New York City has been declared off, and the old force of hands reinstated.

THE United States letter carriers are gaining suits for pay for overtime, the law providing eight hours as the limit for a day's work.

ALBANY, N. Y., labor organizations are working for the municipal ownership of the electric light plant, and with prospects of success.

WE have not yet heard of any readjustments by the Railroad Managers' Association of the wages cut during the panic of last year.

THE money-changers of Wall street have gotten "both hands" in Uncle Sam's strong box, and will soon be inside, walking on the bare floor.

CENTRAL labor unions in many cities are working in the interest of laws for legislative action, looking to the amelioration of labor conditions.

ALL species of monopoly which restrict the rights and benefits of the people, should be crushed out, and their direction and control placed in the hands of those that would best conserve the interests of the community at large.

EVERY trades-unionist in the land should set about and interest himself in municipal reform. Send men of your own fellowship and class into the town and city councils. Drum reform into the minds of the people until they recognize the fact that all methods of procedure in which the people are interested should be owned and controlled by the people themselves. Let town and city councils take charge of all domestic contrivances for supplying the people with necessary conveniences, such as waterworks, lighting facilities and local transportations. The building and repair of streets and alleys and the police regulations are in the hands of municipal corporations, why not water, light and street car travel? Pass laws by which cities may construct and control all their municipal public works without the aid of contractors and middle men. It would not only be the means of great saving in expense to the general public, but would prove a valuable revenue to the municipalities, give more work to the unemployed and bring about a better and more economical system of government. Let every one give thought to the consideration of these suggestions, and then be lively in action for a consummation of true reform.

ONE of the unguarded expressions of a judge lately sentencing some workingmen for alleged contempt of his orders was in the reason given for inflicting three months longer imprisonment on one than upon either of the balance, which was "for being more intelligent and therefore more dangerous." So it would appear to be a crime to be intelligent. It is to be hoped that intelligence may increase and spread in the ranks of labor, so that it will see the necessity of, and exercise the power to, the removing from the bench and bar of that peculiar kind of intelligence which works only in the interests of corporative monopoly, and can find nothing in law or equity except that which is detrimental and oppressive to the hard-working masses of the people.

NO BETTER encouragement can be given to the advancement of trades-unionism than by giving hearty support to local labor newspapers. All who are able should subscribe for their home labor paper. No one knows better than the printer himself that it takes something more than wind to sail a newspaper of any description, and every one who is able should subscribe for one copy at least, and pay for it, in cash, not promises. He should read it carefully and then put it where it will do the most good in bringing some forlorn wage worker out of darkness. Educate! Agitate! Organize!

ACTORS' protective unions are coming, for a sure thing. New York and Boston have them and Chicago is moving successfully in that direction. The dramatic agents, as contractors or middle men, are doomed, as they should be. Even co-operative dramatic companies would not be a surprise. Conducted properly they would be sure winners and might do away with both highly paid agents and even managers. These new unions will be allied to the American Federation.

THE theory of a "divine right" to rule doesn't weigh with much force before the light of civilization. Education and enlightenment bring about the establishment of an equality of rights. A trades-union is the primary school for education in the rudiments of relief from the thralldom and oppression imposed by wealth and monopoly. Strengthen your organizations and increase your power for resistance against further encroachments upon your rights and liberties.

HANDS are lifted in holy horror against the labor agitator and walking delegate, but the "evangelist" and temperance agitator as riding delegates can sweep down on an unsuspecting and unsophisticated assembly of women and children and carry off the best of everything. Inconsistency is coming to the front with the brilliancy of a jewel of the first water.

WHAT induces railroad officials to favor Congressmen and State legislators with free annual passes over the various railroads of the country? Put on your thinking caps, and if you solve the problem, write us and let us enlighten a mystified public.

LABOR-UNIONISM is a crusade on tyranny.

FIRST get your bench all right, by barter or otherwise, and then the law and evidence can "go to the dogs."

A MEMBER of the convention of 1876 is anxious to procure a copy of the proceedings of that session. Who will supply it?

INDIANAPOLIS Union, No. 1, levies a one-dollar per capita assessment for every member removed by death, the balance of which, after funeral expenses, goes to the nearest relative.

LABOR COMMISSIONER WRIGHT says that a secret revolution is going on in this country. It will prove a terrible revelation when the uprising takes place.

HIGH prices are now being paid to close the church pews against the poor. What was that pleasantry about a camel going through the eye of a needle?

DON'T let differences of opinion lead to lasting enmity. If we all thought alike, asylums for idiots would be demanded in every city, town and hamlet.

FRANK K. FOSTER, of the Boston Labor Leader, is lecturing through the New England States. Subject: "Direct Legislation; What It Is and Why Needed."

THE Stage Employes' Union, of New York City, appealed to the courts lately and forced the deportation of an imported "property" manipulator engaged at one of the theaters.

THE labor press of the country speak in universal commendation of Mr. McBride, the new president of the American Federation, and all pay handsome compliments to Mr. Gompers for the good he has done.

IF you want to put your finger on the simon-pure, unadulterated plutocrat, watch the vote in the United States Senate upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution for the election of Senators by the people.

IF any of our readers desire to "turn over new leaves," it can be advantageously accomplished by sending twenty-five cents for a JOURNAL subscription, and having new leaves to "turn over" all the year 'round.

IT took 27,000 words to explain why certain men should be sentenced to imprisonment for contempt of court, without trial by jury, and the reason developed that it was "to make an example of them." Rather costly as a mere "example."

OUR struggle should be to raise the underpaid trades to a higher plane of wages, with regular employment, so as to make them better fitted as consumers of other trades, and thus generally increase the demand for all classes of commodities.

ANOTHER blow to contract convict labor has been given in Mississippi, the new constitution of the State forbidding the lease of State convicts after the present year. Mississippi is now making arrangements to work its convicts under its own immediate direction and control.

AND now the "trade union" ministers of the Methodist Episcopal (Ohio) Conference are about to organize a "strike" against the life tenure of their bishops. At a late meeting at Columbus it was declared that, under the present system, the bishops had become tyrannical. Call out the militia!

A COMPANY is manufacturing bicycles at Michigan City, Ind., with prison contract labor, and the names of the company's incorporators are being withheld from the public. If the stamp "prison made" was visible upon every wheel, it would stop the sale of the article with all honest-thinking people.

THE liberty of general railroad managers to enforce arduous and oppressive exactions must not be impeded. The liberty of interstate traffic managers to trample law under foot must not be obstructed or interfered with. But the liberty of the press must be regulated to suit the cravings of some lord high executioner, and liberty of speech is not to be tolerated under any sort of contingency. That is about what things are coming to, and if you don't like it, you can take what dismal comfort is afforded you in reflection upon your helpless condition.

THE International officers have been investigating the label laws in the various States and find that many of them are not so framed and constructed as to properly protect our label. These laws were placed on the statute books mainly at the instigation of the Cigarmakers' Union, and such a device as ours was not taken into consideration, consequently it is found necessary to amend the acts in many States. Amendments calculated to fully protect our interests have been prepared for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Tennessee, Georgia, New Jersey, Nebraska, Michigan and Wisconsin, and it is the intention of the officials to ask the unions in those States to appoint committees to aid in securing the desired legislation. It is proposed to place the matter in the hands of a committee composed of printers residing at the capital of the various States, and ask every subordinate union in each State to co-operate with this central committee. Many legislatures are now meeting and prompt action will be necessary, so subordinate unions in the States above mentioned are asked to appoint committees, even if at their next meeting the official request has not been received. It is important that we secure all the protection that the law can afford us, as the label is being counterfeited in several places, even though it has been in vogue but two years. This is conclusive evidence that it is a desirable article.

As wealthy monopolies gain their most powerful advantages through the lobbies of our legislative gates, organized labor should not be backward in using the same weapons. Every State legislative hall should be furnished with a strong labor lobby not only to look after the interests of economic reform, but to keep a close watch upon the influence of the money power in the methods of bribery and corruption usually practiced for the passage of all manner of laws in the interest of wealth and monopoly. A little money expended by labor in this direction will be attended with results remunerative and beneficial.

THE trolly car was the machine that knocked the old-time regular, the street-car mule, out of his job. He was transferred to other fields and pastures green, and is probably doing less arduous labor for about the same pay—feed and lodging. He was more fortunate than many of the boys in our class. The machine did the same for them, but there were no pastures with the bars down where they could even crawl in to lie down. It is all well enough to say "quit the biz," but to our unfortunate friends the question is: "Whither shall we wander?"

IT is not the salary ($5,000 a year) nor the honor (honor is a small consideration) that persuades many lawyers in lucrative practice, and others well-to-do in the business affairs of the world, to seek prominence in either house of the National Legislature. It is to be in good position for a share of the "swag" distributed where it will do the most good in placing votes for the perpetuity of monopolistic greed and robbery. Combines and trusts "sweat" the people for millions and pay the politicians, as accessories to the plunder and pillage of which they are guilty.

THE following concerns are being boycotted by the A. F. of L.: Rand & McNally, printers, Chicago; Crosby Co., millers, Minneapolis; Meyer, Jonasen & Co., clothing manufacturers, New York; Grand Rapids School Seat Furniture Co.; Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston; Western Wheel Works, Chicago; Brewers' Association, St. Louis; Clothing Manufacturers' Association, Boston; Meskee Bros., St. Louis.

ONCE discharged by the Western Union Telegraph Company always discharged. Most of the operators of that corporation turn pale when spoken to by a member of another trade organization. There should be a law against blacklisting in every State in the Union. And still there are men who oppose government control!

IF labor will unite and strengthen every branch of organization, there will not be so much wind lost in censuring corporations, lawyers, legislators and politicians generally. A little less of receptive submission and a little more aggressiveness will work healthy digestion in the laws of economics.

Addresses Wanted.

W. H. M. SMITH, last heard of in Fowler, Cal., send address to C. E. Jones, Hauser Junction, Idaho.

M. JAMES FARRIER, "Shorty" Armstrong, Ed. Travis, Rod Payne, and Richardson (of Oneida), please send their present addresses to H. L. Frydenborg, care Evening Star, Elmira, N. Y.

LOUIE PAGE, address F. J. O'Neill, care Evening Telegraph, Kalamazoo, Mich.

A. A. MORTON—Would like to hear from you. Address M. Stephenson, P. O. Box 1047, Madison, Wis.

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of Francis Harvard Childs Reid, will confer a favor by communicating with Geo. Denyer, Box 1183, Sioux Falls, S. D.

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of Myron Dibble or John Harley will confer a great favor by informing Charles E. Dibble, jr., at Milan, Tenn., as they will learn something to their advantage. Also "Kid" Freeman, who was here last summer. Address care Exchange.

A. C. ARVESON, who left Milwaukee October 16, 1894, please communicate with Mrs. A. C. Averson, 491 Frederick St., Milwaukee, Wis., at once. News of great importance.

A. C. SANDLIN'S letters, directed to Ludlow, as instructed, have been returned. Write to me at 634, or to V's office on Main street, Louisville, Ky.

JAMES FLYNN, J. S. Cunliff, and H. H. Palmer, send addresses to T. F. Thomas, Box 2537, St. Paul, Minn., and receive mail.

GUS SANDERS, who left Dubuque, Ia., in 1888, will receive important information by addressing Dennis Smith, Dubuque, Ia.

JOHN J. BROPHY, supposed to have left the Home recently for Lower California, please address Thomas Brophy, 12 Pearl street, Boston, Mass.

JOSEPH O. BROTHERS, who left Braddock, Pa., in February, 1894, please send address to Mrs. B. M. Brothers, Jeannette, Pa. Important information.

ANY ONE knowing the address of W. H. Cox will please communicate the same to Mrs. W. H. Cox, Wesnir, Texas.

INFORMATION of the whereabouts of Felix W. Lawrence is wanted by friends at 130 Bromswick St., Newark, N. J.

State of Trade and Notes.

SAGINAW, MICH.—Trade very dull, many resident printers idle.

HARRISBURG, PA.—Trade very dull. The State printing and also the Legislative Record being done with machines; there is very little show for tourists.

DECATUR, ILL.—State of trade, fair; prospects not encouraging. The Herald-Despatch has in use a Thorne typesetting machine, causing five printers to look elsewhere for labor. There are a great many idle printers in town.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—State of trade, bad. The Evening Banner has recently put in six machines, adding largely to the list of the unemployed.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Business, fair; plenty of men to handle all work.

RICHMOND, IND.—State of trade, fair in job lines; not too bright for the compositors in newspaper line; plenty of help at hand to do all the work, especially since the consolidation of the Daily Independent (union) and Daily Telegram (non-union), by which three men were thrown out of work.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—State of trade, shows no improvement since last report. The introduction of machines all over the coast is flooding this city with idle printers.

Miscellaneous.

Traveling card 29,282, issued to A. Middleton by Roanoke Typographical Union, No. 60, was stolen in Jacksonville, Fla. Secretaries are requested to take up this card and forward to C. E. Gray, Box 96, Roanoke, Va.

Traveling card No. 43,973, issued to F. H. Middaugh, has been lost and duplicate (43,974) has been issued in its stead. If found please return to A. T. Collis, Box 537, Spokane, Wash.

Card No. 44,814, issued to A. M. Robinson January 2, 1895, by San Jose Union, No. 231, has been lost and new card issued under date of January 3, 1895. Secretaries will return the above card to J. H. Corrick, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal.

Monthly Statement.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Jan. 2, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home:

ADMITTED.

Dec. 2. Geo. E. Taylor, of Des Moines, Iowa.
Dec. 3. Jas. L. Gilbert, of Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 10. Peter Coogan, of Syracuse, N. Y.
Dec. 11. W. E. Call, of Savannah, Ga. (readmitted).
Dec. 18. James McGrath, of New York.
Dec. 22. James McGowan, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dec. 31. John Uglow, of Minneapolis, Minn.

DIED.

Dec. 6. Maurice Neligan, of New York, consumption.

Number of inmates December 31—46.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

SO LONG as men will insist on getting 15 per cent. for their money invested in the so-called homes for the poor, so long will the devil have the best chance in the terrible struggle which is going on against him in our city for regenerating society. It has been suggested that philanthropy and 5 per cent. will do much to solve the problem, but however much philanthropy there may be one thing we may make up our minds to, and that is that the greed which couples philanthropy with 15 per cent. and takes it out of the poor by huddling them together in masses like cattle in a car would willingly use philanthropy—yea, the immortal soul itself—to make sure of its dividends.—Rev. Dr. Chambers of New York.

THE laborers of this country make five pairs of shoes and get enough money for it to buy only one pair. Landlords, lendlords and profitlords get the other four pairs. If the shoe industry were operated like the postal plant, the workers would get enough pay to buy five pairs of shoes or their equivalent of other goods. Which is the best?—The People.

PITTSBURG HAPPENINGS.

Mr. Sample's Unionism—The Typothetæ's Request—A Clerical Call.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 13.—The entire absence of any letters from this city in the JOURNAL for several months past has caused no little amount of comment. By your permission, I will endeavor to fill the void left by your former excellent correspondents, though how successfully, I will leave your readers to judge.

The first news item is far from being a pleasurable one to write, as it deals with the sudden and startling transition which took place in the Dispatch, the last English daily set by hand in the city. In this office four of the fifteen Mergenthalers were put in operation on Tuesday last, and on Wednesday twenty-six of the forty-four regular cases were laid off. Last night but eight were employed on hand composition, and to-day the Dispatch was declared a machine office. Up until last night not a single regular had been given a machine, but when the men were released they were assured by Foreman McWilliams that just as soon as circumstances would permit, each regular would be given an opportunity to test his ability to successfully operate a machine. It was not stated whether any of the sixty subs, who have been working in the office for many months past, would be included among the number or not.

It is claimed by the management of the Dispatch that the method pursued was made necessary by want of space, which statement, at least, has some force. It is a well-known fact that the composing-room of that paper has hardly an equal in the United States. The ceiling is very low, the floor concrete, the room always excessively warm (being immediately above the stereotyping room), and the floor space is barely sufficient for the men to stand in.

It had been generally understood that but one expert would be employed, and that his services would be restricted to instructing the old men how to successfully handle the machines. That statement was made, apparently, on the authority of both business manager Walker and foreman McWilliams. As yet it has not been fulfilled. The men who have been doing the work are all from this city, most of them having learned in the offices here. Had experts from other cities supplanted the old men, trouble would probably have resulted, as the members of No. 7 were in no condition to brook such flagrant and unjust treatment. Much dissatisfaction prevails among the whole membership over the precipitate manner in which the whole affair was carried out, and should the business end of the Dispatch fail to recognize the claims of its old employes to fair and humane treatment, trouble may yet result. Everybody fully appreciates foreman McWilliams' position, and it is generally conceded that he will protect the rights of the men as far as lies in his power unless he is restrained by an authority which is able to nullify his wishes in the premises.

The fifteen machines were all in operation last night, and it is now given out that just as soon as they are in such condition that there will be no difficulty in making the mails, the old men will be taught to operate in pairs, and this will be continued until a full force is secured. Let us hope this will prove true.

Thos. G. Sample, an honorary member of No. 7, was subjected to an unjustifiable editorial attack in the last issue of the Union Printer. Mr. Sample has been a member of No. 7 for nearly two years, he having been elected shortly after the job strike was declared off. His admission was the result of the interest he took while the struggle was in progress, though at that time under the ban of the union. As yet we have taken no cognizance of his candidacy, nor has the fact been brought before the union. The unions of this State can not possibly have any legitimate grounds for opposing Mr. Sample for the position of public printer, as the facts I have given precludes the possibility of such action being taken. To my certain knowledge Mr. Sample's proposition to become a member of No. 7 had been overwhelmingly rejected previously, and I was personally opposed to his admission, but upon being fully informed of the services he had rendered the union when we were sorely in need of friends, I considered it my duty to waive previous objections and vote for his admission, which I did. The editor of the Union Printer, if he desires to be fair and just, owes an apology to Tom Sample and No. 7. Ignorance of the facts in the case probably led to the personal attack made upon Mr. Sample.

The United Typothetæ is now busily engaged in circulating a petition to have the United States Government prohibit the post-office department from furnishing "envelopes printed with the name and address and a request for its return if not promptly delivered." They are especially desirous of having the different unions throughout the country indorse their action and have union printers sign the petition individually, claiming that by our united action such prohibition can be secured through congressional action. A copy of the petition was read at our last meeting, accompanied by a verbal request that we give it favorable consideration. Action on the matter was very properly deferred until the February meeting, and our president and secretary ordered to confer with the local Typothetæ to ascertain what inducement they were willing to agree to to secure our indorsement. Unless the United Typothetæ, as a body, will agree to cease its fight on unionism throughout the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union, no subordinate union or individual member should in any way countenance or sign the petition. If that can not be done, a counter-petition should be gotten up and forwarded to our Congressmen to oppose the nullification of the present law.

James A. Power, Organizer of the Third District, spent Thursday and Friday in Pittsburg hunting up material for a special article for the Washington Post on the strike of the American Flint Glass Workers against the United States Glass Company. The strike has now been in progress eighteen months and about 1,500 men are involved. Of the whole number, the records are said to show that not more than twenty have deserted the union, notwithstanding the fact that very large bonuses have been offered, and the glass trade has been exceptionally dull ever since the struggle was inaugurated. The men have been receiving benefits right along, and those who have been employed have contributed ten per cent. of all wages earned to support those out of work. The flint glass workers have long had the reputation of being the best fighters of any class of workmen in the United States, and well do they deserve the honor. Mr. Power, previous to his visit to this city, had spent several days in Steubenville, Ohio, where he had been called to adjust a difference between the daily newspaper proprietors and Typographical Union, No. 238. A demand had been made for a reduction from 27½ to 25 cents. This was refused. The former rate was continued in force, and the salaries of the foremen were increased from $12 to $14, and the pressmen from $5 and $7 to $13.

Otto Muckle, a machine operator on the Press, committed suicide on the evening of January third by jumping from the Ninth street bridge into the river. Owing to the high water and the floating ice his body was not recovered. Muckle's death was quickly followed by two other members of our union. Thomas Walsh died from general debility Saturday evening about five o'clock, and he was followed early on Sunday morning by Henry Shroder, who had been confined to his home for several months past with pulmonary troubles. The latter was a native of Pittsburg, and was known to almost every printer in the city. He was familiarly called "Uncle Henry." Walsh's remains were sent to Iowa for interment.

Last Sunday afternoon the printers in the Dispatch were somewhat surprised by the appearance of a minister of the gospel among them while they were distributing. He was introduced by a member of the chapel who has been working conscientiously to convert the unregenerated of the craft in this city. The reverend took for his text, "The prodigal son." Even the worst sinners among his audience listened attentively to the words of the gospel, as they fell from the lips of the minister, and there was scarcely a dry eye when he had completed his sermon; the subs were noticeably affected. The reverand gentleman might accomplish much good for those whom he talked to last Sunday, if he were to visit the proprietors of the Dispatch. The unfeeling manner in which a large majority of the men he spoke to have been deprived of an opportunity to earn a support for themselves and families should appeal to his Christian spirit. The greatest menace to the spread of the feeling of brotherly love and human kindness, as taught by Jesus Christ, is the heartless manner in which the poor are robbed by wealthy corporations and individuals.

During the last two meetings we have been compelled to suspend forty-two members. Previous to taking such action, every effort possible was made by Secretary Culley to collect the indebtedness, but he was unable to do so, many of them having left the city and their whereabouts was unascertainable. The average amount owed by each was about $3.00. Quite a number were held over on promise to liquidate their indebtedness.

The German printers have not fared so well as have the English. The one remaining hand-set daily office may probably be converted into a machine office before the first of February. That will throw out about fifteen men, and leave but two of the three offices union. The men who deserted the union and are now working in the non-union office are paying dearly for their treachery. They work as long as their services are desired and their wages are said to be from $12 to $13 per week. Six of the men who were thrown out by the strike and the machines have already departed for the fatherland, and I understand that there are others to follow.

AN OBSERVER.

A Retrospective Glance.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Jan. 2.—Printers are always proud of the fact that some of the greatest men the world ever produced learned the trade and once worked at the case. Many prominent men who figured in the history of our country during the past century have, in their earlier life, worked at the "arts preservative." But my purpose in this sketch is not to grow eloquent over these men, who are an honor to the craft that gave them their first push in life. The men I wish to speak of now are those at present working at the trade, and employed principally on the daily papers all over the country, but more particularly on the dailies of the larger cities. The writer has met nearly all the types and characters mentioned in this sketch, having worked in different parts of the country during the last twenty years.

It is really remarkable what a great variety of types of humanity one meets with in the fraternity. In no other trade or calling can be found men with such diversity of capacity and intellect. There seems to be a sort of magnetism about the craft that attracts both the high and the low, so to speak. In the composing-room may be found representatives from nearly all the other trades, professions and callings on earth. You may see men setting type who have pleaded eloquently at the bar—I speak seriously and mean the bar of our courts of justice, editors who have met with some reverse of fortune, medical doctors, genuine and quack, ex-clergymen, temperance orators, college students, actors, artists, ex-army officers, sailors of several nations, as well as tailors, tinkers, butchers, blacksmiths, shoemakers, etc., etc., who from one cause or another have drifted into the composing-rooms of the daily newspaper.

Here, also, you may gaze on the classic features of a Napoleon or Wellington, who, if opportunities offered, would, perhaps, be leading columns of troops instead of setting up columns of type; Daniel Websters and Patrick Henrys who could "spell-bind" their countrymen by their eloquence. Many "dupes" of Washington are also met with, and perhaps, some day, we may hear from them. Here, also, you may see the courteous gentleman and the unmannerly and chronic kicker and growler working side by side, the extreme anarchist (who would not hesitate to throw a bomb where, according to his own idea, it "would do the most good"), and the peaceable, law-abiding citizen, the highly moral and religious man and the scoffing and profane sinner, the quiet man, who has very little to say, and the loud, boisterous character, whose animated conversation sounds like a case of aggravated assault, but which is really the overflow of his high spirits and good nature. The dude flourishes extensively also. Their favorite situation is on the morning paper, where they are to a certain extent masters of their own time, having the privilege of putting on a substitute at their pleasure. They are frequently met with on the fashionable promenades during the fashionable hours, and are often mistaken for millionaires, bank clerks, gentlemen of leisure, etc. All these and dozens of other types may be met with in the composing-rooms all over the country.

Unfortunately the machines are gradually getting in their work, and probably by the end of the present century machines operated by women and boys will be used in the offices of the dailies and periodicals everywhere.

Are the halcyon days of the newspaper compositor drawing to a close, or, are we on the threshold of a bright and prosperous future of usefulness in another sphere of action? Who will answer? J. M. C.

SOME one has wittily said that nothing is so cowardly as $1,000,000 unless it be $2,000,000. Nothing is so grasping or so tyrannically selfish. Possessors of vast wealth are too selfish by nature to be patriotic. History is full of wrecked civilizations that perished only because the wealth of the people went into the hands of a few. A living proof of this is seen in the late civil war, in the different bargains secured by those who offered their lives and those who offered their money to their country.—Watchman.

A LETTER ON POISONS.

Liquor Not the Worst Among the Bad—Other Topics.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 7.—The correspondents who write for the exterior frontispiece of the JOURNAL are wading into deep water when they essay to tackle that so-called evil, the liquor business. It seems to me an absurdity to drag the dry discussion of such a subject through the columns of the JOURNAL. The pros and cons embodied in such diatribes literally amount to nihility. We all know that the abuse and not the use of liquor is detrimental to the particular subject, who, through heredity or otherwise may have a soft spot or is in a degree microcepbalous. There are more subtle and deadly intoxicants than liquor. In the event of the abolition of the liquor traffic, lo! there would stalk upon the scene the effluvia of hades itself, which now and then crops out in the opium dens and kindred resorts. What of prostitution, with its glaringly distinct trail of the serpent? A condition to some and a theory to others. Drink to the mind of the writer is the least and most easily minimized of the evils of the world. He who goes to bed, and goes to bed sober, falls as the leaves do, and dies in October; but he who goes to bed, and goes to bed mellow, lives as he ought to, and dies an honest fellow.

The units that go to make up the machinery of the International seem to be all torn up and the seeds of disintegration planted, concerning the subjects of sessions, capitation tax, etc., etc. For myself, I am in favor of quadrennial sessions and a reduced poll-tax. Let the dead bury the dead. Throw them in the sewer or establish an International crematory where the "stiffs" can be disposed of at cost. Work for the living, not the dead. New York, I mean Gotham (by the way, I would like to see the name of that city changed, as a like nomenclature for State and city leads to confusion. How would Dublin or Cork answer?), if she keeps on planting her printers at as rapid a rate as she has been doing lately, will absorb the entire International fund.

In the last number of the JOURNAL, Mr. Crosman eloquently pleads for the "single" or uniform tax. To Mr. Crosman the crux involved in a tax amounting to nationalization is evidently not a crux. The single-tax is in vogue in Russia, and I think in China. Mr. Crosman seems to have fallen into this method of advocacy as a sort of fad. His talents should be devoted to something higher in the line of special reform. He has mounted his Quixotic Rozinante till the hide of his Pegasus is somewhat dilapidated.

Away with the Utopian "single" tax and all methods and "styles" of taxation! Lift up your heads and straighten your bow-bent backs and throw off for all time the shackles and superstitions of taxation. Arise and kill this relic of the dark ages. I hold with Jefferson that rebellion is a good thing, as necessary in the political world as storms in the physical. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants! The system as it stands is a staple of romance and lies, false tears and real perjuries. HELVETIUS.

The Liquor Plank Controversy.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 3.—Bart H. Whelan, who hails from this cultured city, smarting under the apparent attempts which some well-meaning people are making to enlighten him on temperance truth by sending him literature, airs in the JOURNAL of January 1 the well-worn and threadbare statements of how prohibition does not prohibit. Among other things he says that liquor is sold in Maine, which is a prohibition State. Yes, I acknowledge that liquor can be bought in Maine in spite of the prohibitory law, but I also understand that it takes Diogenes himself to find out where the stuff is sold. For is it not a fact, Mr. Whelan, that the liquor traffic in Maine is confined to its rightful place, viz., dark and secret places where no one except a confirmed toper would go? Is Mr. Whelan also aware that here in Boston we have a prohibition law against gambling, and yet every day almost we read in the papers of how such and such a policy shop has been raided and so many people arrested for being present where gaming implements were found? Would any self-respecting citizen demand the repeal of the law against the gambling evil because it is thus violated daily? I hardly think they would. Why then pick out the law which prohibits the vastly greater evil of drink selling?

Almost every law is more or less violated, but that is no argument why the law should not exist. A law of a sumptuary nature is, it is true, a restraint on some person or persons, but it is also a law framed for the greatest good to the greatest number; such a law is the one which prohibits the manufacture and sale, exportation and importation of intoxicating liquors. Any community which has no saloons is better off every way, and for example I would refer Mr. Whelan to Cambridge, Mass., and its present happy condition, owing to its being free from the rum traffic. Louis F. Fuchs finds much amusement in the discussion of the liquor plank between myself and Brothers "W. R." and W. L. Crosman. Getting amused at a discussion of this kind reminds me of the story of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning, for, indeed, it is just as heartless, but as Bro. Fuchs falls into line as being opposed to the treating custom I can freely forgive him for such unseemly merriment.

It also appears that Brother Crosman has been getting fun out of the liquor plank, as he opens his remarks with the statement that he delights to jolly "superficial reformers," as he terms myself and D. W. Perry. Bro. Crosman sees every question through single-tax glasses, and of course he considers the temperance question as a mere "superficial reform." The land question, of course, is an important one, but the question of humanity, i. e., the prohibition question, is vastly more important. This world shall come to an end but the soul of man shall live for all eternity, and as the drink traffic is the dual enemy of man's spiritual and temporal welfare, who will say that the question of the abolition of the drink traffic is not a great and important question? I am glad my friend is not inhuman enough to seek to justify intemperance, and I rest easy in the knowledge of that fact. I reassert that drink causes much poverty and not poverty that causes drink.

The following from the Chicago News shows very clearly the close connection of poverty with the liquor traffic:

Statistics show a very close connection between poverty and saloons. A recent number of an English publication asserts that in the poorest district in London there is one saloon to each 136 of population, or eighty-one saloons to 11,000 of population. In a certain quarter in Chicago, which, however, is not conspicuous for extreme poverty, there are said to be 750 saloons. The vote of that quarter is about 7,000. It appears, therefore, that there is one saloon to every ten voters. Provided each of these voters represents ten persons who do not vote, or in other words, that the population of the ward is 70,000, which is much too high, there is one saloon to each 100 of population. On the other hand, accepting the lowest number of saloons claimed for the territory (560), there would still be one saloon for each thirteen voters. Estimating the voters at one to five of population, there would be one saloon to each sixty-five persons. Thus it appears that London's record of saloons in its poorest quarter is not so bad as is that of a part of Chicago.

When we have rid ourselves of the liquor traffic we can very easily devise ways and means to carry on the government, and we may leave the brewers enjoy their ill-gotten money which represents so much taken from the honest sons of toil and from legitimate industry. It is a question in my mind if the State has a right to license that which is detrimental to the best interests of her citizens.

With O. W. Perry I believe that the adoption of the amendment to the political program is the debut of organized labor against the liquor traffic, and I point with pride to the fact that Typographical Union, No. 13, of which Mr. Crosman is a member, cast 188 votes in favor of the liquor plank and 80 against, thus putting itself on record as opposed to Bro Crosman's liquor views. The International Typographical Union has honored itself by its emphatic majority of 1,960 votes in favor of the twelfth or liquor plank.

E. P.

Prohibition by Lone-Star Light.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 8.—In Macmillan's Magazine there is published an interview of Napoleon at Elba, in 1823, by Lord Ebrington. He said he thought the House of Peers in England was the great bulwark of the English constitution, and when Lord Ebrington said he thought this was laying too much stress upon the usefulness of the peerage, Napoleon replied that in mentioning the peerage he meant to include the whole of Parliament, for the aristocracy of the country were the heads of the commercial as well as the landed interests, whether their representation was by descent or by election. Whatever you may think about Napoleon you must admit that he was clear-headed, and according to that we are not without our aristocracy in this country. Our "peerage" is making its influence felt more and more as the country grows older.

Although at present I can hear the roar of the waves of the Gulf of Mexico as they break on the long smooth beach of Galveston island this warm January afternoon, I lived for eighteen years under a prohibitory law of some kind in the State of Massachusetts, and in regard to the question whether prohibition does prohibit, I wish to give my testimony, most emphatically, that it does, even in a pretty large city. There was a time when Massachusetts had an effective State constabulary, under the control of the Governor, and the State laws were thorougly enforced, even the liquor law. Several old topers told me they could either get no liquor at all part of the time or get it with difficulty. Your old toper is bound to get liquor if it is anyway possible.

When a person says that prohibition does not prohibit he means, no doubt, that the prohibitory liquor law can not be enforced, but he does not say so. What does prohibition mean? Murder is prohibited, forgery is prohibited, robbery is prohibited, and in fact all crime, and to say that you can not enforce prohibition is to say that you have anarchy. If you understand the effects of alcohol upon the human system it seems to me you must admit it is a crime to sell it as they do in the saloons. It ought to be prohibited as much as murder. It is slow murder. Alcohol is a slow, deceitful poison. Its effect is to paralyze, so that a person is deceived by it. An eminent doctor and scientist of London, England, one who has been knighted by Queen Victoria, Sir Benj. Ward Richardson, M. D., a member of the British Society for the Advancement of Science, at their request, spent three years in the investigation of the effects of alcohol on the human system. The result of his labors is what I have stated. This result has been verified by eminent doctors in Germany, France and the United States. The effects of alcohol, as discovered by modern investigation, are taught to-day in the schools of nearly every State in the Union, thanks to the efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the coming generation will be better improved in this regard than the present one. Thus we see that this temperance movement rests upon a scientific basis, and more than that, Dr. N. S. Davis, at one time president of the International Medical Congress, puts the result of his investigations in the words of the ancient king of Israel, Solomon: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise." Divine revelation as well as science condemns the use of alcoholic drink.

Let us return and ask why the Massachusetts prohibitory law was repealed. Was it repealed because prohibition does not prohibit? I think it was repealed at the behest of what Napoleon called the "peerage." I mean the heads of the commercial interests of Massachusetts, not of England. I know of no way by which the aristocracy of wealth can levy heavier tribute upon the industrial masses than by means of the liquor traffic. That traffic was seriously threatened in Massachusetts. Therefore that kind of prohibition must be stopped. The "peerage" proved stronger than the people. This is only one instance. There are several other States where practically the same thing has occurred. Iowa, for instance, passed a constitutional amendment by 30,000 majority, but the rich men's lawyer that sat on the supreme bench found a quibble by which the will of the majority was set aside. The legislators proved stiff-necked and rebellious against the "peerage" and passed a statute law to the same effect, but the "heads of the commercial interests" have now found a way to practically set aside the law and override the will of the people there. I do not say but there are good men among them who deplore the liquor traffic, but the prevailing sentiment among the "business interest" has effectually kept down the national prohibition of this ungodly traffic, and has spread this corruption among the working people in order that they might become the slaves of an unnatural appetite, and never acquire that independence that successfully resists the unjust demands of the capitalists.

The following communication was received and read before Galveston Union at its last meeting:

GALVESTON, TEXAS, Jan. 2, 1895.

To Typographical Union, No. 28, of Galveston, Tex.:

We, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Galveston, Texas, send greetings and congratulations to you for the bold and manly vote cast for the extermination of the liquor traffic at your recent referendum.

(Signed) MRS. S. C. RUSSELL, President.
MRS. C. A. DINSMORE, Rec. Sec.

The Galveston Tribune is reported to have ordered machines which are to be here soon. There are many idle printers in town.

FRANK H. DINSMORE.

Tribute of Respect.

HOUSTON, TEX., Jan. 7.—Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst our brother member, Oscar H. Warnecke; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Warnecke this union has lost a true and tried member.

Resolved, That this union extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family in their sad and untimely loss.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased and published in The Houston Post and TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

JACOB RAU,
H. C. MALSCH,
ERNEST PFEIFFER,
Committee.

GEHER'S LAST WORDS

Which Start Unbidden Tears and Expressions of Sorrow From the Court!

PEORIA, ILL., Jan. 5.—Readers of the JOURNAL will remember the coal-mine riots of last spring in this vicinity, where a shot fired upon the miners caused consternation and bloodshed, in the death of Wm. Dixon, followed by the arrest and indictment of scores of alleged participants charged with murder and arson. The trial of the first of those accused resulted, on November 19, at Pekin, in the conviction of four men—John H. Geher, Charles Jones, John Heathcote and Daniel Caddell—and their arraignment for sentence.

The scene was a dramatic one, and one such as has probably never before been witnessed in Central Illinois. Geher was the central figure of the scene. There he stood, a magnificent specimen of the human animal, tall, straight, broad-shouldered, a well-poised and intelligent head set squarely on a fine pair of shoulders. Naturally eloquent, and used to moving men by the use of his voice, he made an effort that far surpassed anything he had ever done previously, and which had the effect of bringing tears to the eyes of nearly every one in the great crowd.

It was the closing of one of the most important and most widely interesting events that has ever occurred in this vicinity. Four men were about to be sentenced after a long trial to terms of years in the penitentiary. According to their own desire, because of the lack of funds, no motion was made for a new trial, as anticipated. Before sentence was pronounced the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say as to why sentence should not be pronounced. At this John L. Geher arose. He was pale and somewhat thinner than when he was arrested last June, but the fire of life was still in him and he seemed perfectly at his ease. He turned toward the court and said, in clear and positive tones:

YOUR HONOR: So far as I am concerned, I desire to say nothing in my own behalf. I shall ask no clemency, no mitigation of my sentence. Although I stand here an innocent man, charged with and convicted of a most heinous crime, yet I will endure it. The testimony upon which I was convicted and upon which others were convicted was malicious and untrue. Peter Little, Joseph B. Irwin and the two Little boys swore to language used by me which I never used. I would never have been at the mine on the 6th day of last June had I the least idea there would be any trouble of a serious nature. I did all in my power to restrain the men—men who had been struggling against the unjust social conditions meted out to them—men who had starving wives and little babes at home—men who were working in aid of a vital principle, which, if overlooked, will inevitably lead to far worse troubles in the future than any we have yet seen. I was doing my utmost to keep these men on the side of respect to law and order. But when that bullet, fired from the tower, struck and killed Edward Blower, no man could keep them back. Both myself and William Heathcote did all we could, but there was no power which could have restrained those men then.

But there are other cases yet to be tried. Men are charged with crimes who have wives and children dependent upon them. I sincerely hope that to these men, and not to myself, will the great heart of the people go out in sympathy, and that they will be left here to feed and clothe the little ones and their wives. What promised in my case to be a useful life at least has been practically destroyed by the verdict of this jury. I leave this court-room a ruined man. But I am willing to stand it, and to even accept a greater term of years, if by so doing I could save some of these poor unfortunate men from going to the penitentiary. I would say with Christ on the cross: "Forgive them, for they know not what they do." If by serving more years myself I could keep some of these men, who have wives and children dependent upon them for the bare necessaries of life from going at all, I would gladly do so.

I desire also to thank the court for its uniform kindness and courtesy to me, and to the rest of us, also the sheriff and his deputies. I can not express in words the thanks due to the two attorneys who have so nobly and actively worked for us for months.

During the delivery of this speech, so plain, so magnanimous, so dramatic, strong men wept like babes and women cried aloud. There was not a person in the assemblage but who will carry the memory of that scene down with him or her to the last hours of life.

Judge Green was furtively seen to wipe his eyes, and it was some time before he could collect himself sufficiently to pronounce the fateful words which should send those four men to the penitentiary. Finally he did so in a very delicate and very tender manner. He said he appreciated to the fullest extent the situation and the condition of the men who were there for the purpose of being sentenced. He appreciated what Mr. Geher had said in their behalf. But the jury had found them guilty, and there remained nothing for him to do but to pronounce sentence. Anything further that would be done would have to be done in an executive manner and not a judicial. S. W.

Wright on the Strike.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, lectured before the students of Wesleyan University, in Middletown, under the auspices of the Citizenship Club. Col. Wright talked for nearly two hours, making his principal subject the Chicago strike. He began his discourse by first giving the condition of affairs in Pullman.

He illustrated the situation by four piles of pins, one representing the $36,000,000 capital of the Pullman company and the managing ability of Mr. Pullman, the second representing the $26,000,000 surplus of the Pullman company, the third the capital of the workingmen—that is, their skill, ability and strength—and the fourth the surplus of the workingmen—that is, their savings, some $600,000.

Continuing, Mr. Wright said:

Now, the condition of affairs is this: The labor of the workingmen in Pullman in connection with capital has amassed their surplus of $26,000,000. Everything is running along smoothly until there comes a time of stress, when the managers of the company are obliged to take contracts at a loss, if they can get them at all.

They find that their expenses must be cut down, and they reduce the wages of the workingmen. With reduced wages the workingmen are compelled to fall back on their reserve, and their savings are wiped out. Then comes an impairment of health and earning ability through insufficient nourishment caused by low wages. Now, the question arises, "Why should labor be compelled to fall back on a reserve of savings to tide over the depression?"

The Pullman company has a surplus of 72 2-9 cents for every dollar of capital, and yet in their last period of depression it was enabled to keep that reserve unimpaired and at the same time continue to pay dividends of 8 per cent. on the capital of $36,000,000.

Capital can and always has thrown the stress of "hard times" upon the workingmen. The question is, Is it right, and, if not, where lies the remedy?

Some one asked:

Would there be a $26,000,000 surplus if it were not for the enterprise and ability of Mr. Pullman?

Mr. Wright replied:

No, and neither would it be there if it were not for the skill and ability of the workingmen. One is essential to the other. The mutual interdependence of labor and capital is easily understood. Both are necessary, and without one the other is powerless. Now, why should one be compelled to bear all the burden of mutual distress and the other escape free?

This strike is an epoch-making episode. In feudal times physical might made right. We have outgrown that stage and are advancing toward a higher plane. The laws, custom and public opinion of today uphold the Pullman company in their course of action. Will it continue to do so? Have we not come to the point when we must recognize more fully the right of labor? Again, the question is ethical and not economical.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 8.—"Birds of Passage," like fleeting shadows, are chasing each other southward. The cold snap of ten days ago has driven tourists by the score toward the Land of Flowers. If Florida takes care of all who come she will have to get a hump on her, and no mistake.

L. L. Messmore, in company with a half-dozen itinerants, walked out to the Junction—and you know the rest. They were bound for Florida.

M. B. Hazzard and C. C. Pate have returned to Jacksonville after a short but pleasant stay in the Forest City.

Jack Haas has returned from the interior. Jack did himself proud. He not only killed a couple of wild turkeys, but bagged the tame one in a free for all contest in which some of the crack shots of the state took part.

Messrs. Mick and Eby, the latter from Chicago, have been doing their best to produce the side splitting farce, "The Stow Away." They were booked for Norfolk, by way of Baltimore, but—the mate, the mate. He didn't do a thing but order them ashore.

M. J. Sweigart is back again. He was in love with Columbia, but the South Carolina legislature adjourned.

"Tony" Walches is located in Charleston since Ben Tillman's wool hat boys ceased making laws.

Well, well; whither are we drifting? Jimmy Green, known from Charlotte to Tampa as "Crazy" Green, is peddling bibles in the Palmetto State on the installment plan.

P. C. Oglesby is snugly ensconced in the Government Office.

John Knox, of Columbia, is circulating among his friends here. J. E.

THE Works Department of the London County Council, although not yet two years old, employs over 1,700 workmen. Something like forty important works have been carried out by the department without the aid of a contractor. A return to be submitted to the council shows that fifteen of the undertakings, which were estimated to cost £23,356, have been completed for £21,156. The works now in progress are estimated to cost about £200,000.

The Branches.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—At yesterday's meeting of No. 6 the vote on branch discussions was announced as carried by a majority of 159. It was moved that the president appoint a committee of five to organize the branches, which was carried. Mr. August McCraith, secretary of No. 13, lately elected secretary to the American Federation of Labor, paid us a visit, and was introduced by Mr. Perkins, chairman of the delegation from No. 6 to the late convention at Louisville. Mr. McCraith received quite an ovation, and in response reciprocated the kindly feeling shown toward him, and said, among other things, that he hoped the attempt for shorter hours would be warmly supported, and also that it had a better chance of success as a national movement than a local one. He was also glad they had adopted the principle of branch discussion, and paid a warm tribute to it, showing, in the course of his remarks, how greatly the book and job trade in Boston had improved since its adoption. Mr. McCraith received the congratulations and good wishes of his many friends on his new appointment. J. H. M.

A Decision in the Hicks Case.

Attorney Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago, who is interested in the defense of some of the officials of the American Railway Union who are charged with conspiracy to boycott Pullman cars, had this to say of the decision made by Judge Dallas in the Hicks case.

While I am not prepared to discuss the question as to whether or not this is the law, I can not refrain from commenting on the diametrically opposite conclusions which the courts have drawn in regard to it. Now, if it be true that a railroad company has a right to say it will not employ any member of a certain labor organization or discharge men who do so belong, then it would seem to follow that the employe has a perfect right to say he will not work for a company which hauls a certain kind of car. Yet the counsel for the government in the Debs case argued that to quit the service of a railroad company because it hauled Pullman cars was a boycott, and a boycott was a crime. In my opinion, the decision simply furnishes another illustration that our judges are so environed and their past associations have been such as to lead them to believe that everything demanded by capital is right, and everything demanded by labor is wrong.

Lima on Reform.

LIMA, O., Jan. 4.—It is amusing to note the great differences of opinion expressed by the printer-statesmen in the JOURNAL in regard to the so-called "political platform." Even in a young union town like this, we find men who are afraid of a change from the "time-honored" principles, and who regard everything that looks like opposition to the old political parties as disastrous. Mr. Dailey's facts and figures in the last JOURNAL present the proper view of the liquor plank, all other meager efforts to the contrary, notwithstanding, as the writer has had tourists frankly admit that the use of liquor caused them to be on the road. The sooner the workingmen of America by their ballots wipe out this monster evil, the quicker will other desired reforms be attained.

SHAKE.

Deaths.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN M.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 18, 1894, of heart disease. Age 27 years.

DALEY, JOHN J.—At Scranton, Pa., Jan. 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 31 years.

FOERCH, GEORGE—At Wilkes Barre, Pa., Dec. 23, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 36 years.

GOOCH, JOHN S.—At Shreveport, La., Dec. 31, 1894, of Bright's disease. Aged 38 years.

HICKOK, A. R.—At Albany, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 57 years.

HAMLIN, EDWARD—Charleston, S. C., Dec. 23, 1894, of Uraemia. Aged 72 years.

O'BRIEN, M. A.—At New York, N. Y., on Jan. 4, 1895. of pulmonary tuberculosis. Aged 36 years.

POMEROY, SAMUEL—At Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 27, 1894, of heart failure. Aged 56.

PERRY, E. J.—At Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1894, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

ROSE, A. D.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 29, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 70 years.

REDDICK, W. E.—At Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1894, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

ROOT, BEMAN—At Meridian, Conn., Dec. 26 1894, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

RENTON, WM.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 14, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 26 years.

SMITH, GEO.—At Albany, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1894, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

WRIGHT, A. T.—At Richmond, Va., Dec. 29, 1894, of heart disease. Aged 24 years.

WALKER, L. E.—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1894, of consumption. Aged 45 years.

WILLOUGHBY, GEO. A.—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1894, of gastro-enteritis. Aged 59 years.

IT IS impossible for a man with a good heart to be satisfied with the world as it now is. No man can truly enjoy even what he earns—what he knows to be his own—knowing that millions of his fellowmen are in misery and want. When we think of the famished, we feel that it is almost heartless to eat. To meet the ragged and shivering makes one almost ashamed to be well dressed and warm, one feels as though his heart was as cold as their bodies.—Ingersoll.

THE initiative and referendum is the best weapon to place in the hands of a free people. Only by this system can the people really rule.

IN order to save the necessity of discharging 800 men, all the government departments at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, have been put on short time. Until March of next year, the men will not be allowed to work on Saturdays.

WHY should one man beg of another a chance to earn a living? How does it happen that some can "give work" to others? It is simply because our laws grant special privileges to the few at the expense of the many.—Equity.

THE trades-union movement in this country will nearly double in numbers in the next five years; a bold statement to make just at this time, but just watch the indicator when the boom sets in, which it will within the next eighteen months.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

WHAT we need to-day, in the great onward movement of organized labor, is more personal sacrifice on the part of each individual member, and less pushing to the front of the selfish interests of a few of those within the ranks.—Midland Mechanic.

A SUGGESTION similar to Rev. Dr. Langtry's, in Toronto, is just now receiving considerable attention in England, with reference to the construction of radial railways to enable workmen in the cities to take up land in suburban districts.

THERE are now being operated under the orders of the federal courts, 152 railroads with 43,000 miles of track and 2,500 million dollars of capitalization. This is nearly one-fourth of the entire railroad system in the hands of receivers. They are now operated in the interest of stockholders.

THE mistake of the best men through generation after generation has been the great one of thinking to help the poor by almsgiving, and by preaching of patience, or of hope, and by every other means, emollient or consolatory except the one through which God orders for them—justice.—John Ruskin.

THE pendulum of the old dust covered political clock has swung again. Politicians will change places; but the condition of the workman will remain the same, that is, growing worse. Unless he tries to help himself by means of union, socially and politically, even gods can not help him.—International Railroader.

IF you serve your brother because it is fit for you to serve him, do not take back your words when you find the prudent people do not commend you. Be true to your own act, and congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant, and broken the monotony of a decorous age.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

THE trades-union, when organized upon proper lines and conducted with discretion, has been and is to-day a regulating power of inestimable value to its members. It is the mainspring out of which all other reforms and reformers flow as naturally as day follows night. It is the bright hope and inspiration of labor, and should be guarded and protected as you would guard and protect your very life and liberty.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

BY their successful strike, the Hebrew bakers of Brooklyn have abolished the 16, 18 and 20-hour work-day, the seven days' work-week, the boarding system with the employer, the system of wages which compelled them to work for from $6 to $12 per week, the carting out of bread after their work hours in the shop, the baking for private families, and the meek, submissive and servile nature that made them slaves of everybody and helpless victims of filth and greed.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

THAT which is plenty is cheap; that which is scarce is dear. Labor is very plentiful; therefore, labor is very cheap. As labor is a marketable commodity, and three men stand everywhere ready to do the work for which only two are required, the laborer has little to say about his pay. When the large monopolistic firms, like the coal miners, find that their large output of coal is affecting its price adversely, they shut down, do less work, and thus enhance the value of their production. Labor should learn a lesson from its adversary. What is the remedy? To make labor scarcer, and therefore dearer, by the reduction of the hours of labor. If the hours are reduced, the workers can afford at once to take pay accordingly; it is only a question of time when the wages will regulate themselves, and that, too, on a satisfactory basis. Now is the time for a general move along the line looking to a reduction of the hours of labor.—Paterson Labor Standard.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.

Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.

Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Third District—James A. Power, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.

Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.

Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.

Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.

Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachin St., Mobile.

Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.

California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal.

Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.

Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.

Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.

Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.

Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; W. A. Lantz, News office, Chicago.

Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.

Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.

Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.

Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.

Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.

Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.

Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. G. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St. Arlington.

Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.

Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.

Nebraska—V. B. Kinney, News office, Omaha.

New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.

New Hampshire—Charles E. Smith, 9 Hanover St., Concord.

New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.

New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.

New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.

North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks.

Nova Scotia—Wm. C. Hodgson, Halifax, Box 234.

Ohio—H. W. Cross, E. Market St., Zanesville.

Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.

Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., London.

Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.

Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh.

Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.

Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.

South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.

Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.

Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.

West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.

Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 1712 North avenue, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.

BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, 148 Monroe St.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.

DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.
DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.
FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.
GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.
GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.
LINCOLN.—President, W. H. Gillespie.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, C. D. Cully, 1131 7th St.; Secretary, G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christian Ave.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Kuehnel, care Der Herald.
MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.
NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.
SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.
ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.
ST. PAUL.—President, Harry Franklin, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.
TORONTO—President, John Armstrong, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.
WASHINGTON.—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Applications for Membership.

5, Indianapolis (Bookbinders)—Henry Porsche, Chicago, Ill.

6, Galveston, Texas (Bookbinders)—Benj. J. Harbart, served four years as an apprentice, ten years as a journeyman ruler, forwarder, finisher, four years with Marshall & Bruce, Nashville, Tenn., six years with C. B. Woodward, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Zimmerman, served three years as an apprentice, four years as a journeyman forwarder, two years with Richmond & Bakus Co., Detroit, Mich.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—C. C. Clemens, was initiated in No. 8 in 1891, but claims not to have received card; has been in Southern Illinois ever since; is now in Jonesboro, Ark.

9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Wm. Greeble, Baltimore, Md.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—E. H. Kirk, formerly member of Colorado Springs Union, card expired on account of being in other business for past eighteen months; Edward H. Martz, served four years in this city; Charles Orth, worked fifteen years at electrotyping in this city; John L. Kochenderfer, served four years in Newport; Wm. L. Ream, served four years in this city.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—M. Baruh, Albert Huber, Will H. Barnes, Miss L. Stevens.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Herbert Geddes, Redfield, S. D.; Frank R. May, Wanoon, Ia., and Omaha, Neb.; C. E. Johnson, Wahpeton, N. D.; Lydia Hager, Perkasie, Pa., worked two weeks in Philadelphia. For apprentice membership, A. H. Hoffner, J. A. Dreis and Thomas Gelinek.

52, Troy, N. Y.—Nicholas Powers.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—R. C. Rivers, L. A. White, R. B. Brown, served time in country towns; R. R. Tweed, served time in West Indies.

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—Leonard Stafford, 19 years of age, served four and a half years at trade in Fair Haven.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—E. G. Walker, has worked at printing trade forty-four years; learned trade in office of Commonwealth and Message, Independence, Mo.; Wm. G. Christ, learned trade in office of Graphic, Peabody, Kan., has also worked in Manhattan, Kan., and in Kansas City, Mo., worked at trade six years.

86, Reading, Pa.—George Rourke, Baird Hammer; Robert Weidel, for reinstatement.

88, Hannibal, Mo.—Harry Richmond, served his apprenticeship in offices in this city, also worked a short time in St. Louis; R. M. Taylor, claims to have worked at the business the required length of time, worked at Knob Noster, and Sedalia, Mo.; at the latter place for the J. West-Goodwin Company.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Wm. Pettit.

118, Des Moines, Iowa.—O. H. Griswold, age 27, learned trade in Advertiser office, Perry, Iowa, worked at trade twelve years, was once a member of the Typographical Union at Sioux City, Iowa; U. E. Highland, worked at trade four years, learned trade in this city; W. P. Curry, age 24, worked seven years at trade, learned trade in Messenger office, Atlantic, Iowa; has never worked in a town where there was a union.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—A. Dix Tittle.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—S. J. Proctor, has worked in Culpepper and Danville, Va.

167, Schenectady, N. Y.—Annie McCann, worked four years at trade; Wm. W. Snell (pressman), five years at the trade; John T. Quigley, Amsterdam, N. Y., has worked at Little Falls, N. Y.; Walter Wigg, St. Thomas, Ont., has worked in Brantford, Ont., claims never to have had opportunity to join the union.

201, Victoria, B. C.—Wm. S. Evans, ten years at business, worked about three years ago in Toronto, Canada, last from Edmonton, Alberta.

241, Temple-Belton, Texas—Jeff Funderburk, has worked in Waco and San Angelo, Texas; Frank J. Strong, has worked in Fort Smith, Ark., and Lockport, Ill.

247, Swedish (Chicago, Ill.)—Andrew Anderson, Hjalmar Ramsten, Peter Johnson, K. G. Lielman.

257, Augusta, Maine—Oliver E. Burns, worked fourteen years at electrotypers' trade; learned trade with Michael Crane, New York; has worked for C. J. Peters, Boston, Mass.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—Ralph L. Lewis, worked five years at Sterling, Kan., Topeka, Kan., and Guthrie, O. T.

283, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Fred Humphrey, J. C. Hall.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

W. H. Goetzinger, Elbow Lake, Minn.
Irving Gregg, Ithaca, N. Y.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, St. Louis, Mo. (Mailers)—Robert Drese, Hy Lohbeck, reinstated.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—W. G. Armour, C. E. Alexander, G. L. Beck, E. J. Booth, C. E. Brooke, J. B. Bushfield, John Barry, A. W. Baird, W. W. Colwell, Park Dibler, C. P. Foreman, G. L. Goodman, R. F. Harris, Geo. W. Haley, H. W. Jeurgen, Miss A. Longdon, R. D. Lowry, A. Landis, J. C. Layton, J. T. Morrisen, J. A. Mitchell, J. Osterwise, H. Peterson, W. Philip, G. W. Penn, L. P. Sallade, C. F. Struby, suspended for non-payment of dues.

19, Washington, D. C. (Stereotypers)—Byron E. Waters, suspended for non-payment of dues.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—J. J. Nash, E. A. Gaussait, reinstated.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—Frank X. Meyer, expelled for ratting.

27, Mobile, Ala.—H. G. Brooke, rejected.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—H. C. Whittlesey, Thos. Lardon, reinstated.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—A. V. Grace, E. F. Strober, C. F. Christian, O. L. Mann, J. N. Cabb, C. B. Clinkscales, reinstated.

50, Saginaw, Mich. (Valley City Union)—T. Walker (colored), Eugene Norcross, suspended.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—E. B. Kibler, suspended for non-payment of dues.

75, Burlington, Iowa—Hiram B. Chamberlain, expelled for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—J. W. Bruce, J. F. Liebel, reinstated.

86, Reading, Pa.—Robert Hennessy, E. M. Angstadt, suspended for non-payment of dues.

117, Springfield, Ohio—W. P. Marion, W. F. Henry, Alice Van Sickle, Walter S. Croy, M. McKeough, R. A. Roach, Harry Kernan, A. L. Fessenden, suspended for non-payment of dues.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—W. C. Ulrich, R. Don Ferguson, rejected; W. J. Hill, J. L. Barter, W. I. Alexander, L. P. Covington, Ed. L. Campbell, Harry Mechling, W. D. Morton, A. A. Gray, E. A. Sciple, Nettie Tait, J. H. Welch, W. Scott Evans, H. R. Tillotson, A. G. Brown, F. Heinisch, L. W. Cramer, O. D. Gelatt, Harvey Songer, J. O. Booton, suspended for non-payment of dues.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Levi Sherwood, expelled for non-payment of dues; W. A. O'Connor, suspended.

128, South Bend, Ind.—John J. Jacobs, suspended for non-payment of dues.

139, Bangor, Me.—Frank L. Calley, reinstated.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—Morris Carel, Frederick Carel, suspended for non-payment of dues.

154, Ann Arbor, Mich.—H. A. Sweet, expelled for non-payment of dues and misdemeanors.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—J. A. Cole, R. P. Milne, suspended for non-payment of dues; J. W. Wood, G. N. Tuesley, reinstated.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Miss L. M. Brittain, Miss Ada Thompson, J. F. Mitchell, H. S. Wright, C. F. Fitch and O. W. Williams, suspended for non-payment of dues; Lew Shepardson, rejected.

193, Spokane, Wash.—E. K. Jacobs, expelled for non-payment of dues.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)—J. E. Stinson, Harry Rogers, J. W. Kelly, expelled for non-payment of dues.

213, Rockford, Ill.—J. H. Binckley, Jacob Uystrom, Charles Andrews, John Inman, H. C. Gregory, Frank Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth McCall, expelled; Charles Humeston, suspended for non-payment of dues.

219, Canton, Ohio—W. E. Beserford, Horace Nichols, C. H. Daniels, Chas. McCurdy, suspended for non-payment of dues.

241, Temple-Belton, Texas—O. P. Gresham, expelled for ratting.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—William A. Baldwin, expelled for working below the scale.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—C. W. Maine, reinstated.

263, Asheville, N. C.—W. M. Laier, suspended for non-payment of dues.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Edward Fitzgibbons, expelled for non-payment of dues.

307, New Brunswick, N. J.—Albert N. Tallman, suspended.

Election of Officers.

ADRIAN, MICH.—President, I. J. Havens; vice-president, W. C. Gempel; recording and corresponding secretary, W. L. Agnew; financial secretary, A. A. Wootten; treasurer, E. O. Underhill; sergeant-at-arms, Paul Redding; board of directors, G. W. Larwell, F. J. Buck, A. A. Wootten; executive committee, I. J. Havens, Miss Carrie Shaw, E. Ahrens; auditing committee, W. L. Agnew, E. O. Underhill, Paul Redding.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—President, J. M. Israel, jr.; vice-president, S. H. Bean; secretary, Robt. C. Frank; treasurer, E. W. Whiteside; sergeant-at-arms, Mat. Forstberg.

AUGUSTA, MAINE—President, Harry B. Robinson; vice-president, Jas. P. Grenier; recording secretary, Geo. W. Sylvester; secretary-treasurer, F. E. Sprague; sergeant-at-arms, C. E. Degrandy; executive committee, H. B. Robinson, F. E. Sprague, Geo. W. Sylvester.

BOSTON, MASS. (Mailers)—President, W. G. Harber; vice-prosideut, James Nugent; recording secretary, W. J. Ambrose; financial secretary, Waldo L. Ledwidge; treasurer, Edmund Phelan; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Grant.

CANTON, OHIO—President, J. C. Kling, vice-president, Nelson P. Maier; recording secretary, Ray Gilbert; secretary-treasurer, Wm. C. Metzger; sergeant-at-arms, Clifford G. Fritz; executive committee, Amos C. Musselman, R. Watt, Frank Moneysmith, Ray Gilbert, William Horn; delegates trades assembly, Amos C. Musselman, Wm. C. Metzger, Clifford G. Fritz.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—President, G. F. Taylor; vice-president, L. H. Dawley; corresponding and financial secretary, C. M. Dawley; recording secretary and treasurer, Mrs. E. L. Metcalf; sergeant-at-arms, O. C. Jones; executive committee, L. H. Dawley, F. P. Burns and E. E. Brammer; auditing committee, J. M. Dawley, F. P. Burns and E. L. Metcalf.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Swedish)—President, Claes Larson; vice-president, T. Ruhin; recording secretary, Eric Elm; financial secretary, Gus. Jacobson; treasurer, C. O. Williamson; auditors, H. Hesselroth, Ernest Younggren, Chas. Sward.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—President, J. J. McCarty; vice-president, M. A. Conner; financial secretary, P. L. Dennhardt; recording secretary, F. MacArthur; trustees, C. A. Smith, J. C. Stuart, C. C. Wetmore, F. A. Colby, M. A. Conner, Percival Shea.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—President, F. C. Simmons; vice-president, John Hinkel; secretary, P. E. Spencer; treasurer, J. M. Thomas; executive committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley.

DAYTON, OHIO—President, S. B. Moon; vice-president, George Burk; recording secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; corresponding secretary, O. P. Randall; financial secretary, C. R. Wheeler; treasurer, L. C. Peacock; sergeant-at-arms, J. Davy; executive committee, Louis Judson, W. E. Landis, Geo. Rane.

[Continued on page 9.]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from December 24 to January 10.

RECEIPTS.

Dec. 24.	Balance on hand	$16,027 91
Jan. 10.	Receipts to date	392 25
	Total	$16,420 16

EXPENDITURES.

Dec. 26.	Anderson, No. 284	30 83
27.	Roanoke, No. 60	20 00
27.	Seattle, No. 202	21 00
29.	Ogden, No. 236	54 83
29.	W. H. Wells, expenses to Roanoke	53 84
31.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	110 00
31.	Akron, No. 182	29 50
Jan. 2.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	82 00
3.	H. S. Woodward, exp. to St. Paul	15 95
4.	Roanoke, No. 60	23 83
4.	J. K. Brewer, exp. to Evansville	33 41
7.	Ogden, No. 236	54 83
7.	Seattle, No. 202	25 67
7.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	82 00
7.	Cream City, No. 23, order convention	200 00
8.	Akron, No. 182	35 50
8.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	110 00
10.	Roanoke, No. 60	57 86
10.	Ogden, No. 236	56 00
	Total	$1,097 05

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 10, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Dec. 24 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

December 24. Balance	$40,021 20
4, ALBANY—For December	75 00
For supplies	2 40
11, MEMPHIS—For December	24 00
For supplies	1 50
19, ELMIRA—For November	10 00
20, NASHVILLE—For November	41 75
22, DUBUQUE—For supplies	50
31, SANTA ROSA—For December	3 25
34, COLUMBIA—For November and December	32 75
For supplies	1 50
41, AUGUSTA—For December	5 00
44, STREATOR—For December	2 75
46, SACRAMENTO—For December	37 50
52, TROY—For December	28 75
For supplies	63
54, RALEIGH—For November and December	28 00
56, STOCKTON—For December	9 75
57, DAYTON—For December	38 75
For supplies	3 15
For card in Journal to December, 1895	8 00
58, MULTNOMAH—For November	20 25
For supplies	1 10
For card in Journal to October, 1895	7 00
59, QUINCY—For January	15 50
For supplies	50
For card in Journal to January, 1896	5 00
67, LOCKPORT—For November, December	10 00
68, KEOKUK—For November	8 00
70, LANCASTER—For December	9 25
For supplies	25
71, TRENTON—For December	30 50
72, LANSING—For December	20 50
For supplies	2 35
75, BURLINGTON—For supplies	25
For card in Journal to December, 1895	7 00
78, FORT WAYNE—For supplies	1 50
82, COLORADO SPRINGS—For November	15 25
For supplies	30
83, HEBREW-AMERICAN—For November	19 00
84, SAN BERNARDINO—For November	4 75
92, LITTLE ROCK—For December	20 50
For supplies	1 50
102, OTTAWA—For December	46 00
107, TWIN CITY—For December	7 75
For 17 copies of Journal to Feb., 1896	4 25
117, SPRINGFIELD—For supplies	50
118, DES MOINES—For supplies	1 00
120, LYNN—For November	6 75
123, WILMINGTON—For December	8 75
125, DURHAM—For January	3 00
128, SOUTH BEND—For December	8 50
135, ONEONTA—For supplies	3 00
136, DULUTH—For December	19 50
145, JACQUES-CARTIER—For December	10 00
146, CHARLESTON—For December	11 25
156, ASPEN—For November	3 00
157, SUNFLOWER—For November	5 00
158, SPRINGFIELD—For supplies	50
167, SCHENECTADY—For December	7 50
168, MUSKEGON—For December	3 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For November	34 50
For supplies	90
175, PUEBLO—For part December	1 50
177, SPRINGFIELD—For December	27 00
For supplies	50
178, SCANDIA—For November	1 75
180, SIOUX CITY—For November	19 75
184, WYOMING—For December	5 75
185, BRADFORD—For December	6 50
190, OMAHA—For October	52 25
191, WINNIPEG—For December	22 00
For supplies	60
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For January	5 50
193, SPOKANE—For December	10 25
For supplies	60
194, JOLIET—For November	6 50
196, LOGANSPORT—For Nov. and December	12 00
For supplies	50
201, VICTORIA—For December	12 50
203, BLUFF CITY—For January	8 75
214, BOHEMIAN—For December	3 75
217, JANESVILLE—For November	6 75
218, SIOUX FALLS—For supplies	50
226, VANCOUVER—For December	3 75
231, SAN JOSE—For December	18 75
232, BINGHAMTON—For December	6 00
For supplies	60
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For October and Nov.	12 00
241, TEMPLE AND BELTON—	
For September, October and November	6 00
242, WALTHAM—For supplies	1 50
243, HUTCHINSON—For November	5 75
249, FORT SMITH—For supplies	3 00
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For December	7 50
252, BRIDGEPORT—For supplies	20
For December	12 00
253, HOLYOKE—For November	6 25
For supplies	2 15
254, RIVERSIDE—For December	9 00
For supplies	3 00
265, OTTAWA—For supplies	6 05
270, NEW CASTLE—For January	5 75
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For December	6 00
280, LARAMIE—For December	2 00
281, MARLBORO-HUDSON—	
For charter and supplies	$8 00
284, ANDERSON—For November	5 25
For supplies	50
289, TITUSVILLE—For supplies	2 00
293, PENSACOLA—For January	2 00
For supplies	1 50
294, ONEIDA—For January	3 50
296, LIMA—For November	6 00
300, PORT HURON—For supplies	3 60
302, QUEBEC—For November and December	22 00
305, NEWBURG—For November	9 00
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For December	4 50
308, WATERTOWN—For November	18 75
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—	
For November	1 50
312, BURLINGTON—For December	4 25
For supplies	75
316, NORTH ADAMS—For December	4 75
317, LACONIA—For supplies	2 00
318, EAST LIVERPOOL—For Nov. and Dec	5 00
PRESSMEN.	
3, CHICAGO—For October	3 00
4, SPRINGFIELD—For December	2 75
9, LOUISVILLE—For supplies	4 00
12, GALVESTON—For supplies	80
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For December	9 50
30, SPRINGFIELD—For November and Dec	5 50
For supplies	40
46, DALLAS—For October	2 75
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—For Nov., Dec.	4 50
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.	
1, NEW YORK—For December	70 50
2, BOSTON—For January	19 25
3, CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For January	19 25
6, KANSAS CITY—For November	4 25
8, ST. LOUIS—For November and December	13 50
10, BALTIMORE—For December	3 50
12, MILWAUKEE—For December	2 25
13, DENVER—For November and December	5 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For December	6 50
19, WASHINGTON (Stereo.)—For December	4 75
21, TORONTO—For Sept., Oct. and Nov	12 00
For supplies	1 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1, BOSTON—Mailers—For December	11 00
9, ST. PAUL—Pressfeeders—For December	17 25
For supplies	2 00
3, ST. LOUIS—Mailers—For January	9 00
For 8 copies Journal to June, 1896	2 00
MINNEAPOLIS TRADES COUNCIL—For labels	5 00
Provisional membership fee of F. L. Doran, $1; Irving Griggs, $1	2 00
Capita collected on card of C. C. Ball, $2; J. A. Wood, $1.50; Louis Andrews, $3	6 50
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Per W. C. Schuman. Rebate on two post-office keys	1 00
Cash M. Neligan, deceased	1 00
Rebate on delivery of telegrams	50
Merchandise sold employes	2 50
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	26 75
Total	$41,469 78

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,097 05
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—	
Per capita for December	75 00
H. S. WOODWARD—Official postage	8 78
JACOB EITEL—J. E. Ragsdale, official postage	1 46
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, treasurer	1,808 38
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing No. 10	153 90
EXPENSES—	
John W. Bramwood, expenses as delegate to American Federation of Labor convention	52 00
Clerk hire	33 50
Expenses and services on committee investigating affairs of Newark Pressmen, No. 7—order of convention: Wm. Perkins	11 00
H. K. Stephan	6 50
J. T. McGovern	8 00
J. M. Donohue	2 50
C. S. Roberts	12 19
Rent of office to January 31, 1895	18 00
Janitor's services for December	6 00
W. B. Prescott, expenses to American Federation of Labor convention and Colorado Springs	126 60
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages from Nashville, 25c.; Cleveland, 25c.; to Albany, 71c.; Johnstown, 58c.; Minneapolis, 50c.; St. Paul, 74c.; Steubenville, 43c., 61c	4 07
26 small labels	8 18
61 large labels	7 60
5,000 amendment ballots	18 70
400 note circulars	1 50
200 strike requisitions	6 25
400 shorter work-day ballots	4 75
400 circulars	7 50
500 sample union labels	8 00
200 amendment ballots	7 00
10,000 shorter work-day ballots	12 50
25 books witbdrawal cards	3 25
300 remittance blanks	1 50
1,000 amendment ballots	3 50
Clerk hire	33 50
H. C. Chandler, engraving labels	5 80
Postal Telegraph Co.—Messages to Brooklyn, $1.13; from St. Paul, 50c.; to Fall River, 53c.; Vancouver, $1.25; from St. Paul, 50c., $1.72; to Toronto, 50c.; St. Paul, 71c	6 84
2,000 2-cent envelopes and printing	46 50
Two 1,000-page copy books	3 90
50 secretary's cash books	20 00
One box pen points	1 00
Postage and expressage to date	23 51
BURIAL FUND—	
1364. Boston, No. 13—On account of the death of E. J. Perry	50 00
1365. Pittsburg, No. 7—Wm. Renton	50 00
1366. Boston Web-Pressmen, No. 3—J. M. Cunningham	50 00
1367. Charleston, No. 43—Edward Hamlin	50 00
1368. Saratoga, No. 149—L. E. Walker	50 00
1369. Wilkes-Barre, No. 187—George Foerch	50 00
1370. Meriden, No. 314—Beman Root	50 00
1371. Richmond, No. 90—A. T. Wright	50 00
1372. Shreveport, No. 155—J. S. Gooch	50 00
1373. Nashville, No. 20—W. E. Reddick	50 00
1374. Indianapolis, No. 1—A. D. Rose	50 00
1375. Indianapolis, No. 1—Samuel Pomeroy	50 00
1376. Scranton, No. 112—J. J. Daley	50 00
1377. Albany, No. 4—Geo. Smith	50 00
1378. Albany, No. 4—A. R. Hickok	50 00
1379. New York Pressmen, No. 16—M. A. O'Brien	50 00
Total	$4,802 21

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand December 24, 1894	$40,021 20	
Receipts to January 10, 1895	1,448 58	
		$41,469 78
Expenditures		4,802 21
Balance on hand		$36,667 57

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 28, 1894.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts aud expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from November 25, 1894, to December 25, 1894:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, Nov. 25, 1894....	$11,558 24
From A. G. Wines.....	1,330 63
Total.....	$12,888 87

EXPENDITURES.

W. B. Prescott, salary to Nov. 25, 1894.....	$25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to Nov. 25, 1894.....	25 00
A. G. Wiues. money advanced to L. C. Shepard for expenses to Indianapolis...	27 00
Alex. Duguid, expenses to annual meeting of Trustees.....	11 70
J. T. Sanderson—1 bbl. apples $3.50, 2 cases eggs $12.60, 52 lbs. butter $13. 60 lbs. turkeys $6, 3 doz. celery $1.50, 4 gals. kraut $1.80, 1 bbl. apples $2.50	40 90
Giddings Bros.—Buttons 30c, cotton sheeting $17.73, pillow cases $7.44, cheese cloth $2.31, oil cloth, needles and buttons $3.15, buttons and tape 45c, darning cotton $1.98.	33 36
B. G. Robbins—1 box collars 30c, 19 slippers 60c, drawers 62½c, shirt 60c, 2½ doz. unlaundered shirts $13.75, 4 doz. socks $4.40, 5½ doz. collars $6.32½, 4 doz. white handkerchiefs $3, 2 doz. colored handkerchiefs $1.50, 14 suits underwear $17.50, 5 shirts $6.25, 4 undershirts $2.50, 2 suits clothes $23, 2 pairs shoes $4.50.....	84 75
J. J. Reithmann & Co.—2 doz. Lithia tablets $7.20, 1 doz. Alka Lithia $9, boxing and carting 15c, 1,000 phenacetine and salol pills $14.70.....	31 05
A. & W. Hemenway—1,927 lbs. bran $19.27, 923 lbs. corn $10.61, 1,018 lbs. oats $13.23..	43 11
Baker & Co.—Medicines for November....	22 60
Colorado Springs Crystal Ice Co.—2,600 lbs. ice	10 40
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—3 butts Newsboy tobacco $16.80, 3½ butts Climax tobacco $14.40, 10 lbs. Seal plug cut tobacco $5.80, 1 bale Greenback tobacco $7.25, 3 doz. Perfection brooms $7.50, 10 boxes soap $35. 2 boxes matches $2.70, 1 case Macaroni $2.50, 100 lbs. white meal $1.50, 2 cans cream tartar $8, 1 crate starch $5.76, 5 cases coffee $107.50, ¼ chest tea $16.10, 1 gross blue $3.60, 4,000 lbs. flour $58, 1 sack prunes $4.76. 2 boxes codfish $9.12, 2/3 case pie plums $2.16, 100 lbs. Graham flour $1.55, 1 doz. toothpicks 40c, 1 doz. whisk brooms $1.25, 1 bbl. salt $2.50. 1 crate bacon $21.93, 1 sack hams $16.02, 10 sacks G. sugar $53, 1 sack D. sugar $4.50, 5 boxes soda crackers $7.86, 2 boxes oyster crackers $2.94, ½ bbl. mackerel $8.25, 1 box raisins $2.50, 3 sacks rice $15.75, 1 box currants $2.52, 2 lbs. nutmegs $1.20, 1 case catsup $4.50, 1 case horse radish $2.40, 2 cases toilet paper $11, 2 lbs. shaving soap 40c, 16 cases apples $48, 10 cases pears $32.50, 10 cases peaches $32.50, 2 cases cherries $7, 2 cases Gal. pie $6.50, 20 cases tomatoes $45, 20 cases corn $43, 20 cases peas $48, 2 bbls. Scotch oats $10, 1 bale Seal of North Carolina tobacco $12.30, 1 bale Durham tobacco $12.50, 2 sacks Navy beans $5.36, 1 box cloves $1.62, 1 pail currant jelly 75c. 2 sacks rock salt $1, ¼ doz. vanilla $6, ¼ doz. lemon $4, 1 gross pipes $3, 2 cases pumpkin $4.20, 2 doz. cards $3. 1 can mustard $3, ¼ doz. feather dusters $1. 5 cases apricots $15, 2 cases pie grapes $6, 1 box Sapolio $2.50...	822 65
Ira J. Morse—1 bbl. sweets $2.75, 72 lbs. apples $2.16, 2 crates eggs $12, 48½ lbs. butter $12.13, 97 lbs. onions $1.45, lemons $2, 1 bbl. apples $4, 2 crates eggs $13 20, 54 lbs. butter $14.58, 54 lbs. butter $15.12, 2 crates eggs $15.60.....	94 99
Stark & Siney—Beef $12.77, veal $5.36, sheep $2.59, yeast 15c, sheep $2.59, calf $7.20, beef $14.35, trout $2.41, yeast 30c, beef $8.82, hog $6.75, sheep $3.41, yeast 30c, beef $9.78, veal $5.28, mutton $3.58, yeast 30c, sheep $2.81, beef $7.70, calf $8.40, yeast 30c, by error $1.73.....	103 42
Binford Coal Co.—Coal for November (83,400 lbs.).....	95 01
Fairley Bros.—House furnishings.....	28 15
Florence Oil & Refiuing Co.—75 gals. oil...	6 75
Hallett & Baker—Burial of A. P. Blakeslee.	45 00
W. G. Williams—2,000 lbs. potatoes.....	19 00
Gazette Printing Co.—Letter heads $9, card rules $3.75, 5 receipt books $2.....	14 75
Newtown Lumber Co.—Lumber.....	55 10
Crissey & Davis Lumber Co.—Pine posts $13.05, cutting 25c.....	13 30
C. E. Durkee—Hardware.....	17 45
F. E. Robinson—Drugs for November	68 80
Salaries—W. C. Schuman $83.30. Eva Schuman $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30. Charles Jacobson $30, Walter Davis $25, John Reilly $40, A. N. Mariner $50, Lizzie Kent $25, Ella Merritt $20, Ella Jackman $10, Laura Jackman $20, Lizzie Dilworth $18, Rachel Johanning $25, Maggie McGoff $20, M. Cummings $55, Dr. Beverly Tucker $38.....	559 30
W. C. Schuman—Petty cash expenses.....	100 00
The Sanitary Feather Co.—15 pairs pillows $47.70, 15 iron bedsteads $82.50, 15 hair mattresses $81, 20 comforters $50, 27 yds. burlap $2.16.....	263 36
Marshall Field—20 blankets $45, rugs $51 ..	96 00
Total.....	$2,757 90

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Nov. 25, 1894.....	$11,558 24
From A. G. Wines.....	1,330 63
Total.....	$12,888 87
Disbursements.....	2,757 90
Balance.....	$10,130 97

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of December, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public,
JAS. J. DAILEY.

HORACE it was who said that virtue is the middle between two vices, as that generosity was the middle of which avarice and prodigality were the extremes.

Election of Officers.

[Continued from page 8.]

DETROIT, MICH. (Stereotypers) — President, A. O'Connor; vice-president, L. Finger; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Smith.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y. (Fulton county union)—President, Edward Bartlett; vice-president, Albert H. Oaksford; financial secretary and treasurer, John Holliday; recording secretary, J. W. Snyder; executive committee, Roger T. Bennett, Eugene Suits, Albert R. Horth; sergeant-at-arms, Roger Bennett.

HOUSTON, TEX.—President, Will Flannery; vice-president, W. J. Kohlhauff; secretary, J. S. Swope; treasurer, Y. Y. Murphy; sergeant-at-arms, Benj. A. Wolf; executive committee, George Dunlop, E. V. Aten, Frank Mather; trustees, W. H. Gill, Jas. Hynes, C. D. Green, Jos. P. Westcott, Will Flannery, J. S. Swope.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.—President, D. Eccles; vice-president, W. F. Hill; secretary, A. L. Wright; treasurer, W. H. Quarterman; sergeant-at-arms, J. I. Herne; executive board, Geo. Metzger, T. G. Armour, C. L. Colee, W. L. Hedrick, H. B. Ryther.

KEOKUK, IOWA—President, C. P. Haire; vice-president, Joseph F. Lutz; recording secretary, U. G. Smith; financial secretary, Joseph M. Bishop; treasurer, W. E. Strimback; executive committee, W. E. Pringle, Jas. Roberts and John Ferris; auditing committee, J. F. Lutz, W. E. Pringle and James Roberts; sergeant-at-arms, Robert Brown.

MOBILE, ALA.—President, Rev. T. A. White; vice-president, Charles W. Rapier; treasurer, Eyre Damer; secretary, John J. Russell; sergeant-at-arms, Robert A. Lewis; finance committee, George F. Tuttle, Sidney W. Ardoyus, Charles W. Rapier.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—President, J. L. Denham; vice-president, B. F. Jones; treasurer, T. M. Hanifin; financial and corresponding secretary, M. L. Ford; recording secretary, J. P. Thornley; sergeant-at-arms, E. D. Watson.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—President, E. M. Billings, vice-president, G. E. Salley; treasurer, Frank Howe; financial secretary, J. T. Clark; corresponding secretary, A. H. Adams.

RUTLAND, VT.—President, G. A. Herrick; vice-president, J. T. Boyle, Jr.; recording secretary, W. H. Cummings; financial secretary, A. N. Rainville; corresponding secretary, J. J. Fenton; treasurer, T. L. Bennett; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Daley.

SEDALIA, MO.—President, J. J. Cundiff; vice-president, Geo. L. Kraut; financial secretary, Jno. T. Weisenbach; treasurer, R. H. Suttle; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Knight; executive committee, R. H. Suttle, R. Manker, W. A. Knight and W. E. Cundiff; auditing committee, A. A. Bulkley, A. A. Knight and W. E. Cundiff.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—President, S. J. Tiffany; vice-president, J. P. Hieney; recording secretary, C. R. Ingram; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, S. B. Bevill.

ST. LOUIS, MO. (Mailers)—President, M. J. Grady; vice-president, Wm. Hacking; financial secretary, Jos. C. Roehl; treasurer, Hy Hacking; recording secretary. Wm. Stroh; sergeant-at-arms, Phil. Schell; executive committee, C. B. Menaugh, Jas. J. Mulcahy, Wm. H. Farrow, Sr., W. S. Farrow, Otto Weidenhaun, Juo. O'Rourke.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—President, Thomas H. Wheaton; vice-president, John Keating; financial secretary, Thomas Crimmins; recording secretary, Herman Rees; treasurer, George T. Lay; sergeant-at-arms, Henry Harris, International Typographical Union auditing committee, George Somariudyck, Fred Browu, James Taylor.

TAMPA, FLA.—President, E. J. Lynch; vice-president, J. H. Turner; secretary-treasurer, C. O. Pryor.

PORT HURON, MICH.—President, James Stuart; vice-president, Wm. Akey; financial secretary, W. H. Cooper; corresponding and recording secretary, F. Van Valkenburg; treasurer, Geo. Hand; assistant secretary, John Maurer; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Oliver.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. (Washoe Union)—President. W. H. Kearns; vice-president, Jas. Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, A. J. Mills; board of directors, F. A. Blake, John Craise, Ed. Blake, J. T. Huling; auditing committee, C. A. V. Putnam, W. C. Cummings, Mrs. K. Ward.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—President, Sidney Landon; vice-president, Hugh Connell; treasurer, John R. Fisher; financial-corresponding secretary, Frank H. Lewis; recording secretary, W. J. Faulkner; sergeant-at-arms, George Walker.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO — President, Robert Bell; vice-president, F. M. Dougherty; recording and corresponding secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; financial secretary, Lewis Bowers; treasurer, W. W. Griffey; sergeant-at-arms, C. H. Brown; trustees, J. D. Hurfurd, C. E. Kennedy and Carl Maag.

AN amusing episode in Mr. Tom Mann's co-operative lecture in Bradford, England, was his inventory of the items of the personal raiment in which he stood before his audience; annexed to each item being the name of the particular co-operative productive factory at which it was made. Shirt, stockings, boots, cloth suit—each and all were gone through in detail, amid the laughter and applause of his audience, and warranted genuinely co-operative, and made under the best trades-union conditions.

"LAY not the flattering unction to your soul" that a revival of business will inspire corporation managers to restore the wages so ruthlessly cut when the opportunity was in their favor. It will only be by strength of organization and a determined demand that the rights of labor can command lawful recognition.

EVERY PRINTER SHOULD READ

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS

OF THE

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION

By John McVicar. Substantially and neatly bound in cloth; single copies, 85c; ten or more copies in one order, 75c. each. Mailed to any address on receipt of price by JOHN MCVICAR, 311 Third St., Detroit, Mich.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, M. S. Wheeler, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Jos. Phillis, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—Don B. Robb, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentieth St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—C. A. Lane, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16. 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—Richard Walsh, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in mouth. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Audrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary. F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—J. E. Rodgers, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—A. L. Runyan, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Strattou, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 728 E. Church St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Suratt, 15 E. Forsyth St.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy. Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms. S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins. Chairman; A. Allison. H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice. John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W, Harris. and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster. 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—Alfred Bjornback, 242 W. Erie St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elnn, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—Wm. Ments, 1760 N. Clinton St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 534 N. Broad.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, Geo. Shulthers, 620 Vermont St.; Recording Secretary, J. A. Bamber; Treasurer, Ed Salmon; Sergeant-at-Arms, Al Hemenway.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Mouroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—J. D. Ambrose, 44 S. Meridian St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—A. G. Wade, 1223 S. Main St.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullaby; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Sult.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comiugore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Graf.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W A. Barr. Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, T. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, R. E. Brown, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Asbley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 5th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkius, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—N. R. Ashby, care Monitor.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—A. L. Wright, Box 70.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Richards, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, G. F. Whitlock; Financial Secretary, Paul L. Murray; Chairman Executive Committee, E. V. Welch; Chairman Application Committee, E. E. Watts. Union Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—I. J. Stewart, Gazette.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. H. Stahl, 77 Nonotuck St.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 202 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mahel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, W. D. Mitchell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, S. H. Dyer, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkius, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—Melvin Hodgins, Box 535.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording Secretary, G. H. Allison; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—F. Van Valkenburg, 412 Erie St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, W. Grimmon; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. H. Beyer, 1518 Tuscola St., Saginaw E. S. Mich.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Fred Foss, Box 485, Duluth

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 413 Washington St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, S. J. Tiffany; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—Edward Ebenhack, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—C. R. Wiles, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, A. Casey; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, Andrew Casey; Executive Committee, J. U. Jackson, Chairman; George Major, Wm. McClatchey.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—B. J. McMahon, Box 388.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.
SOUTH OMAHA, No. 269.—A. E. Blank, care Daily Stockman.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huting.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 122.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 120 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 223.—F. C. Luehs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan. Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Casey; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, Dan S. O'Brien; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, C. F. Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. A. Coyell, Cataract.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—Thomas Crimmens, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.
WILMINGTON, No. 228.—W. S. Warrock, 202 Orange.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. W. Williams, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 15 Iddings Block.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—J. W. Giuler, 231 Brown St.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 29 Union St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—Oscar G. Schmidt, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—J. E. Dixon, 135 E. Pearl St.
PIQUA, No. 234.—Deborah Lippincott.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—S. P. Behrends, care New Era Co.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Treasurer, Rose M. Glason; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, 162 Second St., Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, G. W. Moore, Chairman; C. G. McCoy, J. C. Gallagher, F. H. Martin, T. L. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—C. H. Putnam, 576 State St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Isaac Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, Eli J. Davis, Box 226; Reading Clerk, J. J. Morgan; Guardian, George Sherman.
TITUSVILLE, No. 289.—J. J. O'Hern.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—President, J. R. Wylie; Vice-President, W. S. Melick; Treasurer, R. R. Smith; Secretary, G. W. Moore, Box 787; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. P. Cashen; Reading Clerk, I. G. Alexander.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—F. P. Eddy, Journal office.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, C. Adams; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, Geo. A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer. Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, J. L. Denham; Vice-President, B. F. Jones; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart. Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, S. T. Lockett; Vice-President, O. A. Eylar; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, W. L. Lyles; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. C. Jones; Reading Clerk, J. F. Fahm; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, J. L. Woods, Chairman; P. W. Alterman, J. A. Florer; Treasurer, A. F. Hess.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, A. G. Nicholls; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, J. M. Carroll; Chairman Executive Committee, John Sandilands; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. L. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—J. J. Fenton, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, R. J. Carty; Financial Secretary, W. R. Pike, care of Landmark; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Holt, Landmark office; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. McCauley; Board of Trustees, J. F. Dashiell, W. H. Wells, G. C. Krishmeier.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strallman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. Z. Jessup, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bonnett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—R. G. Slack, 120 Bibby St.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Miller; Secretary, D. Doloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 N. Jacksou St.
LA CROSSE, No. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—W. A. Hilton, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, 931 Grand ave.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Paul Walther, care Democrat, 614 Chestnut St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Julius Hasenzahl, 540 Walnut St.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 829 S. 6th St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 989 N. Rockwell St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Gust. Bohndorf, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Jos. Baumgartner, 2632 Parker.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 166 Brewster St.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care A. L. Swift & Co.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
6, LINCOLN, NEB.—G. R. Knowles, 728 S. 18th St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—J. A. Hayes, 133 Portland St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
9, LOUISVILLE, KY.—G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Av.
10, AKRON, O.—Wallace Mathers, 227 Adams St.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—Isaac Rosenthal, 511 E. 83d St.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—J. F. Neuhich, 1126 S. 12th.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. M. Carlson, Box 1225.
44. TACOMA, WASH.—H. C. Cronkrite, 2909 N. Eighth St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Alex. Danner, Dorsey Ptg. Co.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. M. Schaetzlein, 514 Racine Av.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—E. J. Snyder, Box 515.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—G. S. Bricher, 177 S. Wahasha St., St. Paul. Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers).—J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers) — James Smith, 80 1 St., N. E.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—F. H. Wright, 431 Perkins St.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEXAS.—J. W. Ricks, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. H. Lucas, 2014 James Ave. N.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—E. M. Connor, 1408 Adams St., N. E.
5. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—James Ryan, 1625 First Ave.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Ambrose, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—Michael Carmody, 120 Terauley.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—B. R. Humphrey, 32 Turner Av.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 420 Center Ct., Jamaica Plain.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. — Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Mamie Huppert, 108 Edgemont Avenue.

The Typographical Journal.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 1, 1895. No. 12.

PHASES OF REFORM.

Temperance Better Accomplished by Other Reforms—Get Together.

Boston, Jan. 21.—A Man-Afraid-of-His-Name, writing from Cleveland, and signing the name of a French philosopher, writes nicely on the liquor question, but either ignorantly or maliciously asserts that the single-tax is in vogue in Russia, and, he thinks, in China, and accuses me of advocating this great moral reform as a fad, and furthermore asserts that the hide of my Pegasus is somewhat dilapidated. This I beg to deny, and assert that the hide of my Pegasus is A 1, and would be pleased to learn from this illogical and impractical theorist to what better use I could put my talents than in advocating that all men have an equal right to the use of the earth, and that the single-tax is the only method by which that right can be equitably established. Let him not tell me to advocate that impractical theory of no government, which red-handed anarchists proclaim, and "Helvetius" seems to be one, even if the compositor forgot to capitalize the word liberty. His suggestion to throw the dead into the sewer is an example of the condition we would have under "no government." Such acts would breed pestilence, but anarchists would not care for that so long as liberty was on deck and people were living under conditions of free love, free beer, free lunch aud a free fight. The single-tax is not in vogue in Russia or China. From the fact that the protective tariff swindle is in force in Russia, shows conclusively that the single-tax is not in force there. As for China, I clip the following from a Boston paper of recent date: "The apostles of the single-tax on land may not realize this theory is exemplified in China, where all the land belongs to the state, and a trifling sum per acre, never altered in four centuries, is levied."

Under the single-tax, the land would not belong to the state, but the state would take the rental value, and owners could use their land as they pleased without interference from the state. Instead of collecting a trifling sum, we would take the entire rental value, and as land increases in value as population grows, there would be an assessment every year or two. Silence, and when not silence, mispresentation and ridicule, of all reform matters is the policy of the plutocratic press, and my Cleveland critic, presumably only a wage-earner, plays into the hands of the privileged classes.

And the same remark applies to "E. P.," who quotes copiously from the plutocratic press whenever occasion requires. The privileged classes, who are the beneficiaries of present unjust social conditions, must be amused when they behold wage-earners dallying with reforms of small account, for it keeps the mind of the oppressed people blinded as to the real cause of poverty, and the greed, intemperance and vice that spring from poverty and the dread of poverty. They are like unto the superficial reformers whom Count Tolstoi once pilloried as being "willing to do any thing for laborers except get off their backs."

I am interested in the uplifting of the poor, and believe in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. In this I believe "E. P." agrees with me, but I go further and declare for the motherhood of earth, thereby completing a perfect deity. But instead of this, "E. P." advocates interference with the liberties of individuals, and by this interference believes that we will experience a continual prosperity. In my last letter I showed how this would be to the benefit of land-owners, for during prosperous periods there is a greater demand for the use of land than there is during industrial depressions. Every reform that is merely palliative means grist for the mill of the land-owner.

I recommend to my critics and all those who claim that the cause of poverty is the liquor traffic, to explain the poverty of the people living in the town of Pullman previous to the strike. As far as the unhappy workers were concerned, the place was a "dry" spot, and their misery and poverty great. As far as selling liquor was concerned, that was done at the end of the town, where Landlord Pullman and the nabobs held sway. And when they have explained that matter, let them turn their attention to the poverty of a large class of wage-earners who are nearly all teetotalers—women and girls employed in mills, factories and stores. They are poor for the same reason that thousands of others are poor—low wages and unsteady employment. It is no explanation to state that it is because some people drink liquor moderately or to excess. The cause of their poverty is the system which permits private appropriation of ground rent—that value which attaches to land because of growth of population and the consequent demand for the use of land.

The fact that in the recent referendum vote an emphatic majority declared for the abolition of the drink traffic, does not matter much. An emphatic majority was recorded last fall against the Democratic party, but that does not prove the principles of that party to be wrong. It proved a well-merited rebuke for the traitors in that party who profess to be tariff reformers, but at heart are protectionists, and hand-in-glove with tariff beneficiaries. A great number of voters also cast their ballots against the Democratic party, believing that it was responsible for the industrial depression through which we were passing. In doing this they erred, for we have had other industrial depressions, and the Democratic party was not in power. We have had them, too, under low tariff and high tariff. For the same reason that voters placed the responsibility in the wrong place, so printers voted for the destruction of the liquor traffic, believing that such a condition would benefit mankind, without giving the subject any consideration whatever but unconsciously playing into the hands of that class who toil not, but live comfortably on the wealth produced by labor and capital.

To illustrate that foremost temperance reformers are taking much interest in labor affairs, I quote the following utterance from Miss Frances E. Willard: "But I am free to say that I believe the present economic condition of the country, the misery of millions of our people, the vast number of the unemployed, call for reforms which, if they could but be brought about, would vastly diminish the tendency to drink, and that one of those reforms of far-reaching and unspeakable beneficence, is the single-tax, as set forth by its great apostle, Henry George."

And I would state also that Miss Willard and Lady Henry Somerset have attended and spoken at a number of labor meetings in this city and vicinity within the last few weeks, and in their utterances give voice to their conviction that the solution of the labor problem is more important than the solution of the liquor traffic. At the great meeting in honor of John Burns I heard Miss Willard assert what I have all along maintained, that poverty is the cause of intemperance. She did not think so until recently, but study of the social problem, in all its phases, has brought her to this conclusion.

Let the great army of temperance workers give but one year's time to the propagation of single-tax principles, after which will follow its adoption, and I pledge them that not only will involuntary poverty disappear, but that intemperance will from that time begin to disappear. Assist us in teaching the right of man to the use of the earth, and you will at the same time aid in bringing about a state of affairs in which every increase in the power of labor will mean an increase in wages and the standard of living; a state of affairs in which wealth will come only to those who labor and in proportion to the skill and effort put forth; aid us to take the idlers from the back of labor, and we promise you a new man to deal with. Your appeals will not then fall upon the dull comprehension of men who are but little removed from the brute creation, but will be made to men who are men, created as they are in the image of God and have the attributes of God. Men do not submit to starvation wages from choice, nor do women go into the sweat shop and brothel because they desire to. These are the least of the evils from which they must choose if they live at all.

Instead of trying to force the victims of intemperance back into the ranks from which they have been driven, and from which the weaker must always be driven so long as they are denied the right to labor, assist us first in preparing a desirable condition of society for these victims of malconditions. Assist us in opening wide the doors of that inexhaustible storehouse—the earth—which a bountiful Father has provided for all His children, that they may produce therefrom all the wealth which they may in reason desire. Do this, and you may rest assured that the children of men will not be loth to forsake intemperance.

To the Galveston writer who upholds prohibition, and believes the "business interest" is responsible for the overthrow of prohibition, in order that "laborers might become slaves of an unnatural appetite and never acquire that independence that successfully resists the unjust demands of the capitalists," let me say that it is as monopolists that they make unjust demands. Capital can not oppress labor when labor is free to apply itself to land. Surely the "business interest" does not do this and deprive itself of the prosperity which "E. P." says will come with prohibition. Get together, gentlemen!

W. L. Crosman.

Minneapolis Happenings.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 21.—It is sincerely hoped that this communication will not be construed as an attempt to deprive "More Anon" of his "sit." I write simply for the purpose of "penning a few stray thoughts," but, like the other fellow, I may be glad to turn 'em loose again. But enough nonsense.

To begin with, I would like to say that I am heartily in favor of the percentage system of dues, which I hope in time will be adopted by our union. I consider that it is a great deal better, fairer, squarer than the present system, where the man who earns all the way from two to ten dollars per week is obliged to pay just as much as the one who is getting twice the latter amount. All fair-minded men can not help viewing the matter in the same light.

Jason Weatherhead, of Ada, this State, had a short but meaty article in the last Journal. As regards secretaries writing "short, newsy letters," I suppose they think the other members of their unions should do something in that line, too. At least that is my opinion—hence this effusion.

Speaking of secretaries reminds me that we have a wide-awake, out-and-out hustler in H. S. Woodward. He never misses an opportuity to put in a good word for the union, and is well liked by the members of No. 42.

At the last meeting of the Harrison & Smith chapel the chairman was requested to post a notice the 15th of each month giving the standing of the various members of the chapel as to cards, chapel dues, etc. Some lively kicking was indulged in when the notice was posted last week, but Frank says it goes, just the same.

"Cap." Hill, an old member of No. 42, is seriously ill at the soldiers' home at Minnehaha Falls.

The Swinburne Printing Company, located at 13 Washington avenue north, has shut up shop. It is said that James Masterman, the former manager, is negotiating with the proprietors for the purchase of the plant.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman is now a "rat" sheet. At the time the shop was declared unfair five card men were employed. Two of these, the foreman and chairman of the chapel, refused to come out. Since then another man has shown his preference for rodent surroundings and has also ratted. This man, by the way, figured in the Spectator trouble which occurred about a year ago.

That notorious "print manufactory," the DeVinne Printing Company, was "sat upon" at the last meeting of No. 42. "A good thing—push it along." That is, there are other shops which should be made to declare themselves as "union or secesh."

There seems to be a fair amount of work in the shops at present, but there is more than a fair number of men to do it.

It may be news to some outsiders to learn that our president, John Uglow, is at the Childs-Drexel Home. Johnny is a prime favorite with all and a short detention at the Home is earnestly hoped for.

Chap.

Something About Shorter-Hour Days.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 20.—It must have been somewhat difficult for the average printer, while reading several of the communications in the last two or three Journals, to convince himself that he was reading a publication for union printers, of union printers, and by union printers. The question of governmental prohibition of the liquor traffic took up such an amount of space that it is no wonder that some typos of the old school laid down the official organ with the query, "Where am I at?" Let every man, who believes in prohibition, prohibit to himself the use of the alcoholic stimulants he abhors, and send his long-winded letters on this subject to the organs of the prohibition party—there are plenty of them—and let the columus of our paper discuss subjects more pertinent to the principles of printers as trades-unionists.

There is under consideration the proposition to create a short-hour work-day, a matter of vital importance to every member, but there is hardly a reference to that matter in the last issue of the Journal. It is to be hoped that the plan outlined will receive a large majority vote in its favor. We shall never get the much desired short-hour day until we demand it, and it is worse than useless to make the demand without sufficient financial backing to withstand a refusal of the demand when made. With a short-hour day in vogue the book and job men would be less seriously affected by a business depression than they have been during the one that has prevailed for the past two years.

In Detroit, where a comparatively low scale prevails in these branches, the employers reduce the hours to eight and less, whenever there is any possible excuse for it, with, of course, a corresponding reduction in pay. In some of the offices the men have not earned a full week's pay for more than six or eight weeks in the past year, and the boys have found it hard sledding to make both ends meet. What we want is the shorter work-day, with a decent scale of wages. The quickest way to get it, and the only way, is to put ourselves in a position to make an aggressive demand for it. Vote for the assessment plan, and thus take a step towards securing a prize that we have long gazed at with longing eyes, and hoped would come to us without any effort on our part.

I would like to see in the Journal more reports from unions which have adopted the "separate meeting" plan, and how it is found to work. No. 18 voted in favor of the plan, but it has not, as yet, been given effect. As soon as the book and job men of Detroit get together to discuss questions of interest to themselves, they ought first of all to take up this one: "Why is it that the average wages earned by the newspaper men in Detroit run from $20 to $25 per week, while in the job rooms the average falls below $16?" Short hours, too, prevail in the newspaper offices, and, taken altogether, the news men have the best of it. It can not be said that the newspaper man is a more skilled workman than the man employed in the job room, an inquiry into the facts proving just the reverse. Let the book and job man, if possible, find out the reason of the better conditions enjoyed by the newspaper man, and perhaps he will find a way to better his own.

The percentage plan of collecting dues went into effect in Detroit January 1, and so far has met with no obstacles.

Our Allied Printing Trades Council is to give a ball on February 18, for the benefit of the label.

E. B.

American Federation Headquarters.

By the following it will be seen that the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor has been removed to Indianapolis.

New York, Jan. 9, 1895.

To Affiliated Organizations:

In accordance with the vote of the Denver Convention, notice is hereby given that our headquarters will be located hereafter at De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind., to which address all communications should be sent.

With best wishes for the future of organized labor, I am, Fraternally, Aug. McCraith.

Sec'y A. F. of L., De Soto Block, Indianapolis.

Every member should give expression on the shorter-hour work-day.

REPORT OF CANVASSING BOARD ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED BY THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION TO A VOTE OF THE MEMBERSHIP.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions: In compliance with the provisions of Article XXIII of the Constitution, the undersigned have canvassed the returns from subordinate unions upon the propositions referred for vote by the Forty-Second Session of the International Typographical Union, and certify to the figures set out in the following table as a true exhibit of the returns received:

Number and Name.	1st Prop'n		2d Prop'n		3d Prop'n		4th Prop'n		5th Prop'n		6th Prop'n		7th Prop'n		8th Prop'n		9th Prop'n		10th Prop'n		11th Prop'n		12th Prop'n		13th Prop'n		14th Prop'n		15th Prop'n		16th Prop'n		17th Prop'n		18th Prop'n		19th Prop'n		No. of Union.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1, Indianapolis	28	.....	12	22	24	12	21	7	21	7	29	1	28	1	27	3	28	.....	31	.....	27	1	27	2	25	5	30	.....	21	8	27	4	26	5	29	.....	19	8	1
2, Philadelphia	127	67	68	140	95	101	83	108	67	126	80	100	90	102	98	90	102	84	123	67	103	84	97	95	96	94	133	72	77	116	88	85	98	88	104	77	84	85	2
3, Cincinnati	102	4	71	42	52	59	43	15	88	20	102	7	99	5	98	13	106	.....	110	1	91	16	105	4	83	23	108	8	61	50	104	2	103	3	114	.....	89	16	3
4, Albany	52	.....	35	17	25	27	48	4	46	6	50	2	49	3	46	6	52	.....	52	.....	41	11	52	.....	40	11	38	14	38	14	49	3	45	7	50	2	32	19	4
6, New York	603	331	435	525	419	503	529	403	441	487	535	393	544	387	560	377	582	350	609	343	562	374	579	360	541	391	533	395	444	475	471	489	531	413	551	381	563	404	6
7, Pittsburg	42	4	25	22	25	22	39	8	35	12	49	7	41	6	42	5	43	4	42	5	36	11	42	5	34	13	35	12	26	21	40	7	41	6	38	9	37	9	7
8, St. Louis	71	4	49	25	33	42	68	7	59	14	64	9	67	7	71	4	72	2	74	1	59	15	65	10	57	17	65	8	45	23	64	9	71	3	75	.....	56	18	8
9, Buffalo	56	10	35	37	51	21	54	17	45	37	54	18	54	18	58	14	57	15	58	14	54	18	56	16	57	15	45	37	54	18	55	17	58	14	58	14	59	13	9
10, Louisville	16	1	12	7	5	11	14	4	19	1	19	1	19	1	18	3	20	1	19	1	17	3	17	3	17	3	19	2	2	18	19	.....	18	.....	20	.....	12	2	10
11, Memphis	12	1	3	10	10	2	7	6	5	7	5	7	7	5	11	2	10	2	12	2	8	4	7	6	9	4	10	3	5	7	10	2	8	5	9	4	6	7	11
12, Baltimore	101	66	69	113	109	72	81	101	70	107	87	94	85	93	99	80	104	73	114	66	104	70	101	76	101	76	103	65	79	88	102	73	99	76	121	56	96	71	12
13, Boston	169	37	112	124	128	89	153	51	125	76	138	54	151	47	161	45	159	43	174	41	148	51	145	54	139	66	167	54	113	104	127	60	138	54	146	41	131	54	13
15, Rochester	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	15	1	1	15	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	15
16, Chicago	212	.....	115	69	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	212	.....	210	2	16
17, New Orleans	11	15	13	13	17	7	16	8	19	5	20	4	23	2	21	4	25	2	25	3	19	5	19	3	18	8	21	6	13	11	18	5	18	6	23	2	10	10	17
18, Detroit	63	3	35	37	47	19	63	6	51	18	62	4	64	4	67	4	66	3	65	5	63	6	61	9	61	8	60	5	53	15	57	9	62	7	61	2	57	13	18
20, Nashville	48	9	42	21	30	30	48	12	42	18	45	12	48	9	48	12	54	9	51	6	45	18	54	9	42	21	54	6	39	18	48	15	54	9	63	.....	33	18	20
21, San Francisco	137	129	115	135	139	95	146	86	129	109	149	80	156	72	162	66	162	63	188	55	152	76	172	61	146	86	176	68	150	87	160	74	167	72	175	65	161	76	21
22, Dubuque	26	2	17	11	11	17	25	3	24	4	27	1	27	1	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	22	6	26	2	21	7	25	3	19	9	27	1	24	4	28	.....	26	2	22
23, Cream City (Milwaukee)	29	.....	3	27	27	3	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	29	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	27	3	27	2	26	4	8	2	25	3	28	.....	28	.....	30	.....	3	27	23
27, Mobile	16	10	11	17	9	18	13	13	9	17	9	15	9	15	21	6	20	7	19	7	14	13	15	11	11	14	22	6	12	10	15	8	13	11	23	5	8	13	27
28, Galveston	37	5	25	2	18	24	36	9	33	11	35	7	35	7	39	5	39	4	40	3	36	8	35	7	29	13	39	5	25	18	37	6	35	7	37	5	29	11	28
30, St. Paul	70	8	30	48	51	26	63	17	65	14	69	9	67	11	68	10	72	7	75	5	67	11	66	10	56	21	63	16	58	20	61	13	67	11	60	9	57	13	30
31, Santa Rosa	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	31
35, Evansville	21	.....	4	17	16	4	12	7	9	12	12	9	13	8	20	1	21	.....	20	1	20	1	20	1	12	9	20	1	10	11	19	2	21	.....	21	.....	17	.....	35
39, Grand Rapids	26	.....	20	4	3	20	27	.....	25	2	25	.....	26	.....	26	.....	27	.....	26	1	23	4	24	3	20	7	14	.....	.....	11	26	.....	24	.....	25	.....	17	5	39
40, St. Joseph	21	1	15	6	10	7	19	3	13	5	18	1	19	2	19	1	20	2	21	1	19	3	19	2	20	1	19	2	12	7	19	1	19	2	19	1	11	8	40
42, Minneapolis	34	.....	24	12	17	16	31	2	27	6	30	2	29	2	31	4	35	.....	35	.....	29	5	34	1	27	6	28	8	24	8	31	.....	33	.....	35	1	31	2	42
44, Streator	8	1	7	2	2	7	8	1	9	.....	9	.....	8	1	8	1	7	2	8	1	4	5	9	.....	9	.....	8	1	2	7	8	1	9	.....	9	.....	1	8	44
45, Leavenworth	10	1	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	45
46, Sacramento	66	2	40	33	45	26	69	4	55	14	62	8	63	4	69	3	70	1	62	2	63	6	66	8	60	11	66	8	47	21	66	6	65	6	63	5	55	10	46
48, Atlanta	21	3	14	15	10	16	21	6	17	8	21	5	22	6	21	4	23	2	27	2	23	5	21	3	19	4	26	5	13	10	24	4	23	5	24	2	14	9	48
49, Denver	21	1	7	17	13	8	16	6	16	6	17	5	19	4	17	14	19	2	20	2	14	6	13	9	11	6	17	6	12	10	15	7	17	5	20	3	16	13	49
52, Troy	36	2	32	6	3	32	32	4	26	8	35	2	32	2	36	2	34	4	37	.....	37	.....	36	.....	32	6	36	2	5	22	34	1	27	4	35	2	33	5	52
53, Cleveland	43	.....	49	.....	.....	49	49	.....	46	.....	42	.....	47	.....	45	.....	43	.....	41	.....	42	.....	39	10	35	2	46	.....	45	1	42	2	43	4	43	.....	44	.....	53
54, Raleigh	28	.....	28	.....	.....	28	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	28	28	.....	.....	28	8	12	19	5	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	54
55, Syracuse	47	.....	41	3	14	35	48	1	37	8	46	1	41	1	48	1	48	.....	48	1	45	1	44	5	45	6	48	.....	20	25	39	4	42	3	42	1	38	8	55
56, Stockton	28	1	12	17	18	11	29	.....	26	3	29	.....	28	1	27	2	28	1	28	1	21	8	25	4	27	2	20	9	16	13	29	.....	27	2	26	3	15	14	56
59, Quincy	23	1	16	9	6	16	19	3	17	4	20	1	21	1	22	.....	20	.....	22	.....	20	2	23	.....	22	1	22	2	10	8	12	8	18	5	15	4	10	8	59
60, Roanoke	16	.....	15	1	5	10	11	5	11	5	16	.....	12	3	15	1	16	.....	17	.....	10	6	16	1	16	.....	17	.....	11	5	15	1	13	1	15	1	10	7	60
62, Utica	28	1	10	20	18	10	24	3	19	6	25	1	25	1	28	1	27	1	26	2	26	1	19	9	24	5	27	2	24	4	26	2	21	7	26	2	23	2	62
64, Lafayette	11	1	9	3	1	11	12	.....	3	7	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	10	1	11	.....	11	1	12	.....	8	2	6	5	5	6	11	1	2	8	64
74, Gainesville	10	.....	.....	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	74
75, Burlington	16	1	8	15	15	8	11	10	13	4	13	3	14	3	15	2	16	1	17	1	13	4	23	3	9	6	16	7	19	3	20	3	20	3	16	1	10	7	75
78, Fort Wayne	24	2	17	8	17	8	23	2	20	4	22	3	23	1	23	2	23	2	24	1	21	4	23	2	4	4	25	.....	15	11	21	3	20	4	20	4	16	6	78
79, Wheeling	15	3	4	14	13	5	11	7	7	11	6	12	11	7	13	5	17	1	17	1	8	10	11	7	8	10	18	.....	7	11	10	8	12	6	9	9	6	12	79
80, Kansas City	42	1	27	16	21	21	38	5	30	10	37	6	36	6	36	3	41	1	42	.....	36	7	31	11	40	3	22	20	37	4	37	5	39	3	32	9	80
81, Bay City	12	2	11	3	4	10	12	2	10	4	13	1	14	.....	13	1	11	3	14	.....	10	3	11	3	7	7	11	3	8	6	14	.....	14	.....	13	1	5	7	81
84, San Bernardino	11	1	11	1	1	10	11	1	2	10	6	5	6	5	8	4	12	1	13	.....	5	6	10	1	12	1	8	5	8	4	8	5	13	.....	8	4	3	8	84
86, Reading	47	.....	21	31	28	19	47	1	43	3	45	1	47	1	47	1	46	2	47	1	43	3	44	4	45	3	43	4	9	38	43	4	43	4	47	.....	34	11	86
89, Chattanooga	13	.....	9	4	4	6	12	1	13	.....	11	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	12	1	10	3	9	3	10	2	9	4	6	5	13	.....	10	.....	12	.....	10	.....	89
91, To onto	85	13	49	55	50	44	74	20	57	37	79	14	88	13	91	10	86	11	89	10	76	20	85	12	72	24	87	18	51	30	74	18	67	24	78	11	63	24	91
92, Little Rock	14	.....	12	3	3	11	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	14	1	12	3	14	1	15	.....	8	7	13	2	9	6	15	.....	3	11	14	1	13	2	13	2	4	9	92
97, Peru	6	.....	8	.....	2	6	7	1	5	3	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	6	2	7	1	7	1	7	.....	4	4	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	2	2	97
98, Brooklyn	82	2	58	26	75	11	63	19	74	9	52	10	79	4	80	5	84	2	72	11	79	4	77	9	78	8	63	22	75	8	68	10	79	4	79	1	75	7	98
99, Jackson	7	3	5	5	6	3	7	4	6	5	9	2	9	2	9	2	8	2	10	1	11	.....	9	2	9	2	9	2	5	6	9	2	10	1	10	1	4	5	99
100, Norwich	15	.....	8	3	5	.....	11	.....	7	1	3	.....	7	.....	3	.....	8	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	13	4	1	2	4	12	.....	.....	12	.....	4	.....	11	.....	.....	10	100
101, Columbia	289	92	194	224	168	231	250	149	163	224	253	132	248	147	281	109	287	95	303	92	261	19	74	16	188	253	129	236	148	274	125	192	193	208	154	240	130	276	112	196	137	101
102, Ottawa	74	9	47	44	51	36	66	21	59	27	72	15	69	16	74	16	72	10	77	13	64	10	48	2	58	29	80	11	39	54	47	48	52	45	77	12	57	25	102
103, Newark	45	3	36	11	13	35	47	2	44	5	47	1	43	4	45	2	46	2	45	5	37	10	47	1	47	3	48	3	10	38	49	2	43	6	45	4	41	9	103
104, Birmingham	16	1	5	12	11	5	13	5	13	5	17	.....	17	1	17	.....	18	.....	18	.....	17	1	17	1	10	8	18	.....	7	11	17	.....	16	2	18	.....	10	3	104
110, Bellingham Bay	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	110
111, Knoxville	16	.....	6	10	11	5	14	3	14	3	15	2	15	3	17	1	16	1	17	1	15	2	16	.....	13	1	13	.....	15	5	10	14	.....	15	.....	12	.....	13	1	111
112, Scranton	17	1	12	8	6	11	15	3	14	3	15	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	12	2	15	.....	15	3	17	2	12	6	16	2	18	1	17	1	12	3	112
115, Salt Lake	4	1	2	3	3	2	4	1	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	5	.....	4	1	5	.....	3	2	5	.....	4	1	5	.....	4	1	5	.....	2	2	114
117, Springfield	45	2	31	16	14	28	41	4	40	5	43	2	45	1	44	3	45	2	45	2	27	19	42	4	35	11	39	17	23	15	44	3	44	3	45	1	28	13	117
118, Des Moines	36	1	31	11	16	21	27	8	24	9	34	5	27	8	32	7	36	1	37	.....	28	9	33	5	26	12	39	2	20	19	37	3	36	4	35	4	16	16	118
119, Jefferson City	10	.....	4	6	6	4	5	5	9	1	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	119
120, Lynn	10	1	7	6	5	7	10	4	7	6	10	1	11	1	12	1	10	1	11	1	11	2	12	1	11	2	13	1	6	5	13	1	13	1	12	1	9	3	120
121, Topeka	45	.....	28	14	22	21	39	3	38	5	39	5	39	4	39	8	43	1	42	3	26	19	42	3	27	15	40	5	22	21	44	4	38	5	41	3	28	10	121
122, Kalamazoo	12	.....	9	13	2	10	11	.....	9	2	9	2	11	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	11	1	11	1	11	.....	11	.....	12	.....	12	.....	122
123, Wilmington	17	.....	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	17	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	123
128, South Bend	19	.....	18	18	1	16	3	11	7	19	.....	19	.....	19	.....	19	.....	19	.....	18	14	3	15	3	14	4	19	.....	3	16	19	.....	17	.....	17	.....	15	.....	123
130, Halifax	10	.....	9	11	9	2	12	.....	11	2	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	11	.....	15	.....	12	.....	16	.....	12	.....	18	.....	6	12	12	1	11	2	14	.....	11	.....	128
132, Camden	15	.....	13	2	2	13	15	.....	13	.....	14	.....	14	.....	13	1	14	.....	15	.....	13	1	14	1	14	1	15	.....	6	8	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	11	.....	130
133, London	11	.....	2	9	9	2	8	3	9	2	10	1	11	1	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	5	4	11	.....	7	4	10	1	7	4	6	5	10	1	11	.....	3	9	133
138, Austin	14	2	9	7	7	7	8	7	5	3	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	10	5	13	3	9	6	13	2	9	6	10	5	8	.....	138
141, Williamsport	8	.....	3	5	5	3	6	2	5	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	3	5	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	141
157, Sunflower	10	.....	9	1	2	8	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	8	2	10	.....	4	6	9	1	9	1	9	1	8	2	157
158, Springfield	16	.....	13	3	4	12	17	.....	16	1	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	11	6	17	.....	13	4	17	.....	13	4	17	.....	17	.....	9	8	13	3	158
161, Fall River	14	.....	.....	14	10	2	13	1	7	7	12	2	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	15	.....	13	1	15	.....	14	1	4	9	7	7	13	.....	12	1	161
166, Adrian	10	.....	8	2	2	8	9	1	8	2	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	7	2	10	.....	9	.....	7	3	6	4	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	6	2	166
170, Tacoma	17	1	11	7	12	4	15	2	12	7	15	2	15	2	16	3	18	1	17	1	16	3	17	2	15	4	14	5	11	6	18	.....	18	1	17	1	15	2	170
173, Dallas	12	.....	7	5	6	6	5	7	7	5	7	6	6	10	2	11	9	1	11	1	5	7	8	4	6	6	12	12	4	8	12	.....	11	1	12	.....	6	6	173
174, Los Angeles	16	5	10	14	7	5	14	9	12	11	16	7	15	8	17	5	17	5	17	10	15	4	10	.....	13	9	16	7	12	9	15	7	15	6	16	6	4	5	174
175, Pueblo	7	1	6	4	3	7	7	2	7	3	8	2	8	1	9	.....	10	.....	9	1	10	.....	10	.....	5	5	9	1	7	4	9	2	9	2	10	.....	7	1	175
177, Springfield	9	.....	2	8	8	2	7	3	8	2	8	1	9	.....	9	.....	10	.....	10	.....	9	.....	9	.....	10	.....	9	.....	7	2	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	1	1	177
179, Leadville	9	.....	3	6	6	3	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	179
180, Sioux City	25	1	17	5	5	16	19	2	17	5	21	2	23	.....	20	3	23	1	25	.....	14	7	16	3	18	5	25	.....	.....	30	11	14	23	4	26	2	16	16	180
181, Meadville	11	.....	11	11	.....	12	.....	11	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	7	21	2	20	1	22	2	13	9	19	1	23	.....	23	.....	15	2	181
187, Wilkes-Barre	25	.....	18	6	8	15	22	2	21	4	21	3	22	2	22	1	22	.....	23	.....	15	7	21	2	12	8	17	3	14	6	15	5	20	.....	20	.....	17	3	2	188
188, Waco	20	.....	2	18	18	2	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	18	2	12	8	17	3	14	6	15	5	20	.....	23	2	23	1

REPORT OF CANVASSING BOARD ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION—Continued.

Number and Name.	1st Prop'n		2d Prop'n		3d Prop'n		4th Prop'n		5th Prop'n		6th Prop'n		7th Prop'n		8th Prop'n		9th Prop'n		10th Prop'n		11th Prop'n		12th Prop'n		13th Prop'n		14th Prop'n		15th Prop'n		16th Prop'n		17th Prop'n		18th Prop'n		19th Prop'n		No. of Union.
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Pressmen.																																							
20, Minneapolis	8	.....	5	3	2	7	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	7	1	6	2	7	1	4	4	5	3	6	2	7	1	4	4	5	3	6	2	6	2	7	1	20
30, Springfield	11	.....	.....	11	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	30
51, Duluth and Superior	7	.....	.....	7	6	1	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	7	.....	1	6	6	1	7	.....	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	51
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.																																							
3, Chicago Electrotypers	77	.....	77	.....	.....	77	77	.....	77	.....	55	22	77	.....	77	.....	77	.....	77	.....	77	.....	45	32	45	21	77	.....	22	50	77	.....	77	.....	50	27	.....	.....	3
4, Chicago Stereotypers	61	.....	.....	61	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	61	.....	4
8, St. Louis	27	.....	27	.....	.....	27	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
19, Washington Stereotypers	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	8	1	.....	.....	19
Miscellaneous.																																							
1, Akron Pressfeeders	56	.....	56	.....	.....	56	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	56	.....	1
9, St. Paul Pressfeeders	45	.....	45	.....	.....	45	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	46	46	.....	13	21	46	.....	46	.....	9
3, Boston Web Pressmen	40	.....	.....	34	35	2	34	.....	31	2	33	1	34	.....	30	6	33	.....	33	.....	33	1	35	.....	35	2	35	.....	35	10	36	3	37	2	38	.....	39	.....	3
Total	5624	885	3081	3602	3746	2738	5165	1336	4688	1766	5175	1213	5303	1127	5469	1049	5597	851	5575	813	5060	1448	5335	1137	4863	1583	5434	1206	4038	2360	5142	1309	5237	1230	5464	986	4133	1547	.....
Majority	4739	.....	.....	521	1008	.....	3829	.....	2922	.....	3962	.....	4176	.....	4420	.....	4746	.....	4762	.....	3612	.....	4198	.....	3280	.....	4228	.....	1678	.....	3833	.....	4007	.....	4478	.....	2586	.....	.....

The Propositions.

In the foregoing table of returns the propositions submitted are referred to by numbers, and are as follows, the amendments being indicated by black type, except where otherwise noted:

First Proposition.—To amend Section 6, Article II, to read:

Sec. 6. Returns (under seal) of such delegates-elect must be made to the Secretary-Treasurer within fifteen days after the election.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,624; no, 885.]

Second Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article III, to read as follows:

Section 1. The International Typographical Union shall meet annually on the second Monday in October in such city as the preceding convention shall determine, etc.—[Result of vote: Yes, 3,081; no, 3,602.]

Third Proposition.—To amend the Constitution as indicated by the following:

Amend Section 1 of Article IV, second line, by substituting "whose term, on and after October 8, 1894, shall be for two years" for "whose term shall be for one year."

Amend Section 2, Article II, second line, by striking out the words "one year" and substituting therefor "two years."

Amend Section 3, Article II, Constitution, by substituting the words "two years" for "one year."—[Result of vote: Yes, 3,746; no, 2,738.]

Fourth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article IV, to read:

Section 1. The elective officers of the International Typographical Union (whose term shall be for one year) shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President, who shall be a practical pressman; Third Vice-President, who shall be a practical stereotyper or electrotyper; Fourth Vice-President, who shall be a member of the German-American Typographia, elected in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of the amalgamation; a Secretary-Treasurer; an Organizer for each district, etc.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,165; no, 1,336.]

Fifth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article VII, relating to salaries of International officers, by inserting the following words, at proper place: "Fourth Vice-President, $500 per annum."—[Result of vote: Yes, 4,688; no, 1,766.]

Sixth Proposition.—To amend Section 4, Article IV, to read as follows, the word in brackets to be stricken out:

Sec. 4. In the selection of Second Vice-President, Third Vice-President, and Fourth Vice-President, the delegates from their respective [allied] trades shall select a candidate; the said candidates shall be declared elected by the convention.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,175; no, 1,213.]

Seventh Proposition.—To add new section to Article IV, as follows:

Sec. 5. The Fourth Vice-President shall discharge such duties as are more particularly set forth in the treaty of amalgamation between this union and the German-American Typographia.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,303; no, 1,127.]

Eighth Proposition.—To amend Section 5, Article VI, in relation to publication of arrearages, to read as follows:

"He shall publish in The Typographical Journal on or before the 15th of each month a list of arrearages of subordinate unions, and if said arrearages are not paid within thirty days thereafter the presidents of all such unions shall then be officially notified."—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,469; no, 1,049.]

Ninth Proposition.—To amend Section 5, Article VI, by striking out the following words: "15th of March in each year," and substitute the following: "15th of July, prior to the election of delegates."—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,597; no, 851.]

Tenth Proposition.—An amendment to Section 5, Article VI, relating to duties of Secretary-Treasurer, changing the word "bank" to "banks."—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,575; no, 813.]

Eleventh Proposition.—To amend Section 5, Article VI, by striking out the following words: "He shall publish in convenient form the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules of Order and General Laws of the International Union, to be distributed among local unions."—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,060; no, 1,448.]

Twelfth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article XIII, to read as follows.

Section 1. * * * Provided, That one copy of said paper shall be furnished free to each chapel, and three copies to the secretary and one to the president of each union; also, three additional copies to each union having over 500 members, and to unions of over 1,200 members three extra copies, etc.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,335; no, 1,137.]

Thirteenth Proposition.—To strike out Section 2, Article XIII, which reads as follows:

Sec. 2. The President shall collect data as to strength of various organizations, financial condition, features as to sick, out of work, death benefits, and such other data as will tend to furnish information looking to the education and improvement of our International Union and subordinate unions, and publish the same from time to time in The Typographical Journal.—[Result of vote: Yes, 4,863; no, 1,583.]

Fourteenth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article XIV, to read as follows:

Section 1. On the death of a member in good standing in a subordinate union, the president and secretary thereof shall draw an order on the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union for the sum of sixty ($60) dollars, for the burial expenses of the deceased, which order must be honored immediately.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,434; no, 1,206.]

Fifteenth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article XIV, to read as follows:

Section 1. On the death of a member in good standing in a subordinate union, the president and secretary thereof shall draw an order on the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union for the sum of fifty ($50) dollars, excepting in the case of feeders and bindery girls, when the draft shall be forty-five ($45) dollars, for the burial expenses of the deceased, which order must be honored immediately.—[Result of vote: Yes, 4,038; no, 2,360.]

Sixteenth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article IX, to read:

Section 1. The revenue of the International Typographical Union shall be derived as follows: From charters for subordinate unions, $5 per charter; from necessary supplies, at prices to be fixed by law; and twenty-five cents dues paid to the International Union from subordinate unions, payable monthly, on or before the third Monday in each month, excepting feeders and bindery girls, whose dues shall be fifteen (15) cents. Money so received from subordinate unions shall be receipted for by the Secretary-Treasurer, etc.

To amend Section 3, Article IX, to read:

Sec. 3. Every member shall pay the sum of twenty-five cents per month as dues to the International Union, and all dues shall be collected monthly, excepting feeders and bindery girls, whose dues shall be fifteen (15) cents; Provided, however, that in the case of members holding certificates of membership, and so situated as not to require active affiliation with any subordinate union, the per capita tax shall be twenty-five cents per month, excepting in the case of feeders and bindery girls, whose per capita tax shall be fifteen (15) cents, and shall be collected by the proper officer of the union in which said certificate is deposited, and the amount so received shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,142; no, 1,309.]

Seventeenth Proposition.—To amend Section 1, Article XV, to read:

Section 1. Twenty per cent. of the per capita tax levied by this union is hereby set aside for the maintenance of the Home for Union Printers, at Colorado Springs, Colo., to be applied as a branch of the trust created by the deed heretofore executed by Edward T. Plank, William S. McClevey and Columbus Hall, as Trustees, to The Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and allied crafts represented in the International Typographical Union, a corporation, as Trustee; Provided, No portion of the per capita tax received from feeders and bindery girls shall be credited to this fund.

To amend Section 4, Article IX, to read as follows:

Sec. 4. The revenues of the International Union shall be apportioned to the several funds as follows: Twenty per cent. to the general fund, to defray the expenses of this body; thirty per cent. shall be placed as a defense fund to the credit of the Executive Council; thirty per cent. shall be placed to the credit of the Burial Fund, and twenty per cent. shall be placed to the credit of the Endowment Fund of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers and allied crafts represented in the International Typographical Union. Provided, That in case of feeders and bindery girls no portion thereof shall be accredited to the Childs-Drexel Home Fund.

To amend Section 2, Article XVI, to read:

Sec. 2. Any member in good standing of any subordinate union, excepting feeders and bindery girls, shall be deemed a member of the International Typographical Union for the purposes of admission as an inmate to the Home, at Colorado Springs, Colo., and of participation in the bounty.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,237; no, 1,230.]

Eighteenth Proposition.—Strike out Article XVII and substitute the following:

Article XVII

Certificate of Membership and Withdrawal Cards.

Section 1. The International Union shall issue, in blank form, cards with appropriate designs, to be known as the "Certificate of Membership," and the "Withdrawal Card," which shall be furnished subordinate unions at prices fixed by law, to be used by members in good standing, on proper application being made therefor.

Sec. 2. The said Certificate of Membership shall be in words as follows:

This is to certify that.....*the bearer hereof, whose signature appears in this certificate, is a member in good standing of..... Union, No...., of the.....of.....and is entitled to the friendship and good offices of all unions under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.*

The bearer has paid International Union per capita tax for month of.....18...

Given under our hands and the seal of the union at.....this.....day of.....18...

.....*President.*

.....*Secretary.*

.....*Member's Signature.*

Countersigned.....Sec.-Treas. I. T. U.

This certificate expires in six months from date.

Sec. 3. The issuance of this certificate shall in no case work a forfeiture of membership in the subordinate union from which it was drawn until such certificate shall have been accepted by a sister subordinate union, or shall expire by limitation.

Sec. 4. The withdrawal card shall contain on its obverse side the following words:

International Typographical Union.

This certifies that.....*the holder hereof, is at this day and date a member in good standing of.....Typographical Union, No...., of the..... of..... and is granted this Honorable Withdrawal Card, which exempts him from all dues or taxes whatsoever, and acquits him of all rights to benefits of any kind whatsoever in said organization; and he is required to deposit same with the proper officer before seeking work under the jurisdiction of any subordinate union; and he promises not to violate any trade requirement of the said International Typographical Union, or its subordinate bodies, while holding this card.*

Witness our hands and the seal of the union, the day and year first above written.

.....*President.*

.....*Secretary.*

Countersigned.....Sec. Treas. I. T. U.

The reverse of the card shall contain the following, which must be subscribed when holder deposits same for the purpose of resuming active membership.

I hereby affirm, on my honor as a man, that since receiving this card I have not been guilty of violating any regulation of the International Typographical Union, or any union subordinate thereto; and this declaration is made with the full knowledge that any willful misrepresentation renders me liable to discipline.

(Signature.)

Sec. 5. When a card is issued to a member of the allied crafts the secretary issuing such card shall insert the craft to which the member belongs after his name.

Sec. 6. Members in good standing who cease to work at the business, or remove from the jurisdiction of a subordinate union shall be entitled to the withdrawal card issued by this union, which exempts them from the payment of all dues, and deprives them of all offices and benefits whatever. Immediately on returning to the business or coming within the jurisdiction of a subordinate union the holder shall deposit same and be immediately placed on the active list.

Sec. 7. A member of a subordinate union working regularly at the business can not demand the right of withdrawing from the union on the plea of economizing expenses or of inability to pay his dues; and the union, in such case, is justified in refusing a card.

Sec. 8. Any member taking a withdrawal card, vacates any office he may hold in the union.—[Result of vote: Yes, 5,464; no, 986.]

Nineteenth Proposition.—The following is submitted to the referendum, and only those local unions rendering a majority vote thereon are required to adopt:

This local union shall make provision for branch meetings of the book and job trade and of the newspaper trade for the purpose of discussion and education, no definite action to be taken on any constitutional matter without the consent of the union in general meeting assembled.—[Result of vote: Yes, 4,133; no, 1,547.]

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. Prescott.
Sam L. Leffingwell.
A. G. Wines.

Belated Returns.

Since canvassing the vote on January 20th, the date fixed by law, returns from the following unions have been received, but are not included in the above table: Seattle (Pressmen) Union, No. 39; Washoe Union, No. 65; Hamilton Union, No. 129; Fresno Union, No. 144; San Antonio Union, No. 172; and Oshkosh Union, No. 211.

Unions Making No Returns.

The following unions failed to make return of vote on the amendments submitted:

5 Columbus, O.
14 Harrisburg.
24 Cairo.
25 Baton Rouge.
26 Petersburg.
29 Peoria.
32 Norfolk.
33 Providence.
34 Columbia.
36 Oakland.
37 Honolulu.
38 Haverhill.
41 Augusta.
43 Charst'n, S.C.
47 New Haven.
50 Valley City.
51 Lawrence.
57 Dayton.
58 Multnomah.
61 Cambridge.
63 Toledo.
66 Portland.
67 Lockport.
68 Keokuk.
69 Durango.
70 Lancaster.
71 Trenton.
72 Lansing.
73 Ottumwa.
76 Terre Haute.
77 Erie.
82 Colorado Spg
83 Hebrew-Am. (N. York.)
85 St. John.
87 Houston.
88 Hanuibal.
90 Richmond.
93 Macon.
94 Hudson County.
95 Helena.
96 Glens Falls.
105 Vicksburg.
106 Davenport.
107 Twin City.
113 Atchison.
114 Annapolis.
116 Lynchburg.
124 Bloomington
125 Durham.
126 Butte.
127 Hartford.
134 Rutland.
135 Oneonta.
136 Duluth.
137 Johnstown.
139 Bangor.
140 Bismarck.
142 Olympia.
143 Snohomish & Everett.
145 Jacques Carrier.
146 Charleston, W. Va.
147 Ashland.
149 Saratoga Spg
150 Elizabeth.
151 Oil City.
152 Manchester.
154 Ann Arbor.
155 Shreveport.
156 Aspen.
162 Jacksonville
163 West Super'r
164 Frankfort.
165 Worcester.
167 Schenectady.
168 Muskegon.
169 New Albany.
176 Montreal.
178 Scandia (Minneapolis.)
182 Akron.
183 Savannah.
184 Wyoming (Cheyenne)
185 Bradford.
186 Fargo.
189 Lexington.
190 Omaha.
192 Cedar Rapids
194 Joliet.
197 Columbia.
200 Youngstown.
205 Jamestown.
206 Sedalia.
207 Eureka.
212 Pawtucket.
216 Springfield.
217 Janesville.
221 San Diego.
223 Marysville.
226 Vancouver.
227 Crip'le Creek
229 Crawf'dsv'le
231 San Jose.
233 Niagara Falls
236 Ogden.
237 Sandusky.
238 Steubenville.
240 Altoona.
241 Temple and Belton.
242 Waltham.
244 Cumberland.
246 Chester.
247 Swedish (Chicago.)
248 Rome.
249 Fort Smith.
250 Beaver Val.
252 Bridgeport.
253 Holyoke.
257 Augusta.
260 Findley.
261 Huntingtou.
262 Uniontown.
266 Elkhart.
267 Americus.
268 Fulton County (Gloverville.)
269 S. Omaha.
270 New Castle.
273 Brantford.
274 La Crosse.
275 Santa Cruz.
276 New Bedf'd.
277 Missoula.
278 Redlands.
280 Laramie.
282 Grass Valley.
283 Oklahoma C.
284 Anderson.
285 Red Bluff.
286 Marion.
287 Frankfort.
289 Titusville.
290 Hamilton.
291 Aurora.
293 Pensacola.
295 Newport.
297 Concord.
299 Tampa.
301 Richmond.
302 Quebec.
303 Omaha (Scand.).
304 Albuquerque.
305 Newburgh.
306 Alton.
308 Watertown.
309 N.Y.-Br'klyn (Scand.).
310 Lowell.
312 Burlington.
313 Madison.
314 Meriden.
315 Po'ghkeepsie
316 North Adams
317 Laconia.
318 E. Liverpool.
319 Fort Scott.
320 Oswego.
321 Greenville.
322 Norwich.
323 Hoboken.
324 Racine.

German-American.

3 St. Louis.
18 Belleville.

Pressmen.

1 Washington.
2 Detroit.
3 Chicago.
4 Springfield.
6 Lincoln.
7 Newark.
8 Boston.
9 Louisville.
10 Akron.
12 Galveston.
14 St. Paul.
15 New Orleans.
17 Indianapolis.
18 Memphis.
32 Omaha.
38 Baltimore.
44 Tacoma.
46 Dallas.
47 Fort Worth.
54 Grand Rapids

Stereotypers and Electrotypers.

1 New York.
2 Bostou.
5 Cincinnati.
6 Kansas City.
7 Philadelphia.
9 Detroit.
10 Baltimore.
11 Bostou (E.)
12 Milwaukee.
13 Denver.
16 St. Paul and Minn.
17 Wash'ton (E.)
20 Pittsburg.
21 Toronto.
23 New Haven.

Miscellaneous.

10 Dallas (Pfs.)
1 Chicago (W. P. H.)
11 Minn. (Pfs.)
2 Minn. (B.)
5 Ind'p'lis (B.)
6 Gal'ston (B.)
1 N. York (P. E.)
3 Chicago (T. F.)
1 Boston (M.)
3 St. Louis (M.)
4 St. Paul (M.)
5 Toronto (M.)
1 Toronto (Web Pressmen.)
1 Minn. (B. G.)
2 Chicago B. G.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 1, 1895.

INDUSTRIAL slavery must go.

BLACKLISTING is blackmailing.

FREE books as well as free schools.

THE union labels are great levelers.

IF it is conspiracy to boycott, what is it to blacklist?

IF trades-unionism is a conspiracy, what is a railroad pool?

BREAD will go farther than tracts with the hungry workingman.

A PEOPLE governed without its consent has relinquished its liberties.

"To the lowest bidder" generally means an inferior production; probably scab labor.

THE mark of the convict should be stamped on the production as well as on the producer.

WOULD it not be a good banking scheme for Uncle Sam to have a branch bank in every post-office?

THE railroad pool, with so much watered stock, will only make it better sailing for the corporations.

JUSTICE and equality, in these "piping days" of monopoly and greed, seem like metaphors of a past age.

THE pursuit of happiness, for the laborer, just about these times is a kind of "still" hunt. The game is out of sight.

CAIRO Union, No. 24, has declared the office of the Daily People unfair and forbids union men from working therein. Make note of it.

THE tailors' and hatters' labels, as well as the bakers', are all coming strongly to the front. Look out for them at every purchase.

MUNICIPAL ownership of public conveniences should be advocated at every point with vigor. What are you doing in that line?

TRADES-UNIONISM is not dying worth a cent. Resuscitation is apparent in every direction. The revival is coming slowly but surely.

DO NOT fail to instruct your mothers, wives, daughters and sweethearts in the uses of the union label. No label, no purchase.

DUAL authority in union organization is a breach of concord and its effect; it is to separate; to disunite; it isn't union; it's disunion.

NOW that the spring elections are on in many cities, it should be remembered that an economical and effective way of booming the label is to require that it be placed on all municipal printing. Insist that those you vote for will favor an ordinance to that effect.

ALL of the benefits derived and enjoyed by workingmen have been accomplished through trades-unionism. If men were wholly and solely at the beck and bid of capitalism they would have a sorry time of it. Every member of a trades-union should give this matter serious thought. He should imagine himself in a position in which he would be compelled to take only what his employer was willing to pay for his labor, and then estimate if possible the worth of his organization in enabling him to demand anything like a living wage. Knowing the worth of his trades-union, he should exert every effort in his power to strengthen his organization. He should count up the per cent. of gain he is reaping from honorable membership. And, as he derives benefit in his own class, he should extend his sympathy and exertion to the aid of those in other classes. If unionism is beneficial to men in his trade or calling, it would be certainly beneficial to men in other trades. He should not confine his efforts to his own class, but should broaden his feeling of brotherly love to those of other followings. By helping to place others on a footing with himself so that they, too, may enjoy the blessings of organization, he not only brings benefits to them, but makes his own calling more safe and sure. Let there be no dual authority of organization; let every trade unify within itself, but let there be a unity of interests among the whole mass of labor. Let them stand together for the common weal, and the day will dawn when dictation will come, not from the corporate and crushing monopolies, not from the subsidized rulings of corrupt judiciary, but from the body of labor itself, who will best know its wants, and, knowing them, will demand and maintain them.

IT is with some degree of pleasure that the JOURNAL is able to announce that the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor has been removed to Indianapolis, and in so neighborly a manner as to be on the same floor with, and in adjoining rooms to, the headquarters of the International Typographical Union, in the De Soto Block. secretary Augustine McCraith arrived about the 17th ult., and was followed by President McBride on the 20th. All the furniture, books, papers and other appurtenances of headquarters machinery have arrived and the offices are fully open for executive and other official business. The outgoing secretary, Mr. Chris Evans, accompanied Mr. McCraith and will remain for an indefinite period to assist the new secretary in conducting the machinery of this great organization. Nothing has occurred to mar the progress of the Federation, and things ahead present an aspect the most cheering and encouraging. The new officers are men of experience and ability and will strive, with zeal and fidelity, to carry off laurels of green in their new field of labor. The February number of the Federationist will be printed in and issued from Indianapolis.

IT seems that the railroad telegraphers are opposed to government ownership of railroads. There is nothing strange about that, however. Take telegraph operators as a mass, and they are about as helpless a class of wage-workers as can be found in any calling. The blacklist of the Western Union corporation, instituted about twelve year ago, struck deadly terror to the heart of the average operator. It is still in force and has driven many a poor fellow to despair. To mention organization to a telegraph operator is to drive him so far out of his wits as to make him send a dispatch entrusted to him in a wrong direction. The editor of the Railroad Telegrapher, organ of that branch of operators, seems to be terribly exercised for fear something will be done to irritate and inflame the minds of the corporations who employ operators in the running of trains. He may speak for the order of telegraphers, but we doubt whether he finds the membership fully in sympathy with his ideas. Government ownership and control of the telegraph and railroad systems is just the "caper" for the relief of night-mare, effecting at every point the "knights of the key."

OFFICIAL notice from Boise City (Idaho) Typographical Union, No. 271, warns printers to avoid that city of already crowded supply of men to do the work. The only office closed to union men is sending out cries for help. That's easily understood.

Do you favor a shorter-hour work-day?

LABOR is advised by capitalism to abandon strikes and boycotts, and appeal to the courts. What courts? Ricks, and Jenkins, and Dallas, and Woods, and such? Not much.

IF a railroad manager was brought before a Federal judge for blacklisting an employe, it is dollars to doughnuts the judge would dismiss the case and invite the railroad magnate out to dinner.

IF one man quits work that doesn't suit him, he violates no law; but if three men quit work for the same reason, it is a conspiracy and a misdemeanor. So rule the subsidized United States judges.

ANTAGONISM breeds resistance. Even a government may not antagonize the interests and welfare of the people. It is not a very far step from rebellion to revolution. When rebellion succeeds it ceases to be rebellion. Do the aggressors catch on?

ONE of the best evidences of the value of the union label is found in the efforts to counterfeit it. Several attempts have been made to counterfeit ours as well as the cigarmakers' blue label, and a great many fingers have been burned through efforts in that direction.

THE La Crosse (Wis.) printers gathered at a ball en masque a few evenings since, and all the pretty girls in the town were in attendance, incog. The "light fantastic" was tripped until early morn, and the affair passed off as one of the pleasantest in the history of that city.

FINANCIAL secretaries of feeders and bindery girls' unions should remember, when remitting dues to this office, that the change in our Constitution, reducing their per capita tax to fifteen cents per month, instead of twenty-five cents, as heretofore, does not become operative until March 1st.

ACCORDING to the decision of Judge Dallas, at Philadelphia, that a corporation can discharge an employe for belonging to any kind of organization, a corporation can discharge a man for voting "any kind" of a ticket not dictated by the corporation. That is a specimen of plutocratic liberty.

DOWNTRODDEN labor seems hard as flint to be made understand its condition, and difficult to awaken to a remedy for its relief. Probably, also, like the flint, its hidden fire will only develop by even harder blows from its oppressors. Care should be taken that the ensuing blaze be not one of desperation warming into a flame of retribution.

FROM a communication received from Temple, Texas, we learn that Temple-Belton Union, No. 241, after due investigation, has declared the Temple Saturday Sun office unfair and has placed a boycott upon the same. Any assistance that any one may desire to render can be forwarded J. C. Jordan, chairman of committee, Typographical Union, No. 241, Temple, Texas.

CALL out the militia! In a Chicago court a few days ago, in an action for damages against a railroad company for the crippling of a child, run over by an engine, the judge instructed the jury to find for the corporation. One after another, the jurors arose and said: "Your honor, I can not render such a verdict." The judge was in a rage, and sent the jury to their room to return their own verdict. A Federal judge would have called that contempt.

Of Interest to Pennsylvanians.

There is now pending before the Legislature of the Keystone State a bill for the protection of union trade-marks, labels, etc., and our unions and members in that State are urgently requested to advocate its adoption by petition and letters to their representatives. As is customary with label legislation, this particular bill emanated from the cigarmakers and is in charge of Mr. James McCarroll, 1222 N. Third street, Harrisburg, Pa. It is hoped any assistance asked by this gentleman will be freely and promptly granted, as it is of importance to us if we are to make the label a factor that our rights be strictly guarded. Label laws and amendments thereto are now pending in the States of Minnesota and Tennessee.

THE State of Georgia took possession of a railroad and is running it with profit to the financial interests of the State. What is the matter with Uncle Sam doing likewise?

Addresses Wanted.

D. J. LONERGAN, send address to Thomas Kennedy, 104 Capital street, Charleston, W. Va.

IF OLLE PETERSEN and C. B. Mathews, who left Racine, Wis., during last year, will address James Millikin, 931 Grand avenue, Racine, Wis., they will find out something of interest to them.

M. HAYES, send address to E. M. Chase, 149 Howard avenue, Utica, N. Y., and get mail.

ALBERT J. JOHNS, please send address to Charles W. Garrison, Lock Box 613, Burlington, Iowa.

ANDREW GOODY and James Ropierre, send addresses to L. H. Cleaves, Item office, Lynn, Mass.

ROBERT GRANT, of Brookville, Ont., last heard of in New York, send address to James H. Godkin, 56½ Arsenal street, Watertown, N. Y. Important information.

CHARLES KUHN and Dave Pugh, let me hear from you; foot much better, but will be laid up for a month yet. Address C. F. Roberts, Emerson, Neb., care Times.

MRS. MARY MCKEE, of Blake street, Barrie, Ont. would like to hear from her son, Aleck McKee, supposed to have been in Philadelphia before Christmas on his way to Baltimore.

CHARLES HABER, send address to Theodore W. Becker, care Box 194, Austin, Tex.

IF W. H. CODE and Edward Roche will send addresses to this office the mail awaiting them will be forwarded.

State of Trade and Notes.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Trade very dull.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.—Trade dull, nothing doing in job lines. The Hawk-Eye has put in four Mergenthalers, thus letting out half their force. The old compositors will operate the machines. Tourists will find little or no work here at present.

CAIRO, ILL.—State of trade dull. There is trouble in three of the principal offices in the city and no work to give out.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Work dull with prospects looking a little brighter; plenty of men in town to handle all work that may have to be done. Union passed a machine scale at last meeting, and expect to have them on the Dispatch in the near future.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—State of trade fair, prospects good; a large surplus of men has been allured here to do state work, the Third Territorial Assembly being in session, but there are more than enough residents to supply the demand, and as the preference is given to home talent in most instances, the strangers are finding slim picking.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Work good.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade dull. The prospects are very gloomy. Machines are in the Advertiser, and it will be only a few weeks before the new arrangement will be running smoothly, and then those who have not been fortunate enough to secure positions on the machines will have to look elsewhere for employment.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Trade is very dull.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Business shows no improvement, is yet very dull with many men idle.

RACINE, WIS.—State of trade fair; every union printer in the city working. No scale here. Work for whatever they can get.

ROCK ISLAND AND MOLINE, ILL.—Trade is improving.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Trade very dull.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—State of trade exceedingly dull: town overrun with subs.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Trade very dull, never so many idle men as now.

WACO, TEX.—State of trade very dull, many idle men.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—State of trade unchanged; help enough for all demand.

WICHITA, KAN.—State of trade fair. Plenty of printers to do the work. No cases on Eagle.

Miscellaneous.

Card 38,143, issued to B. F. Lenehan by Fort Wayne Typographical Union, No. 78, has been lost. The finder will please return to C. F. Baker, Box 432, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Card 36,157 was stolen from the book belonging to Paterson Union, No. 195, during the absence of the secretary from his office. The secretary to whom this card is offered for deposit is requested to return the same to D. O. Stoddard, Call office, Paterson, N. J.

Card 44,151, issued by Springfield Typographical Union, No. 177, to J. D. Finn, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The secretary to whom the original card is offered for deposit will please return the same to George Hoole, Box 678, Springfield, Ill.

Card No. 34,320, issued to J. H. Bradley by Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, has been lost and duplicate issued. If found, please forward to H. A. Fratcher, Box 207, Kansas City, Mo.

Traveling card 26,069, issued to J. C. Whittington, by Raleigh Union, No. 54, has been lost. The secretary to whom this card is offered for deposit will please take it up and return to J. W. Marcon, Box 214, Raleigh, N. C.

Secretaries are requestod to take up card 42,981, supposed to have been stolen from Lincoln Union, No. 209, and return the same to W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15, Lincoln, Neb.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of December 24, 1894	$40,215 85
Receipts to date	8,358 66
	$48,574 51
Disbursements	8,616 91
Balance on hand	$39,957 60

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Flotcher's Bank, deposit	19,614 76	
Cash on hand	232 34	
Due by local unions	181 45	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$39,957 60

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., January 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of January, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] A. N. GRANT, Notary Public.

The Constitutional Amendments.

We print in detail in this issue of the JOURNAL the result of the vote on propositions submitted to the referendum by the Louisville Convention. Every amendment has been approved but one, that of returning to annual sessions of the International Union, which was defeated by 521 votes. The new laws become operative on and after March 1, 1895. We give below, as briefly as possible, the effect the changes will have on our Constitution:

Proposition 1.—Requires that credentials of delegates-elect be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer within fifteen days after election.

Proposition 2.—The purpose of this amendment was to return to annual sessions, but was defeated as stated above.

Proposition 3.—Provides for the alteration of certain designated sections so as to have the Constitution conform with biennial, instead of annual, International Conventions.

Propositions 4, 5, 6 and 7.—Give constitutional effect to certain provisions of the treaty of amalgamation entered into between the International Typographical Union and German-American Typographia which was approved by the membership last year.

Proposition 8.—Provides for publication of list of arrearages of subordinate unions in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL instead of in circular form.

Proposition 9.—Fixes the date as to when the Secretary-Treasurer shall send out delegate certificates of election.

Proposition 10.—Permits the officers to deposit the funds in more than one bank.

Proposition 11.—Strikes out superfluous instructions to the Secretary-Treasurer in Section 5, Article VI, as the same is given under standing orders.

Proposition 12.—Refers to free distribution of copies of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL to certain persons therein defined.

Proposition 13.—Relieves the President of the impracticable duty of collecting data as to strength and financial conditions of various organizations for publication in the JOURNAL.

Proposition 14.—Provides for the payment of sixty dollars upon the death of a member from the burial fund, instead of fifty dollars as heretofore.

Proposition 15.—Provides that in the case of feeders and bindery girls the payment from the burial fund shall be forty-five dollars only.

Proposition 16.—Fixes the monthly dues payable to the International fund by feeders and bindery girls at fifteen cents, instead of twenty-five cents by other members.

Proposition 17.—Relates altogether to the dues of feeders and bindery girls. Their dues being fifteen cents, instead of twenty-five cents paid by other members, no portion of the per capita tax received from them shall be accredited to the Childs-Drexel Home fund, nor shall any of the members classed as feeders and bindery girls be eligible to the privileges of the Home.

Proposition 18.—Regulates the issuance of "Certificates of Membership" and "Withdrawal Cards" and fully explains the status of members privileged to the uses of the same; who are entitled to them, and upon the conditions active membership may be resumed by those holding them.

Proposition 19.—Provides for branch meetings of the newspaper hands as one branch, and the book and job hands as another. This proposition applies only to subordinate unions who, by a majority vote, have adopted it. It is merely a privilege granted by the union for the meeting of members engaged in the several branches for the purpose of discussing and providing legislation for their own particular class. No definite action can be taken upon constitutional matters, scale of prices, etc., without referring the same to the union as a whole, and obtaining the lawful constitutional consent thereto. The proposition was submitted merely to empower unions to provide means for discussion and education.

LIFE, liberty, all that a man is or has, is dependent upon his having this opportunity to work and receive the results of his work. Therefore, independent of all theories, schools, parties and political economies, it is a fundamental law of life, inherent in man's nature, in the nature of the world, that every human being should have the opportunity to labor to produce subsistence for self and family. If titles, deeds, musty papers and mustier judges are introduced to interfere with this right they must give way, because the right to live and to provide those things necessary to life is more sacred than any parchments, titles, deeds, laws or judges.—Vrooman.

TYPOTHETÆ AND TYPOGRAPH.

The Lion and the Lamb—Competition a Stumbling Block—Banqueting.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The dull season invariably following the holidays is upon us, and our membership, or some of them at least, are not as happy as a month ago, though little complaint is heard from any one.

A conversation with Acting-Secretary Faulkner convinces one that there are not nearly as many men out of employment as one would imagine. If they are, they surely don't visit the call room. However, Boston is a poor city to visit just now in quest of work.

The following heading in a recent issue of one of the morning papers fairly made me look twice before I was convinced:

BOTH SIDES HEARD.

TYPOTHETÆ AND TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION FILL THE ROLES OF THE LION AND THE LAMB, OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT.

The article stated that a discussion at the monthly meeting of the Master Printers' Club, between members of No. 13 and non-members, on the same old woman question, was participated in by Miss Chase, of the Traveller; Mr. Wilkins, of the New England Printer, and our president, for the union's side.

I have tried to interview Mr. Wilkins, but one day he is in Waltham, the next in Marlboro, the next in Brockton, and the next somewhere else. He has recently been appointed Deputy Organizer of the International Typographical Union for Massachusetts, and, by the way he has started in, he proposes to have a union in every town where there are seven printers at work, before summer.

I met Mr. Nevins at the union rooms a few days ago, and asked him about the debate. He said, in substance:

There was no debate. It was simply an informal talk principally on the woman question, and ultimately on matters of interest to the employers and the craft.

"Why was it kept so quiet?"

"I didn't know it was a secret," said he. "Mr. McCraith and some members of the book trade made a proposition to the employers in the early fall in regard to the wages paid to women, etc., and the master printers invited a delegation to their meeting and banquet to talk the matter over. I tried to have the parties who were with Mr. McCraith attend, but they did not care to. So I asked Miss Chase, as I consider her one of the most active ladies in our union on matters of interest to us, and also Mr. Wilkins, than whom I think no member of our union is more familiar with the book trade. We were royally entertained. Each of us said a few words on the subject when called upon, Mr. Wilkins being the last speaker. The old "war horse" had not prepared anything. Neither had any of us, for that matter; but he made one of the prettiest little speeches I think I ever heard him make, and closed by asking the proprietors to give us a nine-hour day. There's the whole thing in a nutshell."

"How did the Typothetæ take his request?"

"Well, it's my honest opinion if the matter were to be left to the Boston employers, we would have nine hours in less than a fortnight. But, you see, it's just as they stated. New York has resident agents in this city competing with our own employers, and as long as New York has ten hours, it will be impossible for Boston to have less."

"Then it doesn't look as if the shorter work-day would ever come?"

"That depends. It's my opinion that when it does come it will be in the shape of a national law, brought about by the Federation of Labor. If not that way, then we should make it an International law, and not ask any more of the employers in Boston than we do of those in New York, New Orleans or any other city. I am of the opinion, however, that when business starts up, and, of course, it will as soon as the 'Repubs.' have their inuings at the tariff (leastwise we were told so last fall), that delegations from the National Typothetæ and the International Typographical Union could arrange for a shorter work-day without the least scent of trouble."

"I noticed Mr. Thayer's name among the list of those present."

"Mr. Thayer was there by special invitation from the club. He was called upon to speak. He took for his subject 'Union Meetings, and Who Attend Them,' or something of that sort, and he handled it without gloves."

Well, things are "looking up," and no mistake. Here we have a newspaper scale signed by every paper in the city with the exception of the Transcript (and that office pays over the scale), and the union a guest of the Typothetæ. And who would have it otherwise?

The annual dinner of the Franklin Typographical Society was held at the Quincy House last Thursday. About sixty covers were laid, and all appeared to have a jolly time. William Hill, one of the corps of excellent singers on the Herald, rendered two beautiful solos. Mr. P. J. Guerin, of the Globe, had charge of the arrangements.

Mr. Fred H. Roblin, recently of the Globe, died suddenly in Florida last week where he had gone in pursuit of health. He belonged in Napanee, Ont., and had been in Boston about fifteen years. He was a popular young man, and his death was heard with regret by all with whom he had ever come in contact. The interment was in Winter Park cemetery, Florida.

A banquet to Mr. McCraith was held on the eve of his departure, by some of his friends.

Mr. Sleeper, of the Journal, was recently presented with a gold-headed cane, by members of his composing-room.

Mr. Boss, of the Globe, was the recipient, on New Years, of a gold-mounted cane from the night side, and a Morris rocker from the day side.

Mr. Foley, late of the Post, has secured a day machine on the Herald.

At a masquerade recently given by the Globe pressmen, "Lucky" Crosby impersonated Cupid; W. J. Melvin, "Highlander," and D. X. Coughlin, "Hard Times."

John N. Whittem is working on the Traveller. It is rumored that two more machines are to be put in, and that the matter for the Hasbrook syndicate of newspapers will be set in this office in future. J.

THE canvas of votes on the shorter-hour work-day will be reported in the JOURNAL February 15.

The Futility of Protest.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Jan. 22.—I recently read an article in a paper telling that our English brethren across the big pond proposed exerting themselves in the task of stopping the march of progress as illustrated in the typesetting machine, and it set me wondering if, after all, the intelligence of the working-man is not somewhat overrated. It is hard to believe that this species of—let us say—negative conservatism could find a foothold in the mind of the toiler, who, by environment, should be characterized by the opposite sentiment, and it speaks volumes for the advancement of American ideas that the like has not been proposed here.

The wage-worker is naturally a radical being, little given to foster the conservatism which presupposes contentment with existing conditions. He enjoys none, or, at best, but little of the fruitage which should be the effect of toil and thought, as, in a large measure, it may be said he is precluded from the recompense which is the end and aim of all efforts.

Periods of intense conservatism imply contentment or ignorance, and in a like ratio widespread radicalism means that injustice pertains. The former are periods when the world is amply satisfying its cravings, while in the latter progress has lagged. It is not so much a desire for change which causes radicalism as that the hopes of men are unfulfilled. Thus, conservatism, in times like these, seems an anomaly, inconsistent with the cry for increased opportunities, and it seems doubly inconsistent to find men ready to announce themselves arrayed against what has proved in every past epoch of the world's history to be the saving cause when conditions seemed hopeless. Take a backward stride into the past centuries and observe how abreast with the growth of intelligence has kept the inventive genius of mankind. Follow the last gleam of Roman or Byzantine splendor into the stygian gloom of the dark ages, and see how, with the growth of superstition and the decrease of learning, the arts lagged and men became mere puppets of war-loving monarchs, until their stupefaction gave place to the rays of returning consciousness, and, ultimately, to a radicalism which trampled under foot the feudalism under which the masses were crushed. And do you think that any lesser stride of progress than the art of printing could have accomplished this?

Conservatism rests on the theory that well enough should be let alone. Theoretically this may be sound logic, but in practice it falls short of meeting the new conditions which from time to time confronts the catering as well as the consuming world. There is no logic in argument which does not take heed of the economics of the morrow. The tendency of all things to reach their plane of usefulness does not debar the creative. While nature is incessantly grinding her forces to fill the needs created by the incentive productions of genius, the real leader in the march of process is man's desire. The pace by which the world grows richer day by day in knowledge is always distanced by its hunger for more and more, and what we call material and intellectual progress is really at the beck and call of mechanical progress, since the diffusion of intelligence is wholly dependent on it.

When the age demands a facility it is produced, but a useless or premature thing is never welcomed. Take, for example, the thousand and one fancies given shape each year which, for want of a better name, we call "novelties." They may truly serve the fleeting purpose of amusing us, but do not survive the season because they have no real meaning in the scheme and charter of the universe. They divert little minds just as they are the frothy bubbles of little minds. Dame Nature makes them better herself in her idle moods when she scatters broadcast in the summer sunshine her myriads of flowers and butterflies, or casts them down from the leaden winter heavens as fluttering snowflakes, and, withal, makes them for a purpose.

It has often occurred to me how fully the history of a single life illustrates the rise and fall of a nation. We begin life by induction and pass through our youth in much the same manner. Before we emerge into manhood or womanhood we experience every stage of mental inaptitude, asleep to the complexities of life, but not indifferent to its progression. The future is full of promise until we gradually realize the encroachments of unrest and disease. Then we begin to wonder what can be the matter, and finally a day arrives when a doctor's services seem imperative. Woe to us then if the disease be of a nature which we alone can cure. That will necessitate a complete change in our habits.

The gradual development of a country's toiling mass is analagous to this picture of a life. The forces are directed in a vague manner with much promise of reward when the day of order shall arrive. But just as that day seems dawning, the astounding fact is realized that the greatest enemy of humanity, class domination, has gradually been absorbing the reins of power, and, like a disease, sits enthroned over the entire social system; and then?

Progress, material and intellectual, is the sole solution of such conditions. To bar it is a form of imbecility, since it is irresistible. To harness its powers is more to the purpose. You are bound to step to the tune of the time or be wofully short of elbow-room, unless you can set the tune yourself. Time is just like the human lot, bringing development at every stage, and there is not the slightest use in lamenting "the good old times," and shutting our eyes to the natural sequence of things. To keep aloof from the "progress" of the day is like retiring into the seclusion of a tower where you will be apart from the conflict, it is true, but can not escape the noise.

Equality of man is a dream and never existed. Equality of opportunity according to merit is just and right, and will come again. It was argued when labor-saving machinery began to be used generally then the era of happiness would begin. It, too, has proved to be a dream, but the fault is not that we have machinery, but that its control is in the hands of so few. It is simply a case of the mental inaptitude which characterizes our youth that it should have grown to be an evil instead of a blessing. It's mission is not oppression, look at it from what theoretical or practical standpoint you will. Devices to lighten the burden of labor have always met with scant courtesy on their introduction, since they presaged a change in conditions which time alone could align on normal planes. The invention and progress of the art of printing is as good an example to illustrate this as any that can be found. When the monastic monks cut their hideous block books the world was in a mental darkness, and all learning tightly held in the keeping of the ecclesiastics. It was nearly a century after the introduction of the art accredited variously to the genius of Faust, Gutenberg and some two or three others, that it became at all widespread in its use. And it only became so then because of the revival of the romance and poetry of the Troubadours of Provence. Follow the art up to the present day and you will find that it has kept pace with the steady growth of intelligence, and the machine of to-day is but the natural sequence of the universal demand for cheaper literature.

It will not do to negative the questions time propounds to us, for time has an awkward way of settling them then without our consent. There is no more stubborn fact to be met with in all existence, unless it be that of work, and even in that we are soon narrowed down to the problem of "do or die," for work and progress are synonymous. LOUIS F. FUCHS.

THE last returns on the shorter-hour work-day will be received Wednesday, February 13.

THERE is a limit to human endurance and to human patience. What that limit is the future holds as a secret, as far as the corrupt judiciary is concerned. Revolution after revolution has been inaugurated and carried to a successful issue when the burden became too heavy for humans to bear. May there not be a greater and more practical revolution in the near future unless a halt is soon called? Are not the lessons of the past sufficient to warn these corruptionists that "he who runs may read?"—Pacific Union Printer.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Our Correspondent Doesn't Believe in Compulsory Belief.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23, 1895.

[After Shakespeare and George W. Harris.]

Plank ten or no plank ten, that is the question;
Whether 'tis better for ourselves to take the chances
Which every one must grapple with some time in life,
And, standing on our merits, thus to rise or fall;
Or whether, dashing all the rules of worth aside,
Place by the force of law and precept
Each in an equal fortune; so to work,—
Not with ambition's love of vast attain.
Of power to gratify those social vanities
Which in themselves create in turn,
By calling on the arts for that accomplishment
Which shall outshine a neighbor, new opportunity
For the skilled and willing workman in his separate sphere,—
But to herd like cattle, or like sullen convicts,
The high-strung natures with the phlegmatic clod
Harnessed up, and in the lock-step forced to take
Action and energy to suit in its degree
The slow and aimless gait prescribed by law.
On one hand to present the chance to win or lose
That which each may strive or wish for;
While upon the other to preclude
The opportunity to do either—to simply live
And die, and go to blazes, probably.
Having on earth so little cause for hope,
From the restrictions of our vast prison house.
It would be little worry what the future brought—
Living but to live, what matter when we die?
Now take a printer who draws liberal wage,
Say twenty plunks or more per week, but
In a crap game snaps it all away
On a double-ace; truly would he on this luck
Be more than eager for a forced division
Of the wealth that would to him apportion
Half of the savings of his slow-going mate
Who thrives on half the salary.
But, to put upon the other foot, and say
Seven comes, or a six and five, and
So to score eleven—then we pause.
Thus in the methods of the general distribution
Of the opportunities and profits of the natural wealth
Each looks to his own circumstances.
Not only in the general, sordid sense;
But when the state attends to our most sacred matters—
Perchance decrees that to aspire to heaven
Full dowse into the lake, instead of sprinkling,
Should be necessary. Ay, there's the rub!
Who's to decide the medium?
Thus in the application do we change our minds
From what is just to what is feasible,
And makes us rather bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of.

The letter of Jason Weatherhead in the last JOURNAL is rather amusing. He is an example of the fact that it is useless to expect every one to think alike. If the JOURNAL was full of back-capping stories and "smart Aleck" jokes, there would be just as earnest objection, and from a much more responsible element. I say responsible, because people like the writer from Ada, Minn. (wherever that is), evidently only look in the JOURNAL to see who has lost a card somewhere, or to discuss the list of names of men dropped for "non-payment of dues." Judging from his own statement and from his meager ideas, I would say Jason was a boy of seventeen, and therefore entitled to good advice, so I will suggest that the letters of such writers as Perry, "More Anon," Fuchs, Crosman, "E. P." and the Akron and Pittsburgh correspondents are full of information, if they are long. Jason does not read such letters because they are rather deep. I think if he makes the practice of studying them, reading them over twice, he will come to like them, and will miss them if they should be stopped. As far as I am concerned, my object is simply to go along with the rest, and, while aiding the arguments for our general benefit, to call attention to faults of judgment, so that finally our combined efforts shall bear fruit. There is a crisis in industrial affairs rapidly approaching, and the men who are urging the greatest good for the greatest number are not doing it for a joke. Probably Jason would be an appreciative reader of the Chicago paper whose labor editor gloatingly publishes our private troubles and misfortunes to the world. If the JOURNAL was a weekly paper, as it ought to be, I would like to send some personal notes, but I want to first prove that the agitation for government ownership of railroads is handicapped by too much socialism, and also that the railroads are worth all the other demands put together, not excepting telegraph and telephones.

The only time I take up the JOURNAL'S space with what seems to be personal matter is in an instance like my critic from Indianapolis, who deliberately misrepresents a matter in order to make a "grand-stand play." As I furnish a diagram with every paragraph, he could not possibly have misunderstood me, and his letter is something like the compulsory apology of the schoolboy whose father had thrashed him for swearing at the teacher, telling her, among other things, to "go to ——." About as far as he could get in the way of "withdrawing the offensive language" was to tell the teacher that she needn't go if she didn't want to.

About this matter of different ways of doing things. Now one of the labor papers of Chicago, which, by the way, publishes an ad for a rat publication, the Arena, and a scab restaurant, the Waverly, is conducting an agitation against the big department stores in favor of the small retail dealers on the outskirts of the city. A large body of thinking men would probably be divided on this question. While the small dealers are certainly at a disadvantage in competition, yet when it is remembered that the middle—the working—class are the main patrons of these big stores, and that they secure their goods, delivered at their homes miles away from the business center, for much less than the same goods can be bought at the grocery around the block, it is an open question as to where the principle of opposition comes in.

Vic Williams, of No. 16, was, last Sunday, elected president of the Trades and Labor Assembly. He promises to adopt a reform method by bringing new material to the front in committee work, and also has a scheme to amalgamate with the Central Labor Union, a body composed entirely of foreigners. If this is done, an order of business in each language will be arranged, to be directed by a corps of vice-presidents as presiding officers representing each language. Good enough.

I heard a spirited, though rather inelegant, lecture as to duties of officers, delivered at the union headquarters one day last week by a foreman of one of the big papers, and nobody worked on the Ocean that night without a card, either. I shouldn't think any one in a chapel would like to have it advertised that some situation-holders were delinquent in their dues, in these times especially.

Jack Schrider goes on the stones at the Mail, Henry Huff moving up to succeed Mr. Pearson, who goes to the Times.

The decision in the Debs case is of more serious import than the reports I have seen seem to accord to it. It goes farther than the imprisonment of the American Railway Union officers, and they have appealed the case at the request of organized labor. Able jurists state that if the conspiracy decision stands it will establish a precedent which will virtually abolish any semblance at organization. If a strike is declared, for instance, and in that strike a man is killed—even if he is murdered by hirelings of the opposing corporations—every member of the striking union is amenable to the charge of murder. No. 16 has set the ball rolling by appropriating $1,000 cold to carry the case to the Supreme Court. If you have a chance to chip in, don't let it get by you—it is now or never.

President Griffon is making earnest efforts to pour oil on the troubled waters in the pressmen matter, and has appointed a committee from No. 16 to do what they can to find out something to build on. Now, let's just make a clean breast of this thing—own up where we are wrong, and give in a peg or two each way, and I predict we'll all come out all right. I don't know what can be done, but Mr. Griffon and No. 16 certainly are entitled to respect and attention from the two factions. The printers have been fair, and now the pressmen should show cause for war or forever hold their peace.

Alex. Duguid, of Cincinnati, has an excellent article on machines in the January Inland Printer. He criticises the lack of a uniform system of measurement for purposes of comparison—a matter which I urged in my letters before the last convention met, on the information I had received that some proprietors were demanding work from their men based on that of other operators working under different conditions. Straight-away matter with lower-case dates and inside-the-chase measurement is quite different from the method of counting the lines, especially on an operator who probably stops a dozen times a night to distribute a growler-full of small caps. The giving out of situations can be governed by comparisons of individuals in one office, and the management have undoubted right to choose the best workmen available, but the scale should be fixed on a wider plane of comparison.

"E. P." needn't be disconcerted at the reception his "divine spirit" ideas seem to be met with. There are those who think an apotheosis of the bibulous printer has received such universal indorsement that to consider him from any other standpoint is a new departure. Remember the JOURNAL belongs to each one of us, and his earnest efforts are meeting with the sanction of some good writers who are now gracing the columns of the paper. If we do nothing else, "E. P.," we can say we put some ginger in the rag. But remember, that the phase of Darwinism to which I have referred clothes some of our faults with the mantle of charity. I suppose we have all run across good fellows whose only paternal legacy had been a hereditary taste for liquor, and the fight to conquer it has to my knowledge been in many cases retarded by the jibes of cynics, whose definition of common decency is effeminate weakness. A few good, well-chosen remarks, sprinkled over with a little sympathy, sometimes may do more good than the Keeley cure. Cheer up, "E. P.;" it's better to be wrong in the right way than to be right in the wrong way.

At last Sunday's meeting of No. 16 the modified percentage plan was put into vogue, which provides for flat dues of 75 cents for regulars and 25 cents for subs. The union also remitted all back dues of subs and started out clean. Last year's relief system was put into vogue, and the union was treated to a few remarks on the duty of union men to each other, which, while slightly on the Sunset club order, were indicative of a broad and healthy growth of the proper spirit. A gentleman has, by a foolish agitation of the wrong end of a dispute, invited the worst of it by demanding a trial on a matter which can only be settled one way in justice to the relief feature of the union. It is to be hoped he will furnish $10 worth of sense for future litigants.

W. R.

Thinks the Contest a Futile One.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., Jan. 18.—It would be useless for me to attempt a tilt with such a master of forensic tout as the Chicago knight whose banner bears the mysterious characters "W. R.," on the terms he proposes. I don't particularly fear the temper of his lance, but it occurs to me that a tilt would be unprofitable, for we both happen to be champions of the same cause, viz., government control. Any number of Republicans, too, are believers in the running ability of silver as compared with its yellow mate, but they profess to see unlimited danger in allowing the Populists to handle the reins and guide the finance sulky on its everlasting round of well-doing. Any number of them, too (like W. R.), meekly ask for government control of telegraphs and railways, and just as meekly continue to vote the Matt Quays and Blocks-of-Five Dudleys and other stars of greater or lesser corporation magnitude into high places, where they can twinkle complacently on the vain wrigglings of the worms who help elevate them

Up above the earth so high,
Trust-y diamonds in the sky.

"W. R." is one of these. He champions certain things which he rightly believes would tend to uplift humanity and restrict the dangerous growth of corporate wealth and greed; but he prefers to continue to place in power those who differ with him, and, more than that, have the power, the ability and the will to promptly trip every such socialistic step. That is where he errs. His efforts are well meant, but wrongly directed. His gun is properly loaded, but the aim is bad; he fires, but brings down no foe; the noise of the explosion only serves to excite the risibility of his masters, who pat him on the back and encourage him to pitch in and give it to 'em, boys, while they take precious good care that none of the things he wants shall fall before his aim.

There are honest Republicans who oppose as well as agree with him in his views; so there are Democrats; and equally there are honest Populists (which he apparently doesn't believe), not one of whom but echoes his prayer for better things—not one of whom but will lend his earnest aid and co-operation in every effort to advance the cause of man—not one of whom but wishes the Republican party would, for the novelty of it, take up some of these demands and make them a part of its platform. Were the party composed entirely of "W. Rs." it would do so; but, alas, its masters are the giant corporations which it helped into being, and which have it so completely under subjection that any effort on the part of individual members to infuse a little of the sarsaparilla of humanitarianism into its foul blood is as futile as any effort would be to stop the flow of the Missouri.

Herein lies my objection to entering into any controversy with my challenger on the proposition he outlines. He knows well enough the impossibility of securing these things through his party. His arguments for government control are mine; the difference being that he wants to travel in the same old road that for thirty years has led through the quagmires of national disaster to reach a certain point, only to return to the starting-post; while I want to try a new route, straight and plain, which has been sufficiently well explored to show that it will lead past all these dangers and leave them far behind.

As for free silver, I am ready to join issue with him, and shiver lances until the spectators cry enough—not that I consider myself a creditable champion, nor that the readers of the JOURNAL would all eagerly take part in the discussion, nor yet that silver needs a defender. It is possible that many a reader of the JOURNAL never sees a line of silver argument, and if by reason of my labors any of them should come to view the matter from a standpoint other than that of the bankers and monopolists, so much good would accrue; and while, so far, my efforts have been to arouse interest in government control, yet I believe that no speedier method for the accomplishment of so desirable a consummation can be chosen than the conversion of unbelievers into the faith of populism through arguments for free coinage.

So, if "W. R." is willing, turn to for gold and let the feathers fly and the trumpets blare and the horses prance, an' I prithee my lady, thy smiles a reward if I win—thy tears a benediction if I fall. O. H. PERRY.

THERE are but thirteen more days in which to vote upon the shorter-hour workday.

Abacadabra Criticises the Critics.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—There is one thing in particular to which I would call the attention of the readers of the JOURNAL and the craft in general, and that is to the peculiar misconception of writers for the reform press and altogether too flagrant in the organ of the International, and that is the systematic vituperation heaped upon the devoted heads of the "orators" of local unions. The rhetoricians of the JOURNAL take advantage of each and every opportunity to cast obloquy and throw all manner of metaphorical mud at the "spouters" and "talkers against time," as they are euphemistically termed. How would the locals get along without these much abused expounders of union jurisprudence? Come together like a lot of dummies and stare at each other like wild asses? as the majority in all locals do. I can assure the disgruntled rhetoricians of the JOURNAL that the local unions would soon be on the sick list and many moribund in such an emergency. I am happy to state that No. 53 has half a dozen or more very fair orators—men who are not afraid to "manipulate" the vernacular in public or private.

I am aware of the existence of "orators" who could talk all day and say nothing; however, these are exceptional and can always be very easily shut off by the presiding moderator. But to keep up this abuse and calumny the whole year round is, to say the least, in bad taste, and savors of jealousy, if not malice. It would be well for the locals if the majority of the members would learn to speak in meeting and not wait until after adjournment to the curbstone to express themselves. The unions under such new departure would almost rehabilitate themselves. The union "dummy" is of little account—not much more than a drag chain to the militant members; many of them "fraidirs," who are always in mortal terror of the union spy—the cutthroat, or Le Caron, who sells out the orator to the "management." I, for one, have much respect for the union orator.

We meet only once a month, while closer organizations counsel with each other once a week. What if we do remain in session till the clock strikes twelve. The environments are good. I fancy I hear some sleepy soul cry out for more torpor. The time lost in unnecessary sleep is abominable, a man who has reached the age of fifty having slept seventeen years! Dean Swift, in his "Tale of a Tub," says that the brain of a profound sleeper gradually becomes full of maggots and that his thoughts are superinduced by the maggots biting on the nerves. Whether or not his molecular process is of this nature I am not prepared to say, but I am too well aware of the extent of the nuisance of a sleepy, dull-eyed unionist.

No. 53 held an extra meeting to expel its backslid members, as it has got sick of paying a capitation tax on its dead branches. The mortality in this union has been very light of late. Whether or not machinery has reduced it to a minimum I will leave to the statisticians. The presumption is gaining grouud that thousands of past unionists and good union men at heart are being silently dumped into pauper graves, with many more to follow, through inability to keep in good standing on the rosters of their respective unions. This anomalous state of affairs will in time have a demoralizing tendency as the socialists believe and are using their power and ascendancy to disrupt all unions, as they say that socialism will come faster by tearing up the unions, which they recognize as a barrier and a stumbling block to pure socialism. I will not trespass any further on your valuable space, but hope that the circumlocutory and paraphrastic correspondents of the JOURNAL will take a hint without a house falling on them.

ABACADABRA.

STRONG POINTS IN ARGUMENT.

Helvetius Draws Out a Knight Worthy of His Steel.

BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 20.—The correspondent, Helvetius, who writes in a serio-comic strain from Cleveland, Ohio, ought to inform himself a little better before he says that to discuss the liquor question in the columns of the JOURNAL is an absurdity. The JOURNAL is a paper which is devoted to the interests of the members of the International Typographical Union, and anything which is intended for the benefit of those members or the people at large is certainly not out of place in its columns.

Socialism, populism, single-tax and many other ideas have been discussed pro and con, and although many readers do not agree with such ideas, yet we like to read them and we do not think of writing a letter to the JOURNAL saying that it is absurd to discuss such questions. If Helvetius does not believe in the prohibition of the liquor traffic, well and good; that is his privilege and his right as a free born man. But the absurdity of his saying that in the event of the abolition of the liquor traffic there would stalk upon the scene the effluvia of hades itself as now and then crops out in the opium dens and kindred resorts. Does not Helvetius know that the evils which he mentions are to a large extent propagated and perpetuated by the liquor traffic, and if the liquor traffic was abolished that the kindred vices would also disappear, or at least decrease? I do not for one moment claim that, when we have state and national prohibition, the Golden Rule will be with us, but I do say that we will be very near it. Prohibitionists and other advocates of sobriety are well aware of the fact that the abuse and not the use of intoxicating liquor is detrimental to the particular subject, but they know that there would never be abuse if there was not use, for the first glass is as bad as the last. The most hardened toper will tell you that he dates his present unhappy condition from the time he got his first glass.

Science tells us that alcohol is a poison, and we know from experience that it is a slow, deceitful and treacherous one, too. Other poisons there are which work on the system at once deadly and quick destruction. Alcohol, however, is content to steal away, for the time being, a man's brains and reduce him to the level of a beast.

A man or a woman under the influence of alcoholic drink will do things and perform actions which when sober they would never think of, much less perform. "What of prostitution," says Helvetius, "with its glaringly distinct trail of the serpent." Well, let me tell him that those who read the signs of the times already hear the hissing of the serpent in the cultured city of Boston, for some wrong-headed people are already talking of regulating or licensing the social evil; and mark you, Mr. Helvetius, this is the logical outcome of the State licensing the traffic in human souls, which we know as the liquor traffic. Those who now, for the sake of the revenue which the State gets from the liquor traffic, vote for license are the parties who are or will be responsible if the legislature of Massachusetts is asked to pass a bill legalizing the social evil. I am confident, however, that, if such a demand is made by any person or persons, there will arise such a storm of indignation from the people that the Great and General Court will throw the bill out without ceremony.

To the statement that the man who goes to bed sober falls as the leaves do, and he who goes to bed mellow dies an honest fellow, I only say God pity the man who makes use of such prose. Every one who knows anything knows that the drunkard becomes in time dishonest as well as untruthful and mean; and the sober man is more liable to possess all other virtues than the devotee of Bacchus.

I remember reading in Griffin's Journal a letter from Father Martin Mahoney, of St. Paul, Minn., in which he related a story of the far-reaching effects of strong drink. A woman whose son had been arrested for being a professional thief was talking with the chief of police. "I can't understand," she said, "how it happens that my boy is a thief, for my people and his father's people were honest folks, and the only reason I can give is, perhaps, this: Just before my boy was born my husband was drinking and used to come home intoxicated, and I used to have to take from his pockets as he lay asleep the money which he had left which I wanted for household purposes."

This had to be done in thief fashion and the instinct of the thief was transmitted to the unborn child, and the child was born into the world a thief, which he always was, and which at last brought him to prison. How many such thieves are there in the world who are indirectly furnished by the liquor traffic? E. P.

"W. R.'s" Prolixity Condemned.

RUTLAND, VT., Jan. 23.—In the JOURNAL of January 15, under the heading of "'W. R.' on Socialism," the pseudo-philosopher of the Windy City furnishes considerable evidence in support of the belief that Dryden must have pierced three hundred years with a prophetic as well as poetic eye, and had "W. R." in mind when he penned these lines:

> A man so various that he seems to be
> Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
> Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong;
> Everything by starts, and nothing long.

Ordinarily I am totally indifferent to the utterances of that school of philopolemical economists who burden the columns of trade journals with sociological hallucinations, which the writers fondly believe contain the arguments necessary to woo the wage-earners from the socialistic siren. Therefore, I have read the illogical diatribes of "W. R." with much of the melancholy feeling with which I have read the list of delinquent unions, for we do not naturally gaze upon the spectacle of good men going wrong, either individually or collectively, without a pang. But, notwithstanding the indifference with which I regard the anathemas that my Chicago brother has heaped upon socialism, or the general unimportance of his contributions to current economic literature, the hotch-potch of fallacies and misstatements, under the heading quoted above, was "2 mutch," and more in sorrow than in anger I felt that I must call him down.

Socialism has outlived a multitude of combined attacks from all sides and from all manners of men, and it will probably survive the enmity of "W. R." and the opposition of the newly-elected secretary of the "biggest (and, by the same token, the most useless) trades organization in the world, the American Federation of Labor."

There is not space here for any extended comment on socialism. Numerous works upon the subject have been published, however, and I would kindly advise "W. R." to secure one and acquaint himself with the A, B, C, of socialism before making further disclosures of his ignorance of the subject.

Socialists are accustomed to bearing all sorts of accusations against their belief. We are charged upon one hand with favoring ochlocracy, and upon the other hand with the antipodal belief of theocracy, so it is not so surprising after all that the Chicago contribution should still hold to the erroneous idea that free love and atheism are planks in the socialistic platform, or that he should add to his little list of supposititious tenets the long-exploded theory of equality. "W. R." has evidently formed his opinions, or at least gained what information (?) he (thinks he) possesses concerning socialism, from the ravings of some member or members of that blatant horde who fasten themselves, barnacle-like, upon every reform movement and without knowing its rudiments would proclaim themselves its apostles.

I challenge "W. R." to produce, and print in the next JOURNAL, from the writings, speeches, books, documents or pamphlets of any acknowledged socialistic authority, one single word, statement, line, sentence or paragraph which advocates free love, atheism, a division of property, or equality (as he uses the word).

So much for my belief. Now let us examine one remedy suggested by "W. R." for the amelioration of the condition of those who toil.

Let us close our eyes to the fact that such a thing is impossible and imagine for a moment that the labor of the country was united in compact and harmonious organizations, so that a "tap of the hammer would tie up everything from Maine to California," as suggested by "W. R." in the JOURNAL of December 1. Where would we be at? The tap of that hammer would be as incessant and as regular as the tick of a clock. "Tie-up" would follow "tap" and "tap" would follow "tie-up" at the behest of every hot-headed Tom, Dick and Harry on the continent. Rag-tag and Bob-tail would control the industrial situation and put in overtime beating a continuous tattoo upon the alarm that would "tie up" industry in response to its "tap." The tin-peddlers in Skowhegan would "tie-up" because the umbrella-menders in Truckee did not get double price for overtime. Instead of utopia you would have chaos.

Among the more notable of the recent refutations of the "tap and tie-up" theory are those four blood-red pages of America's industrial history, Homestead, Buffalo, Chicago, Brooklyn. Pages written with the blood of deluded men, who believed they could "tie-up" the existing system of industrial despotism, upheld as it is by the bayonets of a mercenary soldiery and protected by the tarnished ermine of a bigoted, corrupt and incompetent judiciary.

Shooting Pinkertons, burning freight-yards, overturning Pullman cars or stoning scab motormen will not revolutionize the industrial system. It is not the cars, or the atoms, the individuals, that must be overthrown; it is the accursed system in its entirety which must be demolished, or we will have perpetual economic war.

The tendency among anti-socialistic writers seems to be to lay down rules for socialists to follow, which the antis do not observe themselves. Illustrative of this, I quote from "W. R." in the JOURNAL of January 15: "But I would violate my obligation if I should spout socialism on the street corners and flash my card in No. 16 as credentials."

Possibly, but really, "W. R.," is not that creating a form of absolutism regarding a card that you should live strictly up to, on street corners and elsewhere, concerning socialism and other isms? If the union card is to be held inviolate and to be used as a passport only in matters appertaining to unionism, you can no longer utilize your membership in the typographical union to inflict upon the readers of the JOURNAL your reiterative panegyrics upon republicanism. You must advertise your allegiance to the party of plutocracy through some medium devoted to republicanism. You must publish your atheism elsewhere. These columns, according to a strict interpretation of your own decision, must be for the discussion of union matters only. Erudite speculations as to man's future state need not apply.

Do you, "W. R.," suppose for a moment that the member from Kennebunk cares a continental whether you are a Republican, an atheist, a "bob-tailed populist," or a lymphatic lychnobite? You know in the bottom of your heart that the member from Kennebunk does not. Do you suppose for another moment that you would be allowed to take up the space in the JOURNAL that you do if you did not have a card? You know you would not.

Then you are using your union card as "credentials" to enable you to parade your personal beliefs and politics before your unoffending brother members, are you not? You are. Stop it. GEORGE A. HERRICK.

In Memoriam.

At the last meeting of Fort Worth Typographical Union, No. 198, Messrs. Lee Daniels, John I. Blake and W. B. Letchworth, were appointed a committee to draft a memorial on the death of Mr. Lawrence Johnson, which occurred in Galveston recently. The following has been prepared, with the request that THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL publish the same.

Sorrow—sorrow deep and true—reigns in the bosoms of the printers of Fort Worth. Their hearts are sore. Time alone can ease their grief.

The Angel of Death has again beckoned and whispered "Come," and the spirit of Lawrence Johnson has obeyed. Heaven is surely happy, for it has gained a noble soul.

The grave is universally associated with sorrow. Even promises of a glorious future do not fully reconcile. The icy finger of the Grim Destroyer leaves anguish wherever it touches. Perhaps the saddest of all deaths, from a human standpoint, is that of a young person who has scarcely crossed the threshold of maturity—with all its hope and love and ambition—with all its buoyancy of spirit and confidence in humanity. At this age, life is indeed, sweet. Lawrence Johnson had just commenced to partake of the sweets known only to young manhood when commanded to lay aside all that is earthly.

Though severing his connection with the Fort Worth Union shortly before his death, and at the time of the final summons being a member of the Galveston Union, the memory of loyal Lawrence Johnson will ever be inseparable with the trials and triumphs of the union printers of Fort Worth. Ever ready to make any personal sacrifice for the good of the organization he loved, the love of this organization for him was only surpassed by his for it.

All that was mortal of our lamented friend was consigned to earth in the City by the Sea, where the musical billows of the deep will ever chant a requiem o'er the hallowed soil.

Peace to his gentle spirit in the realm of eternal dawn.

Action of New York Pressmen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—At the regular meeting of Amalgamated Pressmen's Union, No. 16, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That Amalgamated Pressmen's Union, No. 16, of New York, earnestly unites with New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, in holding up for the condemnation of honest men that arrogant enemy of organized labor, the New York Tribune, whose course has uniformly been to belittle its efforts, misrepresent its aims and malign its leaders; and be it

Resolved, That the above also includes the Tribune's labor annex, known as the Union Printer, which, by its attacks on the Central Labor Union, the Allied Printing Trades Council, New York Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, Amalgamated Pressmen's Union, No. 16, and other unions, and union principles generally, clearly demonstrates the object of its existence and the animus of its conductors. I. ROSENTHAL, Secretary.

Ottawa Topics.

OTTAWA, CAN., Jan. 22.—As it is some time since you received any information pertaining to union matters from No. 102, I will endeavor, in my humble way, to give a summary of happenings for the past two months.

Just at present printing business in Ottawa is booming. The Government Printing Bureau has taken on about forty extras to rush through the Dominion Voters Lists, as it is surmised we are to have a general election at no distant date. It means about five months' work, and as is the case with all governments previous to an election, they throw out some pap to ensure as much popularity as possible.

Ottawa is now purely a machine town. The three English daily papers are entirely set by machines. The Evening Journal, which has been a non-union sheet since its inception, some ten years ago, is about to be brought into the fold. It has been declared an open office, and will shortly, it is expected, be a thoroughly card office, as we have every assurance to that effect.

The French daily, Le Temps, a hand-set paper, is a credit to the French population of this city. It is a spicy sheet, brim full of latest telegraph matter, local and political news, and ably edited. Its competitor, Le Canada, a non-union sheet, is out of the race, and its existence will be of short duration.

The two labor papers, Free Lance and Capital Siftings, are both worthy of special mention; but the same old fault, that invariably is with such papers, the greatest enemies they have are themselves. Columns of matter devoted each week abusing each other. It is a pity, when we are all trying to reach the same goal, that this sort of thing exists. If there is not a change made their subscription lists will soon be decreased, for the union men of Ottawa, printers particularly, do not approve of this system of unionism.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill making eight hours a legal work-day on all government works. The Trades and Labor Council of this city has taken the matter in hand, and with the co-operation of the various trades-unions and Knights of Labor assemblies are going to make a great effort to secure the passage of said bill.

A matter of much importance, in my opinion, and which I seldom hear anything spoken of, is that the International should take some action, either by publishing pamphlets or through the JOURNAL, in drawing attention to uselessness of parents sending their children to the printing business, as is well known it is a dead calling compared to ten or fifteen years ago. There is a surplus of printers now on the market, and it is advisable that some action should be taken to prevent, if possible, any more apprentices going to the business for the next ten years at least. S. L. C. S.

THE poll on the shorter-hour work-day will close on Wednesday, February 13.

Poor Old Courier.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 24.—Affairs in Evansville are progressing favorably, if slowly, in the fight against the Courier. The sheet has really no patronage whatever, excepting its foreign advertising. As yet the paper in its columns has ignored us, but its editors, the Shanklins, are writing rampant articles against organized labor in general, which is a great change from their attitude a year ago. One of them, J. G. Shanklin, is credited with having great gubernatorial aspirations, but he has, undoubtedly, committed political suicide by his action toward his union employes.

In my last I made a mistake in the name of one of the men who ratted on the Courier. My article named F. C. Birdsall, when the initials should have been J. S. This Birdsall is well known in Nashville, Memphis and other cities through the middle section of the country. Originally he is from Grand Rapids, Mich. Several others have been added to the list of rats: Claude Romaine, Leavenworth, Ind.; C. P. Van Hollinger and Jim Huckeby, of this city, a young man by the name of Thomas from some country town, and another from Princeton, Ind., named Blodgett.

The lock-out men are getting along all right and are determined to win.

H. R. HELSELL.

A FIJI compositor had a bit of native lingo to set up and charged the double rate allowed for the setting up of foreign languages. The manager disallowed the charge, and pointed out that it was the language of the country. The comp.'s next bill was charged at the double rate, for, as he explained to the dazed manager, "If Fijian is the native language, English is a foreign one." His first charge was promptly allowed.

A GOOD RECORD.

Port Huron Typographical Union Rapidly Coming to the Front.

PORT HURON, MICH., Jan. 7.—While the outlook for the craft in the larger cities is anything but encouraging, the members of No. 300 (an infant union, one year old the 23d of this month) have everything to be thankful for. A brief history of our doings as children will probably interest some of the craft in other sections of the country.

The organization of No. 300 was talked over in December, 1893, and a number of the older resident printers (card-holders) and a few new-comers (also card-holders) called a meeting in Maccabee Hall and effected a temporary organization by the selection of J. E. Finn as president; Wm. F. Schoultle, vice-president; Isaac Janes, financial secretary; F. C. Cuykendall, secretary; E. C. Preston, treasurer. The above officers went on and completed the organization by sending for a charter and supplies, and also inviting the district organizer, Mr. R. Y. Ogg, to be with us when we received our charter. On January 22 we received it, also the supplies. The boys had the charter handsomely framed, and on Saturday, January 23, Mr. Ogg arrived in the city for the purpose of installing the officers and giving the members some pointers on the effects of unionism. The temporary officers were made permanent and installed, and No. 300 started off with twenty-seven charter members.

At the March meeting the constitution and by-laws were submitted by a committee and after alteration and amendments were laid over for another month.

On July 4 No. 300 turned out in the civic parade with a beautiful banner and also a "devil on horseback." It was the first time the printers of Port Huron ever turned out in a body, and by the remarks passed we had the big end of the parade.

When July 15 arrived we did not present the scale, but the idea of trying to get the Maccabees to have the label put on all their printed matter was conceived, and at the August meeting a resolution to that end was offered by one of the members. The great camp for Michigan was to meet at Lansing in September, and the resolution was sent to Major N. S. Boynton, great record keeper, and when it came up in the proceedings of that body it was ably championed by our representatives from this city and our fellow-craftsman, Noble Ashley, of Detroit, and was unanimously adopted. This was our shining star, and the question then was: What shall we do? The resolution adopted and no union offices in the city? The Maccabees kept the second largest printing office in the city going constantly. We had to get a hustle on, and we did. We appointed a committee of our union, which were members of the Maccabees, and waited on Major Boynton, who is justly called the "Father of the Maccabees," and who had the honor of great commander conferred upon him at the annual review. He received the committee very courteously, and after he passed the cigars around the chairman of the committee informed the major that there was no strictly union office in the city and that now as the union had a little advantage we would like to have time to prepare a scale of wages and submit it to the employing printers, and thought January 1, '95, about the time to have it take effect.

"Well, boys," said the major, "I am heartily in sympathy with organized labor and the protection it affords; I want to see everybody protected, because I believe the more the mechanic or laborer can earn, the more he will consume, and the more he consumes, the greater the demand for labor will be, consequently the higher will the wages be; where labor is well paid, you will see a happy and contented community and a place where it is a pleasure to reside. In regard to enforcing that resolution—well, I will carry it out to the letter, and inside of twenty-four hours I will notify every employing printer in the city that on and after January 1, 1895, the Great Camp will not receive bids from any office in the city for printing that is not a strictly union office and entitled to the label."

The committee thanked the major, and assured him that they would do their best in unionizing the different offices, and would notify him of the offices entitled to do the work.

The committee reported their progress at the next meeting, and a scale was set in motion, but owing to our union being composed of pressmen, feeders, compositors, job printers and machine operators, it was a very hard matter to amicably adjust a scale suitable to all, and not until our December meeting did we get a scale in such a shape as to present it to the employing printers. The scale was unanimously adopted, and placed in the hands of the executive committee to present, which they did on the 18th ultimo. At our January meeting the return from the different employing printers were received, and, to our surprise, six out of eight offices in the city signed it.

During the year 1894, death called one of our members from our midst, Colon Campbell, a bright and conscientious young man. The funeral benefit of $50 from the International Typographical Union was promptly paid, together with a local union benefit of $25. We also expended in the neighborhood of $50 for sick benefits, etc., and quite a number of our members were out of work the greater part of the summer.

Our union is growing in numbers every meeting, and at present we have thirty-three journeymen, six apprentice and eleven honorary members.

No. 300, with its able and efficient officers, starts the year 1895 with bright prospects. Their motto is: "A competent and good day's work for a fair day's pay."

It would be a good idea if our fellow-craftsmen in other cities would look up these large fraternal societies and have them come to the front like the Maccabees. J. E. FINN.

LET there be a full vote on the shortening of the work-day.

Items from the Gem City.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 20.—This being my first attempt to write a few lines to the JOURNAL I will not try and place before the eyes of the readers any utterances in regard to the "liquor question," which seems to me, and I presume to others, to be the biggest mess of drivel that could be brought to the attention of our craft. If the printers of this country want to imbibe the "good old booze" they will do it regardless of the comments of the so-called temperance hypocrites and Pharisees. "Oh! that I am not like unto other men."

I was sorry to see that our worthy President, Mr. Prescott, could come to no agreement with the Shanklins, and Mr. Reilly, the so-called business manager, who has been trying to rat, and which he has succeeded in doing, for the past four years. Gil Shanklin is the same individual who ran for Governor of Indiana against the incumbent, Mr. Matthews. He has always tried to make the public believe, through the columns of the Courier, that he was the friend of the laboring class. Well this proves it, when he requests a reduction of thirty per cent.

Work in Dayton seems to be fair in all branches. The Cash Register is running a large force; the White Company is working day and night, and would put on more men but for lack of space. The other job offices all seem to be making a living.

There are two morning papers in Dayton, the Times and Journal, the former running seven cases and the latter thirteen. The evening papers are the News, Herald and Press, and they each average about seven or eight cases. Work seems to be slow at this writing, as they are making up for the holidays. But I would not advise any one to "steer clear." The best way to find work is to look for it yourself and pay no attention to "steer clear" notices.

B. J. Flannery has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for his health. He just came here from Cincinnati, where he worked on the Tribune. We hope he will soon recover.

Several "birds of passage" are now sojourning in the Gem City, among whom are the following: "Sad-eye" Jimmy Johnson, formerly of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; "Ira" Geiger, the Rushville (Ind.) swift; Gil Hubbard, the author of "Drink Wanted"; Walter, better known as "Drop-Dead" Burke, formerly of the Cincinnati Enquirer; Shorty Gibbons, Billy Robinson, Joe Moffit, Chas. Hardin, Fred Scare and Andy Murphy.

Mike Bachman, the long primer swift, passed through the other day on his way East. He put in a night on the Journal and piled up a nine thousand string on bourgeois and brevier, a big string for this town. If you make over $2.50 per day here at 35 cents you are a swift. Evening scale, 32 cents; weekly scale, $15 for 59 hours' work.

H. A. MILTON.

Grief Through Mistaken Identity.

CHICAGO, Jan. 12.—I have just learned that my old room-mate, Alex Duguid, is much exercised over a communication published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, which he has settled in his own mind was written by me. Now, I did not read the story referred to, which is said to have criticised him, but it must have been something terrible or he probably would not have laid it at my door. But I am glad that he has given me an opportunity of disavowing the authorship of the letters signed "W. R."

For a year or more I have received numerous letters from old friends, sometimes in a kindly vein and at other times in a resentful tone,—some would ask me if I had gone crazy, while others accused me of inconsistency. The letters were all called forth by articles from Chicago signed "W. R.," which appeared in each issue of your very excellent paper. Over some of the critics' letters I had many pleasant moments, as probably the writers would not have written them if they had not believed me the guilty correspondent. However, I thought I could stand all the criticism that could be showered upon me and kept the matter a secret except from a few friends. But now comes my old friend Duguid, who places me in the ranks of the backcappers and I can keep still no longer. For some unaccountable reason Alex always thought I freely committed every crime in the calendar, but it was always a surprising thing to me how much he knew about worldly affairs that I didn't know. I could never make him think there was a chance for my redemption, but lived in hopes that some day he might see some good in me. But my hopes have been shattered. I would have forgiven him for all else he has said about me, but the accusation that I am "W. R." renders all further communication between him and me at an end. He has certainly been more cruel than a good Christian should permit himself to be. I do not feel angry at "W. R." for not spelling out his name in full, as it has probably saved him from the criticisms of his friends, but I do hope that my friend Duguid will do penance for his unjust and cruel charge against me. In great sorrow, I am yours truly,

W. C. ROBERTS.

P. S.—Permit me to give this parting advice to Alex: See that all the initials are blown in the bottle before you disobey the scriptural injunction, "Do not bear false witness against your neighbor." W. C. R.

As to Qualification of Membership.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Jan. 11.—I would like to call attention to what appears to me to be a gross injustice to would-be members of our Typographical Union, with the view of eliciting expressions of opinion on the subject through the columns of the JOURNAL or through any other channel the contributor might choose: In the Constitution of the International Typographical Union it is stated that a man's eligibility to membership in a subordinate union depends upon his having served five years at the printing business, being of good moral character, and of the age of twenty-one years, and being thoroughly competent, etc.

It most naturally would follow, therefore, that, if a man possessing the above qualifications should apply for membership to a subordinate union, he should at once be admitted and welcomed as a desirable acquisition to the ranks of organized labor. In another article of the By-Laws of the International Typographical Union it is further stated that a subordinate union is in absolute control of its own membership, and that if a candidate for membership has received two-thirds or three-fourths of all the votes cast, he shall be declared elected. In pursuance of the foregoing it necessarily follows that a man, though he embodies all the qualifications heretofore mentioned, failing to receive the required two-thirds or three-fourths, as the case might be, even by the narrow margin of one vote, is thrust into the ranks of the non-unionists, not by a vote of the union, but by the votes of one-third of the members of that union,—making the minority the absolute rulers of the situation. Now, it occurs to me that the rejected applicant should have redress in an appeal to a higher authority, such authority being the officers of the International, who could in all cases, upon receipt of a brief from three members favoring and three members opposing the applicant, render an unbiased opinion, such opinion being final and mandatory. It might be argued that cases similar to the above are not apt to be of frequent occurrence. For the good of unionism let it be hoped that they will not be. But to the writer's personal knowledge such cases have occurred, and in order that we might more fully live up to the cardinal principle of unionism, "The concern of one is the concern of all," let us see to it that in the near future an applicant against whom no objection has been raised, who, having been rejected at the hands of a subordinate union, may have his case properly presented to an unprejudiced body, capable of judging it solely on its merits, and in case of a favorable decision, have his name peremptorily placed upon the roll. Expressions of opinion are respectfully awaited by

Yours for the good of the trade,

"TYPO."

IS LABOR and capital to strut around the industrial arena during the next century, each daring the other to knock a chip off its shoulder, or is our superior civilization and our superior intelligence going to knit their interests so closely together that peace and good will to all men will prevail in this land whose star of destiny is continually in the ascendant.—Railroad Telegrapher.

An Appeal for Harmony.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., Jan. 23.—It is manifest to every member of No. 276 that during the past three or four months harmony has not been very much in evidence in this union. This inharmonious feeling has been brought about through the instrumentality of a few men who sow the seeds of dissension and prejudice in a manner characteristic of their cowardly nature. These people have not the courage to stand up in their union meetings and make an open fight against men and measures not to their liking, but resort to the underhand method of disseminating false statements which they know will do harm to the union and cause annoyance to those men whom they wish to place in a false light.

Let the members of No. 276 who are union men because they believe in the principles of trades-unionism unite in denouncing any clique who dares to attempt the formation of factions in our organization. Differences of opinion will arise on most all questions pertaining to the union, but the union meeting is the place to discuss them, and there only. Nothing but bad results will accrue from printing office or street-corner discussions, and the sooner we come to an understanding in this matter the better it will be for the organization. Those who are antagonistic to this and whose preference is the "back-capping" sessions should vacate the ranks and join some organization where people of their ilk predominate.

There is work for us to perform, but it can not be done without the existence of harmonious feelings. I hope that this will be brought about without delay, and that every member who has any interest in the welfare of his union will realize the necessity for it. Let us not place obstacles in the way of our officers, but give them due credit for their work when we know that it is done to the best of their ability.

Our third annual ball was held on the 18th and was surely a social success. A feature of the evening was a type-setting contest for a gold medal between Robert Jackson and W. W. Jolly. The contest was of an hour's duration, and the work was performed in the center of the ball-room floor. Mr. Jackson was the winner, but the records of Duguid and McCann were not broken.

In the month of June we will have the New England union delegates here, and it is to be hoped that their visit will be productive of good.

The Standard has moved into its new home, which is one of the finest in the New England States. A. J. McF.

Resolutions of Respect.

GALVESTON, TEX., Jan. 14, 1895.

To the Officers and Members of Galveston Typographical Union, No. 28:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of our late member, Lawrence A. Johnson, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, It has pleased a Divine Providence to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed fellow-worker and member, Lawrence A. Johnson, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death Galveston Typographical Union has lost a valued, loyal and faithful member, one whose every effort was for the advancement of its material welfare and the promotion of its tenets; his relatives, a kind and loving brother, whose sunny disposition and noble character made him beloved by all with whom he came in contact.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this union is hereby tendered his brothers and other relatives in this, their hour of bereavement, and that they be furnished with a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy furnished THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL for publication, and the charter of the union draped in mourning for thirty days in respect to his memory.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. Q. MCCRACKEN,
HENRY WALKER,
K. VAN WAGNER,
Committee.

Things in New Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 20.—Business here has taken a fresh start, but whether it is one of those spasmodic spurts is hard to conjecture. Some of the offices report their inability to procure help, but as a general rule a man gets weary lying around for work, as he seldom is kept on over three days, even over these temporary spurts. And Paterson's job scale—$12 per—has considerable to do with the scarcity of transient help, as has been proven on more than one occasion. As for the newspapers, there is but one where a man can get in and receive the scale.

Ferd Friedrich, 195's ex-recording secretary, has accepted a position on the reportorial staff of the Call.

Fund Trustee Kelly has been elected chairman of the Call chapel. FIN. SEC.

Elmira Gleanings.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Jan. 23.—The Sun, the penny morning paper, after an existence of four days, has suspended publication. The paper was well edited, had a good circulation and was well received by the public, but it is said a misunderstanding existed among the stockholders (too many bosses) and they concluded to "suspend publication for the present."

Newspaper rumors are flying around thick. The latest is that several idle printers are to lease the Sun plant and issue a three-cent Sunday paper. Boys, remember the fate of the News and govern yourselves accordingly.

The Star has a fine corps of compositors. They are all temperate men and first-class workmen. The "bum" and tramp printer is a thing of the past. Peace to his ashes.

The Star is the only union daily newspaper in the city. The Advertiser and Gazette-News are both non-union offices. The Advertiser is principally owned and controlled by Jacob Sloat Fassett, who ran for governor against ex-Governor Flower. The Gazette-News is Senator Hill's home organ. Both of these "honorables" are always the workingman's friend—just before an election. "Sloat" got snowed under, at the election three years ago, to the tune of 50,000, and "Dave" was defeated last fall by over 100,000. The workingmen were "onto" both of these "gents," and will continue to be. "Taffying" is played out with union workingmen.

Ben Hall, the efficient foreman of the Star, is the right man in the right place. Ben is a stanch member of old No. 19, and is always on hand when "dooty" calls him.

It is reported that a Saturday illustrated newspaper is soon to make its appearance in this city. In order to make the venture a success, wouldn't it be a wise move to first secure the consent of certain publishers in this city?

Elmira has two first-class Sunday papers—The Budget and The Telegram. The former is hand-set, the latter is machine. Both are union offices and always have been, and we hope always will be, but there are mutterings that one of the offices is not strictly living up to the scale adopted several months ago, and that trouble is likely to occur.

The Star's circulation continues to boom notwithstanding the dull times. The advertising patronage is so great that the enterprising proprietors are often compelled to issue supplements. The Star's circulation is mainly among the workingmen, and is more, it is said, than the two daily non-union papers combined. "In union there is strength."

The TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL was in great demand among the craft in this city this week. There should be more copies taken here than there is. "Now is the time" to subscribe, boys, in order to find out "what you are at" in this "blooming" city. Twenty-four numbers for 25 cents. We shall make our letters interesting to the JOURNAL during these winter months. R.

Separate Charter for Machine Operators.

FORT WORTH, TEX, Jan. 16.—The present condition of affairs in the printing business certainly furnishes food for thought. At least one conclusion can be reached—the printer is intensely human. As long as things come his way he is all right; otherwise all wrong. Before a printer learns to operate a machine he firmly believes its invention is the worse crime ever perpetrated upon humanity. After he learns to manipulate "the curse"—well, he changes. Radically so. If machines are placed in an office where he is a case-holder he cries aloud in pathetic anguish if "men from the outside" are employed as operators. He thinks "home people" should be given a chance. After he has blossomed into a full-blown operator he prates about "Internationalism" and thinks one card is as good as another," and when the "home people" of some other town attempt to legislate him out of existence he becomes exceedingly wroth, forgetting that he was once a proud and uncompromising member of the Home Guard.

There is a vast difference between "before" and "after."

No one can foresee what will be the ultimate result of the harassing condition that now confronts the International Typographical Union. However, one thing is certain: Some of the printers are bound to sink, and unless we stop quarreling among ourselves, all will sink together.

In my humble opinion peace can never be fully restored in our ranks until the International issues distinct charters to machine operators, job printers and book and newspaper printers—three in all—each to be under control of the International Typographical Union.

While I operate a machine for my daily bread, I can assure my fellow-craftsmen that the views herein expressed are not conceived through selfishness, as I honestly believe that operators would not be alone benefited were they granted a separate charter, but that printers in general would in time receive benefit from such a course.

Yours, for separate charters,

FRANCIS DRAKE.

A Lock-Out.

To Sister Unions, Greeting: On Monday, January 14, 1895, the Cairo Daily Telegram locked out its force of union printers, and supplied their places with rats and non-union men. On January 15, the Cairo Daily Bulletin refused to recognize or abide by the scale of prices adopted and enforced by Cairo Typographical Union, No. 24, and notified the employes through the foreman that $2 per night would be paid, regardless of the number of hours it might take them to get the paper out, and that no overtime would be paid.

At special meetings of Cairo Typographical Union, No. 24, held on the 14th and 15th inst., the Cairo Telegram and Cairo Bulletin were declared unfair offices and closed to union printers. The People office was previously declared unfair and closed.

Following are the names of those who have ratted: Frank Schaaf, Cornelius Boyle (deaf mute), Clement V. Tibbits, F. Marion Collins, and one Shoemaker, from Golconda, Ill.; F. E. Holtcamp, and Murray (claiming to hail from Toledo, O.); also, one Beaman, from DuQuoin, Ill.

The town is closed; no cards being received. Warn all card men to give Cairo a wide berth.

T. J. HELTON, Secretary. D. A. CONNELL, President.

IT will of course take money to shorten the work-day.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 5, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

9. Buffalo—For October to date.
25. Baton Rouge—For November to date.
51. Lawrence—For December.
58. Multnomah—For December.
68. Keokuk—For December.
69. Durango—For December.
82. Colorado Springs—For December.
84. San Bernardino—For December.
93. Macon—For December.
105. Vicksburg—For October to date.
106. Davenport—For December.
113. Atchison—For October to date.
116. Lynchburg—For November to date.
131. The North—For December.
143. Snohomish-Everett—For October to date.
149. Saratoga Springs—For December.
151. Oil City—For October to date.
157. Sunflower—For December.
161. Fall River—For December.
162. Jacksonville—For December.
176. Montreal—For December.
186. Fargo—For November to date.
188. Waco—For December.
190. Omaha—For December.
227. Cripple Creek—For December.
229. Crawfordsville—For October to date.
230. Danville—For December.
234. Piqua—For December.
241. Temple-Belton—For December.
242. Waltham—For November to date.
244. Cumberland—For October to date.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
253. Holyoke—For December.
261. Huntington—For August to date.
267. Americus—For July to date.
269. South Omaha—For October to date.
275. Santa Cruz—For October to date.
277. Missoula—For December.
278. Redlands—For December.
282. Grass Valley—For December.
285. Red Bluff—For October to date.
290. Hamilton—For October to date.
291. Aurora—For December.
295. Newport—For December.
296. Lima—For December.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
305. Newburgh—For December.
313. Madison—For November to date.
320. Oswego—For December.
321. Greenville—For October to date.
322. Norwich—For December.

PRESSMEN.

1. Washington—For December.
2. Detroit—For November to date.
3. Chicago—For December.
6. Lincoln—For November to date.
8. Boston—For June to date.
32. Omaha—For October to date.
47. Fort Worth—For June to date.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

16. St. Paul—For December.
20. Pittsburgh—For October to date.
21. Toronto—For December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For Oct. to date.
5. Toronto Mailers—For December.
2. Minneapolis Bookbinders—For December.

Charters Issued and Surrendered.

The following unions have been chartered during the past month:

Marlboro-Hudson, Mass., No. 281—P. B. Murphy, C. P. Tucker, C. W. Leech, Julia E. Lafleur, S. Mabel Belser, Jos. Cafferty, O. G. Temple, M. M. Multer, A. L. Beauchamp.

Carbondale, Pa., No. 292—M. D. Flaherty, S. A. Cahoon, T. F. Nealson, G. P. Kelley, E. J. Hartman, R. J. Fontaine, H. T. Dunham, Albert Gise, B. E. Smith, Robert Etherington, G. H. Gleason, H. E. Goodwin, G. A. Spoll, H. D. Frank, W. B. Primmon, C. H. Marshall.

The charter of Wilmington, N. C., No. 228, has been surrendered.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Winters, B. W. Benefield, George Beaver.

5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Geo. Welply, Alex. Smith.

9, Louisville, Ky. (Pressmen)—Fred H. Buzan, fifteen years at trade in this city, Chas. E. Bellican, thirty-two years at trade.

10, Louisville, Ky.—S. M. Anderson, claims to have worked in country towns only.

196, Logansport, Ind.—Leo J. Leffert (apprentice) always worked in this city; John W. McAllister, at one time a member of Raleigh, N. C., Union, has been away from there five years, has not worked in a union town since; Frank R. Wallace, learned trade in Bourbon, Ind., worked in Boone, Iowa, and Carroll, Iowa.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—H. E. Smith, R. L. Morris, Paul Samuels, Andy McCoy.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—T. S. Whitfield, Frank McKenna, Henry M. Hawkins.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Tom Martin, held card several years ago; has been in the navy.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—W. H. Miller, jr., learned trade under E. J. Farrington, manufacturer of rubber stamps, Kansas City, Mo., after which he went into business, and continues in business for self.

85, St. John, N. B.—Henry J. Russell, age 22; seven years at business.

96, Glens Falls, N. Y.—Harley Cushman, age 20 years; has worked at business four and a half years; now working on Sandy Hill Herald.

97, Peru, Ind.—Hallis Corbin.

107, Twin City (Rock Island, Moline, Ill.)—Henry Ames, learned trade in Davenport, Iowa, over thirty years ago, worked in Hoxie, Kan., from October, 1886, to July, 1887.

140, Bismarck, N. D.—Lionel Anderson, learned trade in Zumbrota, Minn., has worked in Duluth; James McCormick, learned trade in this city.

146, Charleston, W. Va.—F. M. Kittle, has worked in Elkins, Philipi and Grafton, W. Va.

147, Ashland, Wis.—A. E. Thompson, for reinstatement.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Albert Hough, learned trade in Carthage, Mo., Winfield, Kan.; never worked in a union town; W. M. Mundell, worked in Winfield, Kan., and other towns where no union existed, had application in at Arkansas City, but never was obligated.

177, Springfield, Ill.—J. F. Wassell, learned trade in office of Nashville (Ill.) Journal, and Chester (Ill.) Clarion, age 38 years; has also worked in Dwight and Petersburg, Ill.; Ralph E. Milton, learned trade in this city, has worked in Chicago and Streator, Ill.; age 20 years; E. L. Tresize, learned trade in office of Free Press-Gazette, Nokomis, Ill. Formerly belonged to the union, and last connection was with St. Louis, No. 8.

188, Waco, Texas—J. P. Wagle, has worked for several years on the Democrat-News, at Marshall, Mo.

223, Marysville, Cal.—Eugene Filkin, worked in Portland, Ore., from 1875 to 1878.

229, Crawfordsville, Ind.—Charles Buck.

265, Ottawa, Ill.—Etta Ayers, has worked at the trade for four and a half years past in the office of the Republican-Times, of Ottawa, with the exception of nine months in 1892, when she worked in the office of the Legal News, Chicago.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—D. L. Ballentine, worked in Chicago, in his own office, from 1889 to 1894.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—Eugene W. Elfes, age 27; worked at trade eleven years, Armour, S. D., 1887; Yankton, S. D., 1888; Cortalia, S. D., 1888 to 1893.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—H. P. Cleary, reinstated; Leo. Bruunsman, expelled for ratting; Wm. Alberts, holding card 37,579, expelled for ratting in Evansville, Ind.

5, Columbus, Ohio—Jas. M. Canuon, Edwin Henry, John Hodges, suspended for non-payment of dues.

10, Akron, Ohio (Pressmen)—H. Estep, fined $249.50 and expelled for ratting; James Murphy, Thomas Ryce, expelled for non-payment of dues.

24, Cairo, Ill.—B. H. Ellis, expelled for violating local and International laws; Frank Schaaf, Cornelius Boyle (mute), Clement V. Tibbits, F. E. Holtcamp, —— Shoemaker, of Golconda, Ill., —— Murray, of Toledo, O., —— Beaman, of Du Quoin, Ill., expelled for ratting.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Chas. W. Hayes, J. S. Birdsall, Henry Volmer, William Alberts, William G. Dunigan, John G. Negley, Bernard Adriau, Herbert Sturtevant, Samuel Boone, W. T. Moore, James Huckeby (honorary member), expelled for ratting on the Courier. Certificate No. 38,069, issued to C. P. Van Harlingen (Pressman), by Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35, September 22, 1894, is revoked for ratting; Certificate No. 38,075, issued to Claude Romaine, by Evansville Typographical Union, No. 35, October 12, 1894, is revoked for ratting.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—Dan. Connolly, George Heath, reinstated; Edward Huyck, expelled for ratting.

47, New Haven, Conn.—John P. Brennan, expelled for ratting. This man carries card 28,674, issued by No. 47, and it is requested that the secretary, to whom the card is offered for deposit, take it up and forward it to J. J. Reilly, Box 1269, New Haven, Conn.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—T. J. Farr, J. D. Holmes, C. W. Stewart, H. C. Williams, expelled for non-payment of dues; D. B. Barnes, W. B. Callahan, J. D. Deihl, J. B. Huff, expelled for non-payment of assessments; W. H. Cunningham, J. D. Doster, C. H. Moorman, J. T. Reynolds, C. A. Tildon, W. S. Wier, suspended for non-payment of dues; A. V. Groce, O. L. Mann, E. F. Strober, J. N. Coff, C. T. Christian, C. B. Clinkscales, F. M. Harper, Herman Reinhold, reinstated.

53, Cleveland, Ohio—Frank Allen, John Bucholz, W. R. Borguis, John A. Brenner, Fred Brady, Frank Cook, John Cook, Arthur Dale, George Denton, R. S. Denton, George Furniss, W. D. Fowler, A. M. Fellows, George Elsasser, E. Boyer, F. M. Orth, George Hoag, Fred Head, Miss Jelinke, S. A. Saunderville, Frank McGinniss, John McCluskey, F. J. Marlnee, W. R. Robinsou, Ben. Swartz, Martin Schwartz, J. C. Schefflein, G. H. Snell, E. E. Shepherd, Phelps Sanford, B. Stanton, John Ewell, John E. Bell, H. S. Volk, George W. Wilson, Ed. E. Wilson, G. M. Scott, J. H. Wiseman, N. Rabe, F. G. Willert, John H. Tompkins, F. Koppenhofer, John Brown, C. H. Sinebrock, Daniel Sauer, expelled for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—J. P. Dumbaugh, H. C. Jones, F. G. Mitchell, J. W. Mitchell, W. W. O'Neal, J. P. Steele, H. P. Schell, F. Sorby, J. A. Van Horn, expelled for non-payment of dues; E. J. Higgins, reinstated.

86, Reading, Pa.—E. M. Augstadt, Robert Hennessy, suspended for non-payment of dues.

100, Norwich, Conn.—John Fallon, expelled for non-payment of dues.

103, Newark, N. J.—A. Byron, Abert Lenght, William F. Watson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

107, Twin City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill.)—George Seimon, expelled for ratting.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—Fred O'Neil, reinstated.

130, Halifax, N. S.—F. Dexter, J. Power, expelled for non-payment of dues.

133, London, Ont.—Geo. Young, Wm. Thompson, expelled for non-payment of dues.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—T. W. Clary expelled for non-payment of dues and conduct unbecoming a union man.

195, Paterson, N. J.—W. Leake Burland, Edwin Le Atwater, Sarah Stagg, suspended.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—John L. McKean, J. E. Howe, expelled for non-payment of dues; C. E. Barngrover, J. B. Gentry, expelled for ratting.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—C. C. Campbell, rejected for incompetency.

233, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—George Anderson, W. F. Hamly, reinstated.

246, Chester, Pa.—George Wood, John Dougherty, Charles Mellville, suspended.

274, La Crosse, Wis.—Carl Dalton, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—C. A. Smith, reinstated.

314, Meriden, Conn.—Mary Houston, Baldwin I. Thompson, James Dowling, suspended for non-payment of dues.

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Jan. 25, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from December 25, 1894, to January 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, Dec. 25, 1894	$10,130 97
From A. G. Wines	1,808 38
Total	$11,939 35

EXPENDITURES.

S. Karper & Bro—6 couches	$57 20
John W. Smythe Co.—10 commodes	25 00
W. B. Prescott, salary to Dec. 25, 1894	25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to Dec. 25, 1894	25 00
W. C. Schuman, petty cash expenses	100 00
W. B. Perkins—To survey and report on building $20, expenses Chicago to Indianapolis $9, services as per proposition $350, tiles for porch $60.58, carving on tile $1	440 58
Ira J. Morse—2 crates eggs $15.60, 54 lbs. butter $15.12, 88 cabbages 79c, 50½ lbs. turkeys $5.05, 1 bbl. sweets $4, 2 crates eggs $15.60, 54 lbs. butter $15.12, 20 lbs. cranberries $3, 33 lbs. turkeys $3.63, 1 box oranges $4, ½ box lemons $3.25, 1 bbl. apples $1.80, 10 lbs. grapes $3.30, 2 crates eggs $15.60, 54 lbs. butter $15.12, 54 lbs. butter $14.58, 1 crate eggs $7.20, 1 bbl. apples $3.75	146 51
J. T. Sanderson—2 cases eggs $15, 2 doz. celery $1, oranges $3.25, 40 gals. coal oil $2.20, 54 lbs. turkeys $5.94	27 39
Florence Oil and Refining Co.—60 gals. headlight oil	5 40
C. E. Durkee—10 lbs. nails 50c, 1 pair hinges 30c, 1 pair strap hinges 20c, 2 coal hods $1.50, 1 clothes basket $1.75, 4 irons $2.16, coffee mill $6, 3 paring knives 45c, 1 quart measure 25c, 2 coffee pots $2, 2 spoons 50c, 1 strainer $2.50, 1 grate for range $3.15, 2 sets knives and forks $4, 5 lbs. nails 25c, 5 lbs. nails 25c	25 76
A. & W. Hemenway—1,319 lbs. bran $13.19, 1,020 lbs. chop $12.24, 2 pkgs. seed meal $1, 1 can grease 40c	26 83
Jackson & Co.—Prescriptions and drugs	44 75
Brown Wall Paper and Paint Co.—2 glasses and glazing $4.45, 1 glass and glazing $2	6 45
Austin Bluff Water Co.—Water rent from January 1, 1895, to July 1, 1895	50 00
F. E. Robinson—Drugs	49 65
B. G. Robbins—2 undershirts $1.25, 1 suit underwear (Gilbert) $1.25, 1 suit (Edwards) $12, 1 pair slippers (Call) 70c	15 20
Hallett & Baker—Coffin, shroud, hearse, grave and services (Maurice Neligan)	45 00
E. S. Bumstead—1 force pump	7 00
Binford Coal Co.—75,140 lbs. coal $71.38, slack $9.71, 22,475 lbs. coal $44.95	126 04
Stark & Siney—100 lbs. beef $7, 201 lbs. hog $13.06, 6 cakes yeast 15c, 113 lbs. beef $7.91, 52 lbs. sheep $2.86, yeast 30c, 127 lbs. veal $10.16, 116 lbs. beef $8.12, 50 lbs. sheep $2.75, 77 lbs. veal $6.54, yeast 30c, 154 lbs. beef 13.48, 55 lbs. sheep 3.02, yeast 15c, 150 lbs. beef $10.50, 33 lbs. veal $2.81, 42 lbs. mutton $2.62, yeast 30c, 51 lbs. mutton $3.32, 191 lbs. hog $11.46, 17 fish $2.30, yeast 30c	109 41
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—10 sacks granulated sugar $49.50, 1 sack hams $14.04, 1 can ginger $3.30, ¼ can savoy 50c, 1 chest tea $16.10, 1 box clothes pins 85c	$84 29
Marshall, Field & Co.—34 quilts	23 80
Giddings Bros.—20 yds. table linen $15, 6 doz. napkins $9.60, sheeting $24.06	48 66
W. C. Schuman, salaries for December, 1894—W. C. Schuman $83.30, Eva M. Schumau $30, Mina Campbell $40, Calvin Barnett $30, Charles Jacobson $30, W. V. Proctor $22.60, John Reilly $40, A. N. Mariner $30, Lizzie Kent $25, Ella Merritt $20, Mary Hunter $7.60, Lina Davis $3.35, Lizzie Dilworth $20, Rachel Johanning $30, Maggie McGoff $25, M. Cummings $55, Dr. Beverly Tucker $43.50	555 35
Total	$2,070 27

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Dec. 25, 1894	$10,130 97
From A. G. Wines	1,808 38
Total	$11,939 35
Disbursements	2,070 27
Balance	$9,869 08

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of January, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from January 10 to January 25.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 10.	Balance on hand	$15,323 11
Jan. 25.	Receipts to date	1,984 74
Total		$17,307 85

EXPENDITURES.

Jan. 11.	J. K. Brewer, exp. to Decatur	$ 8 02
11.	Ogden, No. 236	68 83
12.	W. B. Prescott, exp. to Evansville	23 45
14.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	110 00
14.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	75 00
15.	Akron, No. 182	33 00
15.	Seattle, No. 202	14 00
16.	Ogden, No. 236	12 83
16.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	50 00
18.	Roanoke, No. 60	20 00
18.	F. J. Boyle, expenses in Lumberman trouble	4 60
19.	G. W. Dower, exp. to Montreal	44 65
21.	Evansville, No. 35	142 34
21.	Elmira, No. 19	354 88
21.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	110 00
21.	Akron, No. 182	33 00
21.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	54 00
21.	Ogden, No. 236	63 00
21.	W. H. Wells, expenses to Roanoke	30 90
22.	J. K. Brewer, exp. to Chicago	20 40
23.	Seattle Pressmen, No. 39	15 00
23.	Los Angeles, No. 174, per E. A. Parker, order convention	250 00
24.	J. D. Flanigan, exp. to Ann Arbor	24 97
25.	Cairo, No. 24	82 60
25.	Roanoke, No. 60	15 00
Total		$1,659 87

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Jan. 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

Jannary 10. Balance	$36,667 57
1. INDIANAPOLIS—For December	62 25
For supplies	5 55
2. PHILADELPHIA—For December	214 25
3. CINCINNATI—For December	174 25
5. COLUMBUS—For December	48 50
For supplies	1 50
6. NEW YORK—For December	1,276 25
For supplies	12 00
7. PITTSBURGH—For December	113 50
8. ST. LOUIS—For December	140 00
For supplies	2 55
10. LOUISVILLE—For December	34 00
For supplies	75
12. BALTIMORE—For December	106 00
13. BOSTON—For December	223 50
14. HARRISBURG—For December	19 00
15. ROCHESTER—For December	7 00
16. CHICAGO—For December	438 50
For supplies	12 00
17. NEW ORLEANS—For December	53 75
For supplies	1 00
18. DETROIT—For December	88 75
19. ELMIRA—For December	10 00
20. NASHVILLE—For December	44 00
For supplies	8 20
For card in Jouroal to December, 1895	5 00
For 55 copies of Journal to Dec., 1894	3 45
21. SAN FRANCISCO—For December	180 00
For supplies	6 00
22. DUBUQUE—For December	11 75
23. CREAM CITY—For December	22 50
For supplies	1 10
24. CAIRO—For December	10 50
For supplies	1 10
26. PETERSBURG—For December	2 50
27. MOBILE—For December	12 25
For supplies	5 20
28. GALVESTON—For Dec. and Jan	43 25
For supplies	50
29. PEORIA—For December	18 75
30. ST. PAUL—For December	68 50
32. NORFOLK—For December	12 50
For supplies	1 10
33. PROVIDENCE—For December	15 25
35. EVANSVILLE—For December	17 00
For supplies	50
38. HAVERHILL—For Aug. to Jan., inclusive	12 00
39. GRAND RAPIDS—For December	35 75
For supplies	4 00
40. ST. JOSEPH—For December	13 50
42. MINNEAPOLIS—For December	62 00
For supplies	1 50
43. CHARLESTON—For December	15 50
For card in Journal to January, 1896	6 00
45. LEAVENWORTH—For January	7 50
For supplies	50
49. DENVER—For December	52 50
50. VALLEY CITY—For December	14 25
51. LAWRENCE—For November	12 00
For supplies	60
52. TROY—For January	28 75
53. CLEVELAND—For December	31 25
For supplies	75
54. RALEIGH—For supplies	2 00
55. SYRACUSE—For Dec. and part Jan	35 50
For supplies	3 00
60. ROANOKE—For December	7 00
For supplies	2 30
61. CAMBRIDGE—For December	6 50
For supplies	1 50
62. UTICA—For December	43 25
For 141 copies Jouroal, to Nov., 1895	35 25
63. TOLEDO—For December	19 75
64. LA FAYETTE—For December	11 00
For supplies	4 30
65. WASHOE—For January	7 75
66. PORTLAND—For December	20 00
75. BURLINGTON—For January	12 25
76. TERRE HAUTE—For December	9 50
For supplies	2 20
77. ERIE—For December	13 75
For supplies	50
78. FORT WAYNE—For December	19 25
For card in Journal to January, 1896	7 00
79. WHEELING—For December	22 75
80. KANSAS CITY—For November	67 25
For supplies	80
81. BAY CITY—For December	10 25
For supplies	30
83. HEBREW-AMERICAN—For December	19 00
86. READING—For December	44 25
For supplies	50
87. HOUSTON—For December	17 25
For supplies	2 55
For printing memorial resolutions	85
88. HANNIBAL—For Dec. and Jan	16 50
For supplies	25
89. CHATTANOOGA—For December	$16 75
For supplies	50
91. TORONTO—For January	127 25
93. MACON—For November	8 00
94. HUDSON COUNTY—For December	12 50
95. HELENA—For December	12 50
96. GLENS FALLS—For January	7 50
97. PERU—For January	4 25
For supplies	15
98. BROOKLYN—For December	38 00
For supplies	5 00
99. JACKSON—For December	12 75
100. NORWICH—For January	7 00
101. COLUMBIA—For Dec. and part Jan	325 75
For supplies	19 25
103. NEWARK—For January	44 25
104. BIRMINGHAM—For December	22 50
For supplies	50
110. BELLINGHAM BAY—For Dec. and Jan	6 00
111. KNOXVILLE—For December	13 25
For supplies	1 75
112. SCRANTON—For December	32 75
114. ANNAPOLIS—For January	2 50
115. SALT LAKE—For December	12 25
For supplies	2 10
117. SPRINGFIELD—For December	29 00
118. DES MOINES—For December	50 75
119. JEFFERSON CITY—For Dec. and Jan	17 00
For supplies	30
120 LYNN—For December	5 25
121. TOPEKA—For November and December	71 25
For supplies	5 50
122. KALAMAZOO—For December	10 50
123. WILMINGTON—For January	9 00
For 4 copies Journal	1 00
124. BLOOMINGTON—For December	12 00
127. HARTFORD—For December	29 50
128. SOUTH BEND—For supplies	40
For card in Journal to December, 1895	5 00
129. HAMILTON—For January	14 00
For supplies	25
130. HALIFAX—For December	21 25
For supplies	50
131. THE NORTH—For November	3 00
132. CAMDEN—For December	4 75
133. LONDON—For December	18 00
For supplies	2 40
137. JOHNSTOWN—For December	5 25
138. AUSTIN—For December	12 25
For supplies	15
139. BANGOR—For December and January	12 00
For supplies	1 25
141. WILLIAMSPORT—For December	17 00
142. OLYMPIA—For November and December	10 00
For supplies	3 15
144. FRESNO—For January	12 00
For supplies	30
147. ASHLAND—For December	2 75
148. WICHITA—For December	10 75
150. ELIZABETH—For December	9 00
For supplies	25
151. OIL CITY—For supplies	10
152. MANCHESTER—For December	16 75
For supplies	50
154. ANN ARBOR—For December	4 00
155. SHREVEPORT—For December	2 75
156. ASPEN—For December	2 25
For supplies	05
158. SPRINGFIELD—For December	11 00
162. JACKSONVILLE—For supplies	4 75
165. WORCESTER—For Dec. and part Jan	30 50
For supplies	90
169. NEW ALBANY—For December	2 50
For supplies	25
170. TACOMA—For December	15 25
173. DALLAS—For January	25 50
For supplies	1 00
174. LOS ANGELES—For December	47 50
175. PUEBLO—For December	4 50
178. SCANDIA—For December	1 75
179. LEADVILLE—For January	4 25
180. SIOUX CITY—For December	19 00
181. MEADVILLE—For December	10 75
182. AKRON—For January	2 50
183. SAVANNAH—For December	11 75
For supplies	1 75
187. WILKES BARRE—For Dec. and Jan	33 25
For supplies	2 60
For card in Journal to December, 1894	5 00
188. WACO—For November	5 00
189. BLUE GRASS—For December	13 00
For supplies	3 30
190. OMAHA—For November	50 50
194. JOLIET—For December	6 50
195. PATERSON—For January	10 00
For supplies	70
197. COLUMBIA—For November and December	4 00
For supplies	20
198. FORT WORTH—For December	12 50
199. ZANESVILLE—For December	13 50
For supplies	50
200. YOUNGSTOWN—For January	10 50
For supplies	30
202. SEATTLE—For December	25 25
For supplies	50
205. JAMESTOWN—For December	9 75
For supplies	90
207. EUREKA—For December	5 00
209. LINCOLN—For December	8 00
For supplies	25
210. CAPITAL—For December	7 25
For supplies	25
211. OSHKOSH—For December	8 25
For supplies	50
213. ROCKFORD—For December	10 00
215. DECATUR—For December	11 00
For supplies	1 50
216. SPRINGFIELD—For January	12 25
For card in Journal to January, 1896	8 00
217. JANESVILLE—For December	3 50
218. SIOUX FALLS—For December	12 25
219. CANTON—For December	6 50
For supplies	15
220. COLUMBUS—For December	7 75
For 20 copies Journal to Jan., 1895	5 00
221. SAN DIEGO—For December	6 25
223. MARYSVILLE—For December	5 50
For supplies	1 50
226. VANCOUVER—For January	3 75
227. CRIPPLE CREEK—For Oct. and Nov	12 00
233. NIAGARA FALLS—For December	6 00
236. OGDEN—For January	5 50
243. HUTCHINSON—For December	5 75
For supplies	60
245. WOONSOCKET—For December	6 00
246. CHESTER—For Sept., Oct., Nov. and Dec	16 00
247. SWEDISH (Chicago)—For December	10 75
249. FORT SMITH—For December	3 00
251. MUSCATINE—For December	4 00
255. ANACONDA—For January	9 25
256. GREAT FALLS—For November	5 00
For supplies	55
257. AUGUSTA—For December	2 75
258. GUTHRIE—For December	8 00
For supplies	30
260. FINDLAY—For December	5 00
262. UNIONTOWN—For Nov. and Dec	7 50
263. ASHEVILLE—For December	3 25
265. OTTAWA—For December	6 75
For supplies	25
266. ELKHART—For December	3 25
268. FULTON COUNTY—For December	6 25
269. SOUTH OMAHA—For supplies	$ 1 75
271. BOISE CITY—For December	5 25
273. BRANTFORD—For December	3 25
For supplies	1 50
274. LA CROSSE—For December	6 50
277. MISSOULA—For Sept., Oct. and Nov	5 25
283. OKLAHOMA CITY—For December	5 50
For supplies	15
284. ANDERSON—For December	4 00
287. FRANKFORT—For January	4 50
292. CARBONDALE—For charter and outfit	10 00
297. CONCORD—For December	15 00
299. TAMPA—For January	4 00
For supplies	20
300. PORT HURON—For December	10 00
For supplies	1 25
301. RICHMOND—For December	7 50
306. ALTON—For December	3 50
For supplies	2 00
308. WATERTOWN—For December	18 75
309. NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For December	1 50
310. LOWELL—For Oct., Nov. and Dec	5 25
311. GRAND FORKS—For December	5 75
For supplies	65
314. MERIDEN—For December	5 00
315. POUGHKEEPSIE—For December	4 00
317. LACONIA—For January	3 50
323. HOBOKEN—For December	7 00
324. RACINE—For December	5 00
For supplies	60

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1. PHILADELPHIA—For December	18 50
2. CINCINNATI—For December	19 25
For supplies	50
3. ST. LOUIS—For December	20 00
5. ROCHESTER—For December	4 25
6. CLEVELAND—For December	11 00
7. NEW YORK—For December	64 00
8. NEWARK—For December	10 50
9. CHICAGO—For December	36 75
10. MILWAUKEE—For December	18 25
11. BALTIMORE—For December	12 75
13. ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For December	6 00
14. INDIANAPOLIS—For December	5 25
15. EVANSVILLE—For December	5 25
16. PITTSBURGH—For December	8 00
18. BELLEVILLE—For December	3 75
19. COLUMBUS—For December	5 50
20. OMAHA—For December	2 50
21. DETROIT—For December	8 75

PRESSMEN.

1. WASHINGTON—For November	15 75
For supplies	65
3. CHICAGO—For November	3 00
14. ST. PAUL—For December	6 50
15. NEW ORLEANS—For Dec. and part Jan	4 00
16. NEW YORK—For December	45 00
18. MEMPHIS—For December	6 00
For supplies	10
20. MINNEAPOLIS—For December	5 75
30. SPRINGFIELD—For January	2 75
38. BALTIMORE—For December	7 50
39. SEATTLE—For January	2 50
44. TACOMA—For December and January	2 50
54. GRAND RAPIDS—For December	4 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1. NEW YORK—For January	70 50
4. CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For January	16 00
For 12 copies Journal to December, 1895	3 00
6. KANSAS CITY—For Dec. and Jan	7 00
7. PHILADELPHIA—For Nov. and Dec	5 00
9. DETROIT—For December and January	5 00
11. BOSTON—Electrotypers—For December	7 25
For supplies	40
12. MILWAUKEE—For January and February	4 50
23. NEW HAVEN—For January	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

5. INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Dec	12 25
For supplies	1 10
1. TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For Dec	5 00
6. GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For Dec	5 25
3. CHICAGO—Typefounders—For Dec	18 00
1. AKRON (Pressfeeders)—For December	5 00
3. BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For December	34 00
11. MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—For July, August and part September	25 00
10. DALLAS—Pressfeeders—For January	2 25
1. MINNEAPOLIS—BinderyGirls—For pt. Jan.	4 80
GALVESTON TRADES COUNCIL—For labels	6 00
INDIANAPOLIS TRADES COUNCIL—For labels	6 00
MILWAUKEE TRADES COUNCIL—For labels	10 50
CAPITA—Collected on cards of H. S. Piukston, $1.75; C. E. Wright, $2.75	4 50
Provisional membership fee of W. H. Goetzinger	1 00
GENERAL FUND—Membership certificate for J. A. Ross	2 00
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	22 13
Total	$43,590 85

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,659 87
HUGO MILLER—Salary for December	45 00
J. K. BREWER—P. J. Maas exp. in Chicago	3 40
J. A. POWER—Wm. Montgomery organizing trip through Delaware	62 04
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Wrappers	5 75
Printing and mailing No. 11, Vol. 6	197 30
EXPENSES—	
W. M. Higgins, balance exp. to American Federation of Labor convention	80 00
Clerk hire	33 50
500 note circulars	1 75
1,000 bill-heads	3 25
5,000 working cards	23 50
2 seals	4 50
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages to Steubenville, 25c; Washington, 52c; Chester, 40c; Columbus, 25c; Evansville, 25c, 27c; Mobile, 62c; Steubenville, $1.07; from Washington, 40c, 40c; Steubenville, 47c, 71c, 33c, 33c; to Steubenville, 25c, 31c; Evansville, 49c, 55c, $1.77, 29c; from Colorado Springs, 60c; Pittsburgh, 25c, 49c; to Colorado Springs, 60c; Pittsburgh, 35c, 37c; from Steubenville, 40c; Chicago, 25c; Roanoke, 80c	14 04
25 petty cash receipt books	5 00
Clerk hire	33 50
Postage and expressage, etc., to date	30 30
BURIAL FUND—	
1380. Philadelphia, No. 2—On account of the death of W. R. Johnson	50 00
1381. Nashville, No. 20—J. T. Ahearn	50 00
1382. Boston Mailers, No. 1—N. W. Powers	50 00
1383. St. Louis German-American, No. 3—Chas. Jaeger	50 00
1384. Galveston, No. 28—Lawrence Johnson	50 00
1385. San Diego, No. 221—G. P. Epperson	50 00
1386. Jacques Cartier, No. 145—Azarias Frenette	50 00
1387. Toledo, No. 63—E. F. James	50 00
1388. Elmira, No. 19—H. G. Burke	50 00
1389. St. Louis, No. 8—O. A. Selby	50 00
1390. Pittsburgh, No. 7—Thomas Walsh	50 00
1391. Pittsburgh, No. 7—H. C. Sbroeder	50 00
1392. Chicago, No. 16—John Kcarns	50 00
1393. Chicago, No. 16—Patrick O'Conner	$50 00
1394. Petersburgh, No. 26—A. S. Harrison	50 00
1395. Harrisburg, No. 14—J. A. Flynn	50 00
1396. Baltimore, No. 12—A. N. Hurley	50 00
1397. Boston, No. 13—F. H. Roblin	50 00
1398. New York, No. 6—August Traub	50 00
1399. New York, No. 6—J. J. Hayes	50 00
1400. New York, No. 6—J. H. Miller	50 00
1401. New York, No. 6—Thomas Nevins	50 00
1402. New York, No. 6—Peter Wood	50 00
1403. New York, No. 6—John Klein	50 00
1404. New York, No. 6—W. M. Wood	50 00
1405. New York, No. 6—E. M. Barnett	50 00
1406. Huston, No. 87—J. E. Polk	50 00
1407. Baltimore, No. 12—H. C. Kraut	50 00
1408. Cleveland, No. 53—C. G. Guilford	50 00
1409. Syracuse, No. 55—Wm. Dear	50 00
1410. Charleston, No. 43—T. A. Murray	50 00
1411. Norfolk, No. 32—G. E. Hultz	50 00
Total	$3,814 70

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand January 10, 1895	$36,667 57	
Receipts to January 25, 1895	6,923 28	
		$43,590 85
Expenditures		3,814 70
Balance on hand		$39,776 15

Election of Officers.

ANACONDA, MONT.—President, F. E. Wheeler; vice-president, D. C. Scott; financial secretary, D. M. Brannan; recording secretary, C. Crouch; executive committee, D. C. Scott, Joe. Ainslie, J. Kunkel, Daniel Dunn, Sid. Harding; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel Dunn.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—President, S. M. Shrewsberry; vice-president, R. P. Schoppert; recording secretary, C. J. Deaton; financial secretary, L. C. McAllister; sergeant-at-Arms, F. S. Vance; auditing committee, Allen M. Holt, chairman, W. J. Bussell, J. H. Leath.

BISMARCK, N. D.—President, M. B. MacCartney; vice-president, Frank Ryan; secretary-treasurer, Harry Lee; recording secretary, A. E. Johnson.

BUTTE, MONT.—President, H. T. Goodwin; vice-president, W. H. Ebbage; executive committee, G. E. Jenkins, D. D. Delong, Jos. Henault; recording secretary, W. W. Brouse; financial secretary, A. J. Clark.

CAIRO, ILL.—President, D. A. Connell; vice-president, H. M. Hilburn; secretary, T. J. Helton; treasurer, F. E. Thurman; sergeant-at-arms, W. A. Havis; executive board, A. L. Watson, H. M. Hilburn, J. A. Neathamer and Henry Lyons.

CHEYENNE, WYO. (Wyoming Union)—President, W. H. H. Reid; vice-president, W. H. Goetz; secretary-treasurer, H. W. Moore; executive committee, Wm. Reid, D. M. McCrum, W. J. Cranwell, Harry Sapp, T. J. Fisher; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Peckham.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Electrotypers)—President, Mark T. Stanton; vice-president, Wm. Harders; recording and corresponding secretary, Wm. A. H. Strehlow; financial secretary, R. Frank; sergeant-at-arms, Rudolph Morstadt; executive board, Otto Petermann, John Schaetzlein, Herman Kage, Henry Kehm, R. Olsen; trustees, Wm. Kannin, Paul Knehn, Matt. Wagner; delegates Allied Printing Trades Council, Chas. Carlson, Her. Schinemanu, Chas. Eberbardt.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Norwegian-Danish)—President, H. Ariansen; vice-president, Jacob Olsen; recording secretary, P. A. Olsen; financial secretary, B. Ottersen; treasurer, I. Dahl.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.—President, Chas. Cadwallader; vice-president, A. Duncan; secretary, S. D. Symmes; sergeant-at-arms, Ralph Southard.

DULUTH, MINN. (The North) (Scandinavian)—President, G. Gronseth; vice-president, Gust. B. Lindeskog, secretary, Joel Chellman; treasurer, Axel Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, Alfred Bergh.

GALVESTON, TEXAS—President, T. G. Croft; vice-president, John Fourby; treasurer, J. H. Barnes; secretary, Carrington Viser; chairman executive committee, W. B. Harkness.

GALVESTON, TEXAS (Bookbinders)—President, Hermann Schocke; vice-president, Walter Royston; secretary, John J. Byrns; treasurer, Frank G. Shepherd; sergeant-at-arms, Carl J. Muller.

GRAND FORKS, N. D.—President, A. J. Tagley; vice-president, Peter Morgan, recording secretary, John Forsythe; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Heffron; sergeant-at-arms, W. F. Shannon; executive committee, Geo. A. Monteith, Peter Morgan, Harry H. Hill; auditing committee, E. S. McMaster, M. P. Morris, W. O. Strandberg.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—President, C. M. Boardman; vice-president, L. W. Gerlich; secretary-treasurer, A. W. Noyes; recording secretary, J. N. Wbite; sergeant-at-arms, S. W. Brackett; executive committee, J. Reddy, chairman, J. M. Patten, W. W. Mokler; representative to trades and labor council, W. Stein.

KANSAS CITY, MO. (Stereotypers)—President, T. A. Swearengin; vice-president, Joseph Kunzman; secretary-treasurer, Chas. A. Sumner.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—President, J. F. O'Connor; vice-president, Leslie Bell; financial secretary, Charles Cox; recording secretary, R. V. O'Connor; treasurer, Rufus Burbank; sergeant-at-arms, D. S. Logan; trades council, J. F. O'Connor, R. E. Davis and H. T. Madison.

MUSCATINE, IOWA.—President, Ed. B. Molis; vice-president, G. E. Weis; financial and corresponding secretary, W. H. Deutschman; recording secretary, W. Scott Jarboe; treasurer, George W. Keckler, Jr.; sergeant-at-arms, W. J. Goeser; executive committee, G. E. Weis, W. J. Goeser, Frank Strajack, Henry Meyers, John Weinand.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—President, J. W. McGarigle; vice-president, H. Taylor; treasurer, G. E. Velie; financial secretary, R. Swackhosner; corresponding secretary, W. Mahoney; sergeant-at-arms, F. Hallett; membership committee, G. Lock, O. Derby, W. Meyers.

NORFOLK, VA.—President, J. M. Kennedy; vice-president, W. H. Wells; financial secretary, Chas. G. Kizer; corresponding secretary, Geo. W. O'Neal; treasurer, T. F. Andrews; sergeant-at-arms, W. L. Perkins; reading clerk, Walter H. Vaughan; trustees, L. L. Rolfe, M. J. Holt, "Dottie" Mears.

NORWICH, CONN.—President, A. S. Curtiss; vice-president, Philip Gray; financial secretary, E. B. Armstrong; corresponding secretary, Thomas Sampson; treasurer, E. H. Crocker; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Coggeshall; standing committee, A. S. Curtiss, John Frankla, A. C. Bentley; auditing committee, Wm. H. Hovey, Thomas Sampson, J. F. Sullivan.

OGDEN, UTAH.—President, O. H. Barber; vice-president, Chas. Pascoe; financial secretary, R. A. Canine; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Miracle; member executive committee, J. A. Anderson.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

VOL. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY 15, 1895. No. 13.

THE BANK CASE.

The Theory Advanced by the International Officers Sustained.

The following excerpts from a three-column article in the Indianapolis Journal of February 14 is commended to the careful perusal of our members, and especially to those who were narrow and cowardly enough to insinuate and whisper in dark places that the suit had no foundation in law or equity, and was entered for sinister purposes:

Judge Baker yesterday gave a decision in the suit of William B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union, against Theodore P. Haughey and the other directors of the defunct Indianapolis National Bank, in which the doctrine is laid down that depositors who lost money by the failure have a ground of action against the directors individually. This opinion was given in the course of an order remanding the litigation to the Superior Court of Marion county, from whence it was sent to him by Judge Winters, who held that there was a federal question involved. The attorney for the plaintiffs is William V. Rooker, and for the defendants Miller, Winter & Elam, Baker & Daniels, Duncan & Smith, Hawkins & Smith, A. J. Beveridge, R. W. Harrison, of Martinsville, and Anderson & Dushane. The amount involved in this suit is $35,000, which the union had on deposit at the time of the failure, and which its officers allege they were induced to deposit, owing, among other things, to the favorable reports issued over the sworn affidavit of the directors.

Judge Baker, in speaking of the decision, said: "This is a new case in federal court. I maintain that I have laid down a rule which upholds honesty. The national banking law does not contemplate, when fraudulent bank reports are made, that the receiver, for instance, may be held responsible. I do not believe that bank officers may make lying statements and escape unscathed. It is not the bank, as contemplated under the law, that is to be blamed; it is the officials who make the false representations." The decision is as follows:

This was an action instituted in the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, and removed into this court by the defendants on the ground that it involved a federal question which gave this court jurisdiction. The parties, both plaintiffs and defendants, are all residents and citizens of the State of Indiana, and were such at the time of removal. The ground on which the right of removal is bottomed is "that the plaintiffs in and by said suit seek to recover from the defendants a sum of money exclusive of interests and costs exceeding in amount two thousand dollars, as damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of misfeasance of duty on the part of the defendants as directors of the Indianapolis National Bank." It is insisted by counsel that the plaintiffs can not maintain any action against the defendants for, or on account of, the matters stated in the complaint, because such matters do not constitute any breach of duties imposed upon them by the acts of Congress as directors of the bank; and because in no acts done or omitted by them as directors of said bank have they violated any such manner as to create a right of action in favor of the plaintiffs against them upon the facts stated in the complaint. It is further insisted that if any cause of action exists for the alleged wrongful acts complained of, it is a cause of action which must be prosecuted by the receiver of the insolvent bank for the benefit of all the creditors thereof.

The question for determination, therefore, depends upon the construction which ought to be placed upon the complaint. If the complaint is one which seeks to recover damages for the wrongful acts of the defendants, which gave a right of action to the bank, it has passed, by the appointment of a receiver for the bank, to him, and he is the proper party to sue for and recover the same as an asset of the bank for the benefit of its creditors. The complaint is in four paragraphs, and, so far as material to the determination of the question before the court, they are in substance alike. The first paragraph of the complaint alleges in substance that the defendants have been and are the directors of the Indianapolis National Bank, and that as such directors and seeking for a long time, to wit, two years past, to induce the public generally and the plaintiffs to deposit moneys and do banking business with said bank, they repeatedly made in writing and signed and thereafter published, and caused to be published, from time to time divers advertisements, statements and reports, pretending thereby to represent and show the condition of said bank; that in and by said advertisements, statements and reports the defendants represented that said bank was solvent and was doing a large and prosperous business; that the plaintiffs having a right to rely, and relying upon said representations, were thereby induced to deposit with said bank $35,000, which was entered to their credit on the books of said bank; that the plaintiffs had no knowledge that said representations were false and that said bank was insolvent; that each of said defendants at all times knew that said bank was hopelessly insolvent; that said representations were false, fraudulent and deceptive, and were known so to be by said defendants; that in making and causing said representations to be made said defendants intended to deceive the public generally and the plaintiffs; that said advertisements, statements and reports came into the hands of the plaintiffs and to their knowledge in the ordinary course of business; that said defendants ought to have known and did know that said advertisements, statements and reports would come as they did come into the hands and to the knowledge of the plaintiffs, and that the plaintiffs would rely and were relying on the representations thereby made; that said representations did deceive the plaintiffs and by reason of the premises they have been damaged in the sum of $35,000, for which sum they demand judgment.

RECEIVER COULD NOT SUE.

It is apparent that the cause of action does not sound in tort for any acts of misfeasance or nonfeasance on the part of the defendants, as directors, causing damage or loss to the bank. It does not appear that the bank has suffered any injury by reason of the fraudulent acts complained of. On the contrary, it became possessed of $35,000 of the moneys of the plaintiffs as the direct and intended result of the false and fraudulent representations of the defendants. Hence the bank, if not benefited, certainly was not injured by the fraudulent acts of its directors. It is, therefore, certain that neither the bank nor the receiver who now represents it could maintain an action for the wrongs complained of. Unless the plaintiffs can maintain an action for the redress of the injury which they alone have suffered, the defendant can not be made answerable for their false and fraudulent conduct. It would be a matter of just reproach if the law were so impotent as to afford no redress to a party who has been deprived of his money or property by false and fraudulent representations.

The fraudulent representations charged in the complaint, if made under color of their office, were entirely outside of the official duties of the directors. Neither the law nor the obligations of their office made it any part of their duty to utter and publish false and fraudulent advertisements, statements and reports in regard to the condition of the bank. The tort for which they are sued was committed in their private and personal capacity, because the law does not confer upon such officers any authority to commit frauds of the character complained of. These directors have used their official stations to enable them to perpetrate a fraud on the plaintiffs, entirely outside of the legitimate scope of their duties. It could in no event become a part of their duties to procure money to be deposited in the bank by false and fraudulent representations.

The court then takes up authorities pertaining to the case, and after examining them concludes as follows:

It is insisted that the case of Bailey vs. Mosher, 63 Fed. Rep. 488, and the cases therein cited, hold a contrary doctrine, but as we understand that case it is not inconsistent with the doctrine of the cases above cited. It was an action against the directors of the Capital National Bank, of Lincoln, Neb., to recover damages for false representations made by them to the plaintiff, who was thereby induced to loan money to the bank. The contention on the part of the plaintiff was that the complaint stated a common law action to recover damages for deceit. On the part of the defendants it was contended that the action was one to recover damages for official misconduct involving a violation of the provisions of the national banking act. The court construed the complaint as one for the recovery of damages for misfeasance in the performance of duties imposed upon them by the national banking act, and held that for such breaches of duty the right of action accrued to the bank, and an action therefor could only be prosecuted by the receiver of the insolvent bank against the directors for the benefit of all its creditors. It is apparent that the court gave a construction to the complaint not contemplated by the plaintiff.

In the case in hand the plaintiffs seek to recover damages for an injury which could in no event give a right of action to the bank or to its receiver, or to any other creditor than the plaintiffs. If the frauds complained of do not give a right of action to the plaintiffs, the defendants will entirely escape liability for fraudulent representations, as shown by the complaint, of the most flagitious character. I do not believe the law is justly obnoxious to such a reproach. In my opinion the settled doctrine of the law is that if in the pretended performance of duties imposed upon them by law, the directors of a bank use their official station to make false representations, which are believed and acted upon by third parties, they are liable to respond for the injury done to the one defrauded thereby; and that the liability provided for in the national banking act can not be deemed to preclude the right to maintain a common law action of deceit for such false and fraudulent representations.

It is further insisted that if a cause of action may be maintained against the directors personally for making false representations to the injury of a depositor, it is not maintainable unless such representations are made in writing and signed by the party to be charged, citing 3 Burns's Ind. Stats., Sec. 6684. In view of the construction placed upon the complaint, it is neither necessary nor proper to express any opinion on its sufficiency to withstand the objection growing out of the above cited provision of the statute of frauds.

Having reached the conclusion that the complaint presents common law causes of action for deceit, it follows that no federal question is presented, and the case must be remanded to the court of the State from which it was removed. Let the case be remanded to the Superior Court of Marion county, Indiana, at the costs of the defendants.

THE masses are poor, ignorant and disorganized, not knowing the rights of mankind on the earth, and never knowing that the world belongs to its living populations, because a small class in every country has taken possession of property and government, and makes laws for its own safety and the security of its plunder, educating the masses generation after generation into the belief that this condition is the natural order and the law of God.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

STATISTICS.

Suggestive Remarks on their Importance and Collecting the Same.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—I am sorry the JOURNAL looks upon the collection of data as to strength and financial conditions of other organizations as an impracticable duty. The President may have too much to do, but the collecting of statistics is a work the International Typographical Union should do, if not through the President then through some one else; but in any event I should like to see the union commence the development of a statistical department that will be reliable and in time exhaustive. The trades-unions have the means of collecting the most authentic data possible if they will only put the machinery in motion. The most important element in the study of economics is the ascertainment of facts. Who is more interested in the collecting and in giving to the collector the true moral, material and general social conditions of printers than the printers themselves? And what is true of printers is true of every other trades-unionist.

There is a class of folks who are always trying to drag the unions into all sorts of visionary schemes, and when the unions refuse to be dragged, insist that they will never be of much good to the wage-earners. They fail to consider that the unions have not yet reached the highest stage of development, and that it takes time to reach that stage. The trades-union has a specific function to perform, and it should not be allowed to turn aside from its proper course until it has at least accomplished all it can for the protection of the interests of its members.

The trades-union can not, in the very nature of things, attempt, with any degree of safety to its own existence, to do all the things which it is right that men should do. The jack of all trades is master of none, and the organization which attempts to do many things will fail in doing anything well. All those things which affect the printer are proper subjects of inquiry and action by his union; but those things can be ascertained only by the collection of data.

When the Knights of Labor was at its best I urged the officers to establish a system of collecting statistics which would have given us a good lot of facts, but the officers had other (and less important) things to do. But the trades-unions can adopt the same plan with advantage, I have no doubt. Let the International Typographical Union President appoint a statistician in each local union. I do not think it needs any new rules for him to do this. There certainly is some one person in each union who is sufficiently interested to help the President in this work. Let the President issue the blanks and send them to the local statisticians. Let the blanks contain a few pertinent questions, and let them be issued at stated intervals. Half a dozen questions are enough for one blank. Better half a dozen blanks with half a dozen questions on each than one blank with 36 questions. This I know from experience. Get the members in the habit of answering these questions, and the need of answering questions which at first seem to be "no one else's —— business," will grow on them.

I am told that the glass-workers are so thorough in the collection of statistics relative to their trade and the condition of their fellows that when there is any discrepancy between those of the union and of the employers, gathered, by the way, by an experienced statistician, those of the union are given preference.

When the unions collect their own facts there will be no need of referring to the misleading figures of so many State bureaus, whose chiefs are so often appointed because of their political pull rather than their fitness for the work.

The special duty which was assigned to the President may not have been the most pertinent thing to do, but it seems to me a comparison of the relative strength of the great unions—numerical, financial and otherwise—would not be at all unimportant.

I hope the officers of the International Typographical Union will see the importance of a statistical department and do what they can to have it put into efficient operation. It may not at first work as well as could be wished, but with patience and persistence success will come.

JOSEPH A. LABADIE.

[We agree fully with our esteemed correspondent as to the necessity of having complete and accurate statistics, but in justice to the officers can not refrain from correcting some false assumptions he seems to entertain. It matters little what the President or Council may consider necessary if the law does not sustain them in asking for desired information. As an instance of this we may mention that at Philadelphia, at the instigation of President Prescott, a regulation was adopted requiring subordinate unions to appoint a committee of three, whose duty it was to answer certain specified statistical and financial questions, "together with such other information as the Executive Council may deem needful for the proper administration of this organization's business." Under this clause the officers proceeded, by mild and moderate methods, to create machinery for the collection of authentic data, meeting with considerable opposition. Notwithstanding this, fairly satisfactory progress was being made, when, one year after its adoption, the enactment was repealed, it being argued that it allowed the officers to infringe upon their independence and was destructive of the autonomy of subordinate unions. Undismayed by this the President endeavored to collect palpably desired data as to the number of requests for reductions, men displaced by machinery, etc., and, after mailing two or three postals and circulars to delinquent secretaries, reported as follows to the convention: "It was my desire to lay before you statements showing the displacement of labor caused by machines and changes in wage scales during the year, but the obvious unreliability of replies caused me to forego their preparation. If returns to the questions submitted had been compiled with care by the secretary of every union it is a certainty that we would have convinced the most skeptical of the efficacious service rendered by our organization." This earnest effort was a failure because the President had no authority to force compliance with his wishes. The JOURNAL hopes its good friend, Labadie, will aid the work by showing the necessity for statistical information, and disabuse the minds of our members of the idea that in asking for it the officers are becoming too authoritarian. It is with pleasure we record the fact that the regulation referred to was re-enacted at Louisville, and the officers will exert themselves to the utmost to make the International Union what they think it ought to be—regarded by government officials and employers as the repository for correct information concerning the trade. Returning to Mr. Labadie's primal objection, we wish to say that the JOURNAL considered the duty imposed upon the President as impracticable for the reason that few American trades-unions are in a better position to give correct data than are we. Unreliable statistics are worse than none at all, as they are misleading.—ED.]

National Printers' Home.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, Mo., Jan. 23.—A scheme has been on foot for some time to establish a national printer's home in this city, and a good deal of quiet though effective work has been accomplished in that direction. The idea originated with the veteran editor of an influential metropolitan journal, who is somewhat of a philanthropist. The Excelsior Springs Company has donated a site. The home is to be for any printer who may, from any cause, need help or shelter, and from any part of the United States. That is the broad idea of the prime movers of the project, and the plan, in brief, is to secure contributions from the press of the United States to erect the necessary buildings and maintain them.—[St. Louis Republic.

DAY by day the claim that railroads should be run by the government is being accentuated by actual tests. The Northwestern railroad recently fell into the hands of the State of Georgia, being abandoned by the owners as worthless. The State, having guaranteed the bonds, took the road and operated it. The result was that last year the road paid all operating expenses, interest on the bonds and turned $12,000 into the State treasury. Let the government take the whole lot of them and do likewise.—Springfield Herald.

TRUTH through passion, justice through revenge. Such are the proceedings of our court.—Northwest.

CHICAGO LETTER.

Government Ownership of Railroads Is the Easiest to Acquire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Mr. Herrick, of Rutland, gives me just the "call-down" I deserved and expected, though I had much rather it had come from some Chicago socialist, when I could surrender the thankless task of letter writing to one of that cult. I have never discussed socialism from Mr. Herrick's view—that of a broad humanitarian theory, to be fulfilled some time in the dim future. The good people down East, I imagine, hardly realize the earnestness with which a considerable body of Chicago workingmen entered the last political campaign, and with the woes of Pullman in their minds, worked for a reformation. In doing it they espoused everything that tended to amelioration, plank 10 and all, and in that respect I contend they handicapped themselves. There were a good many who joined the movement on account of that idea of production and distribution under state control, and then there were many more—always willing to lend themselves to any opportunity for useful work—who were simply afraid of it, and kept aloof from their fellows of the third party belief on that account, but with great reluctance.

Speaking, then, of the faults of "commercial" socialism as exemplified in plank 10, I have discussed it as a good many more workingmen have, probably out of excusable ignorance, and since Mr. Herrick knows all about it, I think it is his bounden duty to explain away the mystery. It is of no use to repeat the book theories or the Bellamy dreams, but write a letter with plain words of one syllable to show what socialism really is, as he carefully avoided doing that in his letter.

There are so many of the American people opposed to paternalistic theories of all kinds that it is plain there must be no long future of unrest and uncertainty ahead of any new agitation which looks to the people for support. A remedy for unjust conditions must be easily applicable and assimilative with the accepted principles of our government. In dealing with any question which involves state interference with the presumed rights of the individual, or the relations of individuals with each other, this is a very broad step, and any agitation of a hopeless theory is energy thrown away.

Not so with matters like interstate transportation, which can and has been used to throttle individual liberty, and to crush that natural right of competition which itself adjusts the rights of both consumers and producers. The government grants such power, and by subsidies and other acts of substantial aid, fosters and enlarges it. The country—the people—owns the railroads, and the people should be the ones to operate them in their own interest.

The manner in which railroads are built at the expense of the people is illustrated in two experiences which are familiar to almost every one. Two or three years ago, in one of the western counties of Missouri, a county judge refused to authorize a tax to pay interest on railroad bonds. He was imprisoned at Kansas City by a United States judge for contempt, and his lot was certainly a pitiful one. One of his daughters became insane from the worry and mortification of the seeming persecution of her father, and died in an asylum, the parent being granted the poor privilege of attending the funeral, when he was again imprisoned. And at Morganfield, Ky., just a few months ago, the assessors went in an armed force to the country to collect a similar tax from the people who resisted its payment. In neither of these two instances had the railroads ever been built or started in the counties spoken of.

Wages of the employes of railroads, mentioned in my last letter, is the smallest matter involved in government ownership. The combinations of several systems of roads can control the very existence of the people on the lines. We hear from some quarters the question in answer to the distress of our unemployed: "Why don't they go to the land?" With the millions of acres of public domain still lying idle, the railroads in the hands of a modified paternal government would certainly solve that problem. If all the roads were thus owned, the lines which now give inadequate service from lack of earning facilities could draw for loss of revenue by artificial improvements from the more prosperous lines in thickly settled portions. Thus in the South and West, on lines which are now rusty from disuse, additional train service would remove the baneful and harmful conditions of the new settler—the isolation of country life. As is the custom in France, the disabled and aged employes could be placed in such positions of pension as watchmen, for instance, at places where now such lack is a continual source of danger, and with the natural law of evolution, even from this primary application of paternalism would grow up the substantial little villages and settlements which are the true source of prosperity of the nation. The coining of all the silver in the world would of itself create no wealth, but the facilities to freely develop the resources of the country would make poverty a reminiscence.

The matters now before Congress concerning railroads seems to me to make this an opportune time to force consideration of these things. The pooling bill is nothing but government control, and the facts brought out by the Pacific roads deal place the matter in a tangible form to consider from the standpoint of dollars and cents. The proposition was made on the floor of Congress to accept $75,000,000 for $103,000,000 of debts due from the Pacific roads in lieu of the plan to further bond the government to prevent foreclosure, in which event the government would get nothing. The mortgage on these roads should be foreclosed by the government, bought in and then managed by it, thus inaugurating the ultimate plan of owning them all, and making them at least pay expenses, instead of, as at present, footing the bills of the bankrupt lines.

This plan would undoubtedly receive support of others beside the working class, and the tax-payers would be the ones who would need to be convinced. Half the railroad stockholders in the country would be willing to turn over their shares in certain railroad lines in consideration for government bonds at 3 or 4 per cent. interest. Where the objection would come from is hard to point out, but there certainly would be an outlook of an enormous debt if every line could be immediately condemned and bought in, and if in addition the proposition is weighted down with a dim and uncertain effort of such an absolutely dangerous intention as is involved in plank 10 there are certainly breakers ahead.

Now the criticism of Mr. Herrick as to strikes is right in a sense, but the plan of organization contemplated by the American Federation of Labor, and which I had in mind, really is preventive of strikes, as the menace of such a power as I spoke of brings the remedy from the other side. It seems to be generally accepted that under any sort of conditions organization of workers at the various trades will always be a necessity. So as I go down in his sweeping denunciation, along with McCraith and Burns, and the American Federation of Labor, I can't feel very bad over it.

The cute little note of Mr. Roberts hardly explains itself. It is quite possible he has received letters as he states, but as I relieved him of any responsibility in the issue of April 16 by assuming the authorship of these letters when our scale arbitrator was looking for the information, his object must be of another character. The explanation of the editor of our official paper as to the ad. of a previously notorious restaurant, exonerating him, go to show the slipshod manner in which the business of other unions than our own are sometimes conducted, resulting in a condition in which we find ourselves working at cross purposes for no benefit whatever. And when these same conditions are brought about deliberately by warring factions in the union it is proper to make a criticism of the act without considerations for personal friends, even when such considerations exist. It is about time we were putting our energies to a common purpose, and not for the hampering of each other.

W. W. ROSS.

Gossip at the "Hub."

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—One of the largest meetings No. 13 has seen in a good many years was held in Caledonia Hall on Sunday last.

The announcement on the circular that the election of a secretary would take place at 4 o'clock was undoubtedly the cause for the large attendance, and when the tellers announced the result it was found that 219 members had voted.

The candidates were P. M. Crowley, C. S. P. Dodge, R. J. Faulkner and C. G. Wilkins.

Previous to the meeting Faulkner appeared to be a sure winner, but he received less votes than either Wilkins or Crowley, the latter leading the former by six votes.

Crowley is a Boston boy and held cases on the Globe until he was laid off by machines. He was a delegate to the International Typographical Union at Philadelphia in 1892, and has always interested himself in union matters and will undoubtedly fill the office satisfactorily.

There promises to be a lively contest for secretary in March, three of the four candidates at the last meeting having already signified their intention of again entering the political arena.

Miss Mason, representing the stitchers' union of Haverhill, who are on strike, addressed the meeting. After she left the hall a handsome individual collection was taken up, the treasury taxed to the full amount allowed to be appropriated at one meeting and a weekly assessment levied as long as the strike continues.

J. S. Cushing & Co., formerly of 193 Summer street, have removed their entire plant to Norwood, Mass., and the union here loses about twenty-five as fine fellows as one would want to meet. District Organizer Wilkins will immediately institute a union in Norwood composed wholly of the men in Cushing's employ.

There will be no ball on the eve of election this year, the state of trade at present hardly warranting such a step.

"Swift" Riley, of New York, arrived in town recently. He is looking well and was not exactly hunting for work, but would take it if it could be found.

The Union Printer, of New York, comes to us in a deplorable state, so far as typography goes. We in the Hub are a trifle particular about the looks of our craft publications and sincerely hope Brother Browne will endeavor to give us a readable sheet, at least.

The first issue of the New England Printer, formerly the Boston Printer, came to light on Wednesday week. It is a magazine to be proud of, and it is to be hoped that tardy subscribers will see the necessity of prompt payments. C. G. Wilkins is in charge of the editorial columns.

The vote on the shorter work-day and assessment for carrying out the same was overwhelmingly defeated.

The name of the gentleman representing "Hard Times" at a recent masquerade, and which appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL as D. X. Coughlan, should have been P. J. Guerin. I was misinformed.

Captain Robinson, a former member of No. 13, and now filling an editorial position, was the author of a serial recently published in the Globe, entitled "The Brave and the Beautiful." It was full of romance and sea fighting, and would pass for a very fair story.

Matt. Hale, who has been undergoing a painful operation at the Carney Hospital, is again at work.

The union men on the Transcript have drawn up a set of resolutions requesting in substance that the city printing be given to the lowest bidder, and not necessarily to a strictly union office.

Now, we all know this office is and always has been one of the best in the city, and a chapel would undoubtedly have been in existence long ago had it not been for the indifference, and, in fact, actual opposition from some of our own members employed there. The taking away of the privilege to bid for the city printing from this office by the committee of the city council having the matter in charge, on the ground that the Transcript is not a union office, is a step in the right direction, and we pause when we think that a gentleman of Manager Whitney's ability should allow a $10,000 contract to be given to another office, when only fossils and mossbacks could possibly be the ones to advise him that a chapel in his composing room would be dangerous. On the contrary, a chapel would straighten out many of the evils which exist there to-day, and which do not come directly under the eye of Mr. Whitcomb. We sincerely hope this office will soon be a thorough union one, and when it is so, its equal will be hard to find.

M. A. Murphy (Big Injun) handed in twenty names for initiation into the Franklin Typographical Society at its last meeting.

J.

A Fable for Contributors.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Feb. 9.—Once upon a time (so all fables begin) a commendable desire to Elevate and Regenerate mankind impelled an Advanced Thinker in the Field of Labor to give his Deepest Thoughts to the subject of the Abolition of the Liquor Traffic. Accordingly he Prepared an Elaborate Article for the columns of his favorite Journal, whose pages he regularly Embellished with other equally Elaborate Articles. He told of the Evils of the liquor habit and quoted Statistics in support of his Views—not that his Views could not stand alone, but to Strengthen them. Now it so happened that he was not the only Advanced Thinker in the Field of Labor who Thought for that Journal; in truth there were Numerous others who thought equally Deep and Hard, and they soon fell to to dissect his Arguments and substitute their own. Each in turn presented his Views with sufficient Assurance to make them Plausible to himself, at least, if not to the others, and while they all agreed on some Minor Details, they, alas, all thought different on the Main Issue. This soon embroiled them in a most ludicrous tangle. The one wrote of the beauties of the "Bloom upon the Rye," while the others sneered at "Poisons" and the "Distinct Trail of the Serpent" which they left behind, and each meant the same thing, to wit: The Rock and Rye. The one would abolish the Manufacture of Liquor, as the damned spot that would not out, while another saw in Poverty the Leading Root of the Evil, and counseled Preparatory Reforms ere the Liquor Habit could hope to be quenched; another still saw in more sobriety an Additional Menace to Labor in that, he argued, it would Enlarge the Army of the Unemployed and thus make the burden of search for work to the toilers harder and more unresponsive. Still another, writing from the banks of the American Nile, in a spirit of good will, but anxious to have his say, professed himself sceptical as to the broad application of the Reform, but Suggested that all begin on themselves. Thus the war of words went on, each Knight drawing his trusty steel (pen) again and again to inflict a quietus on his numerous adversaries. But in this none prevailed; on the contrary, the dispute waxed the hotter and hotter, until at last from lofty heights of Philosophic Thought all tumbled down into the profoundest level of Personalities, such Biting words as "Fool" and "Knave" giving place to the well turned civilities which preceded them. The original Cause of Discussion was all but lost in their zeal to stigmatize each other in derisive terms. The one became, by an adversary's pen, a Man-Afraid-of-His-Name, and in unqualified language either an ignoramus or a falsifier; the other a "Pseudo-Philosopher of the Windy City," and in the same breath a "Bob-tailed Populist" and "Lymphatic Lynchnobite;" another was termed a "faddist," while two other Advanced Thinkers were scandalously bunched together in a contemptuous way as "Superficial Reformers." Still another was likened to Nero fiddling as Rome burned, while an Expert, who coupled the erudition of the Culture City with the Courage of his Convictions, was taunted with smarting under the well-meant importunities of his friends who deluged him with Literature on the Cause of Discussion. This furious discord of Words passed successfully through four consecutive numbers of the Journal referred to, with no Serious mishap to any of the belligerents, and no other Visible results save a Weariness on the part of some few readers. Not that the Discussion was in any manner Edifying; on the opposite, the readers of the Journal who did not Pen their Mighty Thoughts, began to wonder Where they were At. Some had fondly hoped that their Philosophers who Regularly wrote for their favorite Journal, would surely, on this Question of Questions "come together" and work as one man—but alas, for human hope! The longer they debated the further they grew apart, and all things under heaven and beyond it crept into the Discussion. How long this Remarkable Debate might have lasted can not be told, had it not been for the injudicious weakness displayed by one of the combatants, who wrote in a more Moderate way, superinduced no doubt by the exceeding hard rigors of the Winds of his City; but this the others did not know. They saw in his "Let-up" the signs usually attributed to one who is "Crawfishing" and deemed him hesitating—whereupon they ALL as one man fell upon HIM. Which goes to prove that there must be always a scapegoat to suffer when men find their efforts futile.

LOUIS F. FUCHS.

In Memoriam.

The following resolutions were adopted by Electrotype Moulders' and Finishers' Union, No. 17, of Washington, D. C., on the death of Mr. John F. Wynne, of Chicago, who died at Washington, December 28, 1894:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Giver of Life to remove from our midst by the hand of death our esteemed and respected honorary member, Mr. John F. Wynne; and

Whereas, By his death the cause of unionism has lost a loyal and faithful supporter; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That this union extend its sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing relatives in this their sad hour of bereavement; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the union and a copy be forwarded to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, also to the Chicago Tribune, for publication.

GEORGE E. GORMAN,
JERRIE J. LANE,
OWEN T. CARLIN,
R. B. MURTO,
W. J. O'NEILL,
Committee.

JOHN RUSKIN, the art critic, a true friend of the wage-worker, once said in speaking of the apparent helplessness of working people to properly assert their rights: "They seem to be only fit to grind dividends and be damned." We must admit the truth of this statement, although we believe there is a limit to human endurance and patience and think that limit is nearly reached.

THERE is not much question about who are the fools in the race of mankind. It is regulated only by the distinction of degree as to which are the greater and which are the lesser fools.

THE BRANCHES.

Big "Six" Among the First—Outline of Work in Organizing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—At the regular meeting of No. 6 in January, after the announcement that a majority had voted for the branch system, the union directed the president to appoint an organization committee of five, which he did, and the committee at once went to work. They had made arrangements to call the news men together, but were not able to do so on account of later action to have a special meeting of the union to take action with regard to the Brooklyn trolley car strike, and the meeting was therefore postponed until the 17th of this month. A meeting of the book and job hands was called for Monday, January 28, and was an unqualified success. There were 110 present and 42 card chapels were represented, many old-timers stating that it was both the most representative and the best meeting of No. 6 they had ever attended. It was harmonious and enthusiastic. The organizing committee formulated the following for the consideration of those present, which was adopted:

The book and job members shall hold a general meeting on the third Monday of each month, at 7:30 P. M. Any matter affecting the interests of the trade may be discussed. No member shall be bound in his action at union meetings by any decision arrived at in branch meetings.

The officers of the branch shall be a committee of six members, none of whom shall hold regular office in the union.

At the meetings in January, April, July and October, three members shall be elected, by ballot, to serve for the ensuing six months. They shall be nominated at the previous meeting. [To get this in working order, six members shall be elected at the start, the three lowest to retire on the next election night.] They shall meet on the second Tuesday of the month, at 7:30 P. M., for the purpose of preparing the circular for the ensuing meeting, and hearing any complaints regarding infractions of the scale, and shall prepare and submit all cases requiring executive action to the executive committee of the union. They shall faithfully report their proceedings to the next meeting of the branch. At the February, May, August and November meetings they shall report the condition of such offices in their branch as they are able. They shall appoint one of their number to act as doorkeeper at general meetings. The chairman and secretary of the committee shall be the respective officers at general meetings. The presiding officer at any meeting shall not be entitled to vote unless the votes are equal, when he shall have a casting vote.

The offices shall be honorary.

Political or religious discussions are not allowed.

The mover of a resolution, or an amendment, shall have the right of reply (not to introduce fresh matter), and no other person shall be allowed to speak more than once on the same motion, unless permission by the meeting be given, but the moving of any amendment renews the right of a member to speak.

At the March and September meetings a member shall be elected to serve for the ensuing six months as official reporter to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. He shall report matters that are under discussion, the branches thus affording each other a means of general information.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Report of committee.

Reports of chairmen.

Business to come before the union, etc.

The following were then elected as the branch committee: Messrs. Samuel B. Donnelly (chairman), Edward W. Hearne (secretary), John H. Maxwell, J. J. Pendergast and J. Schlesinger.

The following subjects were selected for discussion next meeting night: "The thorough reorganization of the book and job trade" and "The shorter work-day."

The organization committee reported the above to the regular meeting of No. 6 last Sunday, and were warmly supported by prominent members, who spoke highly in favor of the movement, one declaring it was the best meeting he had ever attended. The report was almost unanimously adopted.

It is to be hoped that speedy action will be taken by all unions who have adopted the measure. I see by the returns just issued that 120 unions have adopted it, 14 rejected and 7 tied. With the exception of Philadelphia, those who have not adopted it are in such small numbers that it was possibly felt there was no need for it, but, however small a union may be, I think great benefit will be derived by alternate meetings for discussion and business. The friends of the movement in New York regret that it should have been lost in Philadelphia by only one vote, as accounts of the somewhat demoralized condition there loudly call for the benefit of the system. Those in Philadelphia who desire to see an improvement should make an effort to bring the matter forward again. They can do so by simply proposing what was submitted to the referendum as a simple resolution. It is not a constitutional amendment.

At the special meeting of No. 6, $1,000 was voted as a loan to aid the trolley car strikers.

Great indignation is expressed in all quarters, especially in Brooklyn, that the authorities should come to the aid of the soulless corporations, in the face of their refusing to arbitrate the question of their employes working excessive hours. There is one hope. Evolution.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Helvetius "Bock Agen."

CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 9.—Your Boston correspondent, Mr. Crosman, seems to labor under peculiar misapprehensions and misconceptions in dealing with a late contribution of mine in the JOURNAL. He says, I am a believer in no government. I must confess I do not believe in a government whose modus operandi and machinery is coercive. Anarchy is the very essence of ideal government—man being a microcosm and a superlative "subject of subjects;" to know thyself transcends all knowledge, and knowing external pressure of whatever nature, either moral or by impact, would have the tendency of debasing and contaminating the "subject." I believe in a theocracy pure and simple—a government that reveals itself to every individual soul—an inward monitor drinking at the fountain of perpetual knowledge must from the nature of things surround the individual alter ego with a religion and psychology inextinguishable and unshatterable. To Mr. Crosman, I presume, the red flag is as ominous as to a mad bull. The red bunting of anarchy is a mere symbol of the brotherhood of the race. I am aware of the excesses of that branch of anarchy that march under the black flag. Anarchy is the natural outgrowth of the empiricism of governments in all ages, and in all nations accounted a failure. Mr. Crosman thinks that under "single-tax" (a misnomer, for the reason that when you tax the prime factor of the universe you virtually tax everything) the land would not belong to the state, the redeeming feature of the proposition. Mr. Crosman must be a very innocent political economist. He can not be intimately acquainted with fundamental Georgian doctrines. In its last or ultimate analysis it is simon pure socialism, for the reason that when you nationalize the land, the era of socialism has already commenced. Mr. Crosman does not believe that his deified "single-tax" is in operation in Russia, for the reason of its protective tariff policy. Mr. Crosman must have a neurotic lesion hidden away in some portion of his anatomy or a "single" fissure in the convolutions of his brain. But Mr. Crosman is a jumper at conclusions, and evidently a tyro in sociology. We all know the dynamic value of any movement depends more on its past than the present. Any forecasts that ignore the ideal in government—anarchy—or its embryo corollary, socialism, will be apt to run its head into the quagmire of error.

The social organism working as a unit seems to be a craving of the human mind through all history. It has hitherto been mainly an aspiration, not a force. It is now a power and compels the recognition of the civilized world. It will grow like the current in the dynamo, and the doctrine of personal government will arise and usher in the millennium. The lexicographer of the future will be under the necessity of excogitating a more radical definition for anarchy than its shipshod "confusion." Socialism in its incipient stages is an advance towards communism, which, in turn, through parental governmental forces, reacting on the laws of evolution, which are laws of necessity, and antecedent to pure anarchy, abolishing the domineering forces of society and investing the microcosm man with all the panoply of power, innate and all-sufficient. Why can not the universal body politic rise above all forms of taxation? There must be somewhere in the universe of mind and matter an evolutionary catholicon superior to our childish system of robbing Peter to pay Paul. We are no better off, from all appearances, than if the "conscript fathers" of the republic imported the royal larva of Europe to sit enthroned at the head of our government.

I have a sneaking suspicion that Mr. Crosman has not the courage of his convictions when he decries "free lunch and free beer." I very much fear the gentleman is indulging in a game of duplicity when he pretends to inveigh against "free love," for the reason that he seems to have it on the brain and instinctively interjected in his communication. Let him in his next contribution to the JOURNAL (the Jupiter of the labor press), give us a dissertation on the taxable resources of the Oneida community. It might prove a revelation to "single" taxationists. Raca!

"Hast thou aught to teach,
Then teach it;
Preach it,
Loud and long;
Sing it if it be a song.
Be thou prophet,
Be thou poet,
If thou know it, go it—
Strong."

HELVETIUS.

Personals from the Savannahs.

SAVANNAH, GA., Feb. 6.—When you put something in print there is no telling where it will go and who will see it. My recent letters in the JOURNAL have been noticed by correspondents in Minnesota, Oklahoma, Massachusetts, Florida, Ohio and Pennsylvania, from some of which States I have received personal letters thanking me for penning the same. Inquiry has been made as to the whereabouts of those who "went out" on the Morning News trouble in June, 1893, and others who were here at that time. They are located about as follows: W. H. Van Bibber, George G. Wilson, Jr., J. L. Sauls, W. S. Sill, J. G. Roberts, F. C. Roberts, T. E. Billings, P. C. Oglesby, Government Office, Washington, D. C. J. C. Eastmead and Robert Jackson are said to be in Jersey City. William Gorman, better known as "Red," is in Atlanta, Ga. B. F. Cullen and J. G. Bennett are in Columbia, S. C. Louis Collini, C. C. Pate, M. B. Hazzard, Nick Brady and J. F. Hill are in Jacksonville, Fla. D. P. McGowan is said to be in Charleston, S. C. "Tony" Walcher is in Wilmington, S. C. O. N. Marcy, to use his own language, is "holding down the job corner of the Boot and Shoe Recorder," Boston, Mass. Arnold Beeken, better known as "Fishline," has become quite prominent in labor matters in Atlanta. E. H. Worsham is said to be in New York. W. D. Yarrington has not been heard from of late, but is probably somewhere in the Carolinas. "Lonzo" Collini arrived here yesterday from Jersey City.

Those at home are W. H. H. Young, Harry Morton, J. H. Conneff, W. R. Evans, F. L. Leidy, J. M. Oldham and Milton Swelgart.

Otto Schwarz has gone into the cotton business and W. H. Barclay is in the grocery business. W. M. Bairman has taken out a withdrawal card and will leave the business. A. T. Gravenir has taken out a withdrawal card and gone into the railroad business. Charles Leidy is in charge of a country paper at Tennile, Ga. John Harrison has charge of a country paper at Claxton, Ga. J. J. Brady is in Americus, Ga.

"Our crowd" won in politics, but some of the hardest workers for the ticket on our side got left in the scramble for the "plums." E. M. Kellogg was a candidate for clerk of the city market, but he entered the race late and was beaten. Mr. Kellogg worked hard for the success of the winning ticket and should be rewarded in some substantial manner. Herman Myers is mayor, A. M. Manney clerk of council and Frank McDermott chief of police. This will startle some of the boys away from home.

R. C. Shannon's Labor Directory has made its appearance and makes a very good showing. Mr. Shannon is a hustler. The work was done at Braid & Hutton's, and, it is needless to say, it is well done. It is the first piece of work turned out in Savannah bearing the union label. Let the good work go on.

T. M. Cleary, who was expelled by Jacksonville union, is in the city hospital here. He is very sick.

Garnett Denham and Billy Barlow went through here the other day on their way to Washington, D. C. J. E.

The Single-Tax Panacea.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 7.—Recently you urged the passing of "laws by which cities may construct and control all their municipal and public works," and said very truly that "it would not only be the means of saving great expense to the general public, but would prove a valuable revenue to the municipality, give more work to the unemployed and bring about a better and more economical system of government." All these would be most valuable reforms and ought to be effected. But will you allow me to point out to your readers one consideration which you will probably understand, but which you did not refer to, viz.: If you destroyed every other monopoly and left that of land untouched the increased wealth and all the savings resulting from your other reforms would ultimately go to rent; rents would rise and in a short time the general public would be just where they were before. Good government, which makes all other things cheap and his land dear.

In a well governed town, having well paved streets, well lighted, plentifully supplied with water, protected by good fire service and police, a lot of land will be worth more than a similar lot in a poorly governed town without these advantages. All these improvements and advantages are procured at the expense of the tax-payers, but if you went to buy a piece of land the owner would charge you for them over again in the increased price of the land, and is now charging the tenant over again in the increased rents This may be called double taxation, which it really is. There is a system of taxation proposed called the single-tax. It would abolish all other taxes and support public government by one tax only, a single-tax not on land, but on land values. Instead of punishing a man for building a house on his vacant lot by increasing his taxes, he would be encouraged to make all improvements possible, for the tax on the value of his land would be just as much whether he kept it idle or used it. The incentive to use land instead of keeping it idle would be enormous, more factories and houses would be built, more workmen would be required, wages would immediately rise and wealth production would very greatly increase. And, best of all, the rent value of land, which is made neither by tenant nor landlord, but by the general public, by their increase in intelligence and trade and good government, would come back to them in their public revenues. No man would lose a dollar that he made, and no land monopolist would take a dollar made by some one else. S. BRAZIER.

Question of Reform.

GERMANTOWN, PA., Feb. 1.—In your issue of January 15, you say that "Every trades-unionist in the land should set about and interest himself in municipal reform and advocate the supplying by the town or city councils of 'necessary conveniences, such as water-works, lighting facilities and local transportations,' because it would 'not only be the means of great saving in expense to the general public, but would prove a valuable revenue to the municipalities, give more work to the unemployed and bring about a better and more economical system of government.'"

If "saving of expense to the general public" is the end aimed at, why not add that the city should also conduct grocery and dry goods stores? It would be possible to sell groceries and dry goods cheaper than they can be sold to-day, and their sale would bring in a "valuable revenue" to the town or city.

The city must light its streets and put down its own water or gas pipes, but "local transportation" is entirely for the individual to control, not the city. Let the city pave the streets with stone, brick, or iron rails, as seems best; but leave all kinds of transportation to private enterprise, with necessary regulations to avoid accidents.

But aside from the question as to whether the city or the individual shall do this or that, who would gain the advantage from better municipal government? In a city where there are good police, well-paved streets, honest government, and every thing to make the place desirable to live in, rents are higher than in a city of the opposite kind. Who gets this rent? Surely he who owns the land. There would be no advantage to the ordinary laborer who would receive no more wages than in a poorly-governed city, but his expenses would be increased because of the higher rent he would have to pay.

This, however, is no argument against good city government, but in favor of having the rent of land go to the community which creates the value. "Let every one give thought to the consideration of these suggestions, and then be lively in action for a consummation of true reform." We can not have "true reform" as long as the rent of land goes to the individual instead of the state. F. A. BURLEIGH.

Non-Attendance at Meetings.

PATERSON, Feb. 2.—Judging from the poor attendance at the meetings of No. 195, the members are losing interest in its proceedings. At the January meeting there were nine members present and at the February meeting we had ten present, and out of a membership of about forty-four. This state of affairs has gone on for such a length of time that the secretary was instructed at the February meeting to notify all members of Article IV, section 3, of the by-laws, that it must be lived up to. It is as follows:

If a member fails to attend the regular meeting of the union for three consecutive meetings, a fine of twenty-five cents shall be imposed, if no valid excuse be offered.

Whether this will have the desired effect or not remains to be seen, but it is earnestly hoped it will.

At the meeting just held the question was brought up: "What benefit are we deriving from the union?" It was a long expected one and was brought to light by one of the job hands. As I said in my last letter, the job hands are receiving but $12 per week, and it hardly seems the fair thing that they are compelled to pay their dues when there are hundreds of printers in town without cards and receiving the same $12 per week. So it is no wonder the question was asked, but I suppose the same thing will continue so long as the members of No. 195 lack interest in their meetings. Considerable missionary work could be done in this town, but the members appear to lack the activity that is needed. FIN. SEC.

ARE you a subscriber to the JOURNAL?

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL UNION LABEL INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., FEBRUARY 15, 1895.

PUT a prison label on prison goods.

SHIELD yourself in union organization.

EVERY boy and girl should be in school.

DOES the union label show up properly?

SEND twenty-five cents for the JOURNAL.

WHAT we most lack is faith in each other.

IT is not charity the workingman wants, but justice.

ORGANIZED labor should unite and declare an "emergency."

RECRUITING is at a discount with the Indiana State militia.

ECONOMIC and industrial equality is what we must contend for.

THE capitalist press is opposed to "inspectors" of any description.

THE militia of Bloomington, Ind., should be placed upon the retired list.

IT was Victor Hugo who said: "He who opens a school closes a prison."

MILITIA and soup-houses is what the plutocracy holds out for suffering labor.

THE Carpenter is sent to all members of the Brotherhood—over forty thousand.

IF you will continue to "talk through your hat," see that there is a union label in it.

EVERY cent that a man pays into his trades-union comes back an hundred fold. Think of this.

DO you know anything about self-preservation? Strengthen all trades-union organizations.

WHAT better evidence of perfect freedom than for a man to be the owner of that which he creates?

TRADES-UNIONS are schools of economy in which the workingman can learn to accomplish his own salvation.

MODERATION is one of the teachings of trades-unionism. There is nothing in its tenets that does not advocate obedience to law.

MEN of all classes, sects and religions throughout the civilized world are discussing the social problem. Are you doing your part?

A WORKINGMAN to do his duty properly should perform co-operative service as afforded opportunity only in a union of his trade.

SECRETARIES of local unions who loan money to organizers when on official business should notify this office immediately, thus avoiding confusion.

The Trades-Union.

The trades-union is destined to develop the highest type of manhood in the march of civilization. As feudalism followed barbarism, so education and enlightenment have slowly but successfully brought about the freedom of thought and action which asserts the equality of rights before the law. Trades-unionism is not a wild or visionary theory to be spoken of contemptuously, as are many other isms. It is not a theory, but a fact. It is not a privilege, but a right. It is a right founded upon principles consonant to justice; upon just claim; lawful, true, honest, equitable, proper. It does not stand as a creed at war with all other creeds. It is rather cosmopolite in tenet than dogmatic, and regards the interests of mankind rather than of its own class or kind. In this respect it bars no one to its communion; it is open to the world, regardless of age, sex, color, sect, nationality or political affiliation. It is far and above all others in the precept, "one for all and all for one"—typifying in the fullest and broadest sense the universal brotherhood of man.

In its organization it is as lawful and holy as the church. It takes no private road, pursues no forbidden paths nor strives to monopolize the privileges of others. It seeks to guard and protect its belongings; to advance the interests of the weak and helpless and to ameliorate the condition of all mankind.

It is not a secret oath-bound cabal, combined for plot and intrigue. Its counsels are private only in the sense of a propriety which prevails in a firm or corporation. It has no more secrecy in its actions than is allotted the domestic circle in the most humble of family relations. Not an action is taken within its closed doors that would disturb the harmony of society or benefit the community as a mass by its published disclosure. Its business is within itself, and can in no sense bring evil effect to either state or church; nothing of a nature so detrimental that might not be proclaimed from the altar of the cathedral or forum of the citadel.

While organized on a principle of polity as with all other established institutions, it is only in so far as that principle is applicable to the science of government. It is political in the sense of prosecuting economic reforms for the betterment of its class; but it is also strongly ethical, as in teaching precepts of morality, character, human duty, one to another.

Capital in the hands of one or more persons is invested under certain economic rules which may bring increased returns upon the amount of investment. In the various modes of reproduction the price upon the raw material is not fixed by the buyer, but by the holder and seller. With millions invested in commodities for the production of articles for ornament or use, capital would still be helpless, but for the application of labor to the methods of producing the finished article. As before said, as commodities regulate their own value to the buyer, so labor, in the sense of a commodity, has an unquestioned right to fix its own price. It can not do this single-handed and alone, as an individual, hence it must organize, as a mass, to meet properly the demands of force already organized which seeks its application for the increase in value of minor commodities. Capital in the hands of one man or a dozen would be worthless as investment without organized system in the conduct of business. It has, however, no exclusive power to organize, simply because it represents money. Labor has, and can exercise, the same power to protect itself as can capital. One represents money capital and the other labor capital, and organization is just as lawful and legal for one as for the other. Hence the trades-union.

WHEN a prominent official, like Ricks, for instance, is charged with crookedness, it is carefully handled, and the verdict is one which attaches the blame to the "system" of doing business. That is just what is the matter with monopoly-stealing operations. It is the "system" by which the money gamblers are enabled to exploit millions from the hard-earned products of the masses. Trades-union organizations will in time unify the laboring masses and bring about the kind of reform which will abolish this "system" of fraud, corruption and robbery.

THE workingmen of far-off Manitoba have an able advocate in the People's Voice at Winnipeg. It deserves well the support of every wage-earner in the Northwest.

GEN. FAIRCHILD, once the idol of the Grand Army of the Republic, is preparing himself for admission to an idiotic asylum. He declared in an address at Chicago a few evenings since that the only way to settle difficulties between employers and their employes was to kill off the latter. "Shoot, on sight, any man found to belong to a labor organization!" says this blatant old warrior, says he. Fairchild should change his name, if not his nature.

THOUGH there is quite a library at the Home and many daily papers are received, there are yet a few cities having representatives at that institution which send no daily paper. If the chairmen of chapels or presidents of unions in these towns will simply explain the matter to the managers there is little doubt the Home will be put on the exchange list; at all events, this has been successful in Indianapolis and many other cities where it has been tried.

IN these hard and perilous times it is the height of folly for subordinate unions to suspend or expel members for non-payment of dues when they are delinquent on account of lack of employment or sickness. Those who can and won't pay dues should be disciplined it is true, but there is neither sense nor humanity in punishing those who can not. Another frequent mistake is in dropping men without notifying them. This is unbusiness-like and unfair and unions should see the proper officers perform this duty before taking final action. There are hundreds of ex-members who have a "kick coming" just on this account, and they generally make it known when it adds most to our discomfiture.

WHEN a body of workingmen withdraw their patronage from a firm that has done them an injury; when they simply refuse to buy of one man or firm, newspapers in the interest of capitalism can find no expressions but those of censure for the action. They call such action boycotting and stamp it as un-American—unlawful. The temple of the Scottish-Rite Masons burned at Indianapolis a couple of months ago, and a company with which they had insured "haggled" somewhat about meeting the losses. The matter was upon the threshold of the courts, but the Masonic fraternity found a better way than that to bring the insurance company to terms. Several of the members withdrew their policies, and a general boycott was about to be instituted by the fraternities throughout the country, when the company was forced to knock under and pay the claim. Of course there was no subsidy in a roaring, ranting editor of a monopoly newspaper keeping quiet in this case. It was found to be neither unlawful nor un-American. The man whose ox was gored made all the difference in the world.

Label Legislation.

The International Typographical Union has bills or amendments to existing laws intended to protect trades-union labels from counterfeiters pending in the following States:

Minnesota,
Tennessee,
Illinois,
Pennsylvania,
Nebraska,
New Hampshire,
New Jersey,
Wisconsin,
Michigan.

Every union and every member in the above States are requested to exert their influence to secure the passage of these laws. It is important that they be adopted now, as every year witnesses an increase of the corrupt forces that will be arrayed against us. It is indicative of the label's potency that counterfeiters are arising on every hand. The outlook for the passage of these bills is bright, and success is awaiting us if our unions in the above States will but appoint committees to secure the support of other organizations for the measures. Members should also by personal interview and correspondence induce their Representatives and Senators to work and vote for our protection. A law for the protection of labels is just and equitable, so none need be ashamed to advocate its enactment.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.
S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.
Bouve-Crawford & Co.'s Shoes.
Geo. Ehret's Lager Beer.
Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.
Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.
St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.
Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.
American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.
Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.
Bicycle Wheel Works' Bicycles.
Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Bicycles.
Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.
School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.
Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.
Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.

THE JOURNAL directs attention to Judge Baker's decision in our case against the defunct bank's directors, which appears on page 1 of this impression. In order to prevent misunderstanding it might be well to state the case was first entered in the Superior Court of Marion county. Defendants alleged that a federal question was involved, whereupon the case was remanded to Judge Baker's court. The result is that a decision was handed down maintaining that we had good ground for action for deceit at common law. As the judge points out, in an interview, this is in line with prevalent ideas of common honesty. This is undoubtedly a new application of an old principle, and seemingly meets with approval of the commercial world and the press. The case will now be docketed in the Superior Court and the craft kept advised of any important developments.

IF you desire to express an opinion in the great State of Indiana, you must be careful you do not exercise that privilege in hearing of the militia. They seem to be on guard at every point, especially at Bloomington, where for the "offense" mentioned above, they "knock down and drag out" the offender. Great is the militia arm of a sovereign commonwealth.

THE American Federation of Labor has issued "A Verbatim Report of the Discussion on the Political Program," at Denver. Those desirous of acquainting themselves with the views of the great "labor leaders" on this question can not do better than secure a copy by forwarding 10 cents to Secretary Augustine McCraith, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

VICTOR B. WILLIAMS, of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, well and favorably known throughout the International jurisdiction, has been elected President of the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, and a general revival of interest followed by vigorous action is promised in the workings of the assembly.

THE most successful robbery is that of the predatory class who first determine what they desire most to steal and pay to have the robbery legalized by act of Congress. Land, money or special privileges, it's all the same. They put up the bribe and always carry off the plunder.

DON'T stand around idle, and talk about rings in your organization. Jump into the ring yourself and help to pull things out into a straight line where every one will have an equal chance in the benefits to be derived from unity and harmony of action.

Addresses Wanted.

"TEXAS" ROBERTSON, who worked in Wilkes-Barre and Scranton, Pa., and Syracuse, N. Y., in November last, where are you? Address H. F. Kane, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., care Times.

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of William Heddeu (book-binder), please write to A. F. White, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., care Times composing room.

JOHN TODD, last heard of in Omaha, Neb., please communicate with your mother, Martha Todd, 607 Jackson street, Lima, Ohio.

ERNEST UGENE STANLEY PARSONS, a printer living in New York City some eighteen years ago, has not been heard of by his family since that time. His only living brother now residing in Strathroy, Ontario, is anxious about him, and has used every possible means of tracing him. Any one who can give informatiou regarding such a person, and where he was at the time of their knowledge of him, please communicate with his niece, Pearl Parsons, London East, Ont.

WILL BAKER, R. H. Wood and Will Jamieson, please send your addresses to Sharp, care secretary of No. 21, San Francisco, Cal.

AL BURKE, who was in Kansas City last summer, please send your address to Louis Page, Pompeii Hotel, Johnstown, Pa.

CHARLES W. KIDDER, of Orange, Mass., please send address to H. W. Hammond, New Orleans, La.

THE addresses of those entitled to Post-Dispatch colored cover are wanted by W. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE address of Grant Connell, who drew St. Louis card, No. 45,020, December 22, 1894, is wanted by St. Louis Union, No. 8. At meeting of No. 8, held February 3, 1895, charges were made by W. A. Simpkius that Graut Counell (then chairman at Con P. Cunan Printing Company) received $3.90 from Mr. Simpkins, which amount is due Detroit Union for arrearages, and that said Grant Connell failed to make returns to either Detroit or St. Louis Unions. Secretaries please send address of this party to W. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, St. Louis.

DAN WORTMAN, send address to John Kroon, 1155 Fifth Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

HUGH BLAKE, send present address to Hampton Moore, Charleston, S. C., care News and Courier.

THE address of George J. Raymond is wanted by his brother, A. C. S. Raymond, care Griffith, Axtel & Cady Co., Holyoke, Mass.

HUGH GUTHRIE, send address to F. B. Richmond, Box 194, Austiu, Texas, and get mail.

A. G. O.—Would like to hear from you. Write and send address to St. James Hotel, Springfield, Ohio. W. F. B.

EDWARD SEHY, send address to George Hoole, Box 678, Springfield, Ill.

GEORGE R. EPPERSON and Jim Hoffman (known on the coast as "Kid" Hoffman), please send present addresses to an old coast friend and chum. Box "O," Jackson, Tenn.

State of Trade and Notes.

BEAVER FALLS, PA.—State of trade for Beaver Valley, dull; plenty of idle printers on hand. The Daily Recorder puhlished at Beaver Falls has suspended.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO—The office of the Evening Mail has been declared unfair, and is closed to union men.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—State of trade, fair; plenty of men to do the work.

HARRISBURG, PA.—State of trade, dull. The state printing office was totally destroyed hy fire, February 10, entailing a loss of $50,000 to State Printer Busch, and throwing a large number of men out of employment. Work will he greatly delayed, owing to the large amount of state documents, reports, etc., heing destroyed, the copy for which will require months to replace. Five Mergenthaler Linotypes were included in the loss.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Trade, dull; many idle meu in the city.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—State of trade, very quiet; one job room is talking lots of work in the uear future. Newspapers are quiet. Machines are absorbing the minds of the printers here now, as they are expected soon. There are plenty of printers here at present, in fact, more than can find work.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The outlook here for work is exceedingly had; the Avalanche, the only hand-composition paper here, having gone to the wall last week, throwing at least thirty men out of work. The chances are that even home printers will have to seek pastures new, consequently tourists headed this way may know what to expect.

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—The Daily Journal and Sunday Telegram offices have been closed to union men.

SALT LAKE, UTAH—State of trade, very dull.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The first machine work done on any of the daily papers of this city was turned out on the Evening Post of February 7. That paper has five machines, but only one of them is in operation. The other four will be in working order soon.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Trade is very dull.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—State of trade, dull; with no prospects of it being hetter.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Business here at the present time is very dull. The "extras" in the Government Office have had a poor show this session; all of whom were laid off after about six weeks' work; they usually get from three to four months. The city directory is finished, throwing out some half-dozen compositors. The outlook is not by any means hright. The threatened placing of machines on the daily paper has not as yet taken place, and it is doubtful when it will. The "Home Journal" (small weekly) has gone up. Tourists stay away.

Miscellaneous.

Lost—traveling card No. 29,600, issued to Wm. H. Lacey hy Springfield Union, No. 158. Return to C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St., Springfield, Mo.

Traveling card 29,445, issued to John Kuhn, November 7, 1895, hy Blue Grass Union, No. 189, has heen lost. The finder will please return to J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.

IF ED HARTLEY, formerly of Omaha, Neb., who left Davenport, Iowa, last March, will send his address to Jay Gould, 810 New Jersey avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., he will hear how the husiness turned out.

WANTED information leading to the whereahouts of one William Deane, of Brooklyn, N.Y., who lately worked on the Daily Florida Citizeu at Jacksonville, Florida. Address "Wade," care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, Indianapolis, Ind.

Card 28,627, issued December 22, 1894, to Geo. E. Clark hy Columbia Union, No. 34, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The secretary to whom the original card is presented for deposit will please return the same to B. C. DuPre, 270 Lincoln St., Columhia, S. C.

The Shorter Work-Day Fund.

To the Members of Suhordinate Unions:

In compliance with instructions of the late convention, a proposition to levy an assessment of one per cent. on the wages of all members for such time as was deemed necessary by the Executive Council for the purpose of accumulating a fund to be known as the "Shorter Work-Day Fund," was placed before the membership. The following is a true and correct exhibit of returns received from subordinate unions:

Number and Name.	1st Prop'n		2d Prop'n	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1, Indianapolis	35	55	25	34
2, Philadelphia	38	244	38	143
3, Cincinnati	107	166	66	89
5, Columhus	24	88	18	41
7, Pittsburg	41	102	34	49
10, Louisville	20	35	10	35
11, Memphis	13	36	5	41
12, Baltimore	39	175	23	87
13, Boston	157	223	122	160
17, New Orleans	15	33	15	33
18, Detroit	54	118	40	70
20, Nashville	16	110	16	110
21, San Francisco	94	194	69	193
22, Dubuque	8	26	10	24
23, Cream City (Milwaukee)	38	4	38	4
26, Petersburg	.....	9	9	.....
27, Mohile	1	33	1	33
28, Galveston	44	9	30	9
29, Peoria	.....	6	.....	2
30, St. Paul	62	70	50	64
35, Evansville	17	39	11	26
39, Grand Rapids	18	32	12	12
41, Augusta	3	12	3	12
42, Minneapolis	63	44	43	33
43, Charleston	11	33	.....	.....
44, Streator	11	.....	.....	11
45, Leavenworth	5	9	2	9
46, Sacramento	29	136	26	97
48, Atlanta	10	30	7	23
49, Denver	25	31	17	20
50, Valley City (Saginaw)	10	8	5	13
52, Troy	30	18	28	20
53, Cleveland	68	14	54	12
54, Raleigh	9	38	3	40
56, Stockton	2	24	4	22
59, Quincy	7	29	8	14
62, Utica	21	62	21	7
63, Toledo	26	36	18	14
64, Lafayette	1	19	2	18
70, Lancaster	3	14	3	11
72, Lansing	15	22	12	18
74, Gainesville	.....	10	10	.....
75, Burlington	1	22	8	8
77, Erie	1	9	1	2
78, Fort Wayne	21	31	10	27
79, Wheeling	3	23	2	24
80, Kansas City	9	62	5	38
85, St. John	2	28	15	9
86, Reading	18	78	15	81
88, Hannibal	4	13	4	13
89, Chattanooga	11	12	9	5
92, Little Rock	11	12	4	20
96, Glens Falls	4	14	1	17
97, Peru	3	5	4	4
100, Norwich	1	14	.....	.....
101, Columbia	79	911	99	442
102, Ottawa	.....	185	.....	185
104, Birmingham	10	30	8	22
111, Knoxville	.....	52	.....	52
112, Scranton	1	50	2	28
115, Salt Lake	16	19	16	19
117, Springfield	31	24	24	23
118, Des Moines	16	67	14	45
121, Topeka	19	48	26	24
122, Kalamazoo	2	33	2	33
123, Wilmington	.....	14	.....	.....
126, Butte	14	8	12	10
127, Hartford	11	42	9	44
128, South Bend	10	12	14	6
129, Hamilton	9	20	9	20
130, Halifax	.....	28	14	14
131, The North	11	.....	2	9
133, London	10	37	4	14
135, Oneonta	.....	14	.....	14
136, Duluth	35	7	26	10
138, Austin	2	11	2	11
144, Fresno	3	12	.....	.....
146, Charleston	4	12	4	12
150, Elizabeth	4	12	4	4
151, Oil City	7	7	5	9
157, Sunflower	9	5	8	6
158, Springfield	6	20	3	8
165, Worcester	11	29	9	10
168, Muskegon	10	.....	10	.....
170, Tacoma	1	16	1	16
173, Dallas	2	29	.....	29
175, Pueblo	2	11	.....	6
176, Montreal	.....	28	.....	28
177, Springfield	11	45	9	28
181, Meadville	3	12	14	1
184, Wyoming (Cheyenne)	8	5	2	5
187, Wilkes-Barre	4	38	10	21
190, Omaha	7	65	7	65
193, Spokane	1	10	2	7
195, Paterson	7	2	10	.....
196, Logansport	10	23	3	10
198, Fort Worth	11	6	9	4
199, Zanesville	4	29	6	23
200, Youngstown	7	7	7	7
201, Victoria	6	36	6	36
202, Seattle	17	19	14	16
205, Jamestown	4	22	6	19
210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)	1	15	1	15
211, Oshkosh	7	19	3	15
213, Rockford	6	5	7	4
214, Bohemian (Chicago)	.....	15	.....	15
218, Sioux Falls	20	8	11	10
230, Danville	1	6	.....	.....
232, Binghamton	5	13	5	13
243, Hutchinson	5	8	5	8
245, Woonsocket	.....	10	.....	6
251, Muscatine	.....	16	.....	16
254, Riverside	3	8	.....	3
256, Great Falls	7	4	5	6
258, Guthrie	6	10	7	9
263, Asheville	1	9	8	1
265, Ottawa (Ill.)	10	4	10	2
271, Boise City	5	9	2	8
273, Brantford	.....	13	13	.....
288, Galesburg	2	30	30	2
300, Port Huron	.....	18	.....	18
301, Richmond	.....	21	.....	10
305, Newburgh	.....	36	.....	36
307, New Brunswick	2	12	2	7
308, Watertown	13	36	30	8
311, Grand Forks	.....	24	.....	24
GERMAN-AMERICAN.				
1, Philadelphia	15	37	15	25
2, Cincinnati	10	45	10	32
3, St. Louis	15	41	9	34
5, Rochester	3	11	3	9
6, Cleveland	15	22	8	24
7, New York	258	.....	258	.....
8, Newark	20	15	12	23
9, Chicago	36	66	16	67
10, Milwaukee	29	19	15	28
11, Baltimore	3	45	7	30
13, St. Paul-Minneapolis	8	13	4	14
14, Indianapolis	10	8	1	15
15, Evansville	8	10	4	11
16, Pittsburg	15	12	9	18
18, Belleville	4	8	6	5
19, Columbus	6	14	5	10
20, Omaha	5	3	3	5
21, Detroit	15	12	5	17
PRESSMEN.				
10, Akron	12	.....	12	.....
12, Galveston	.....	10	.....	10
39, Seattle	3	5	.....	.....
54, Grand Rapids	4	4	.....	.....
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.				
3, Chicago Electrotypers	8	68	8	68
4, Chicago Stereotypers	.....	61	.....	.....
8, St. Louis	.....	27	.....	.....
17, Washington Electrotypers	1	18	1	18
MISCELLANEOUS.				
9, St. Paul Pressfeeders	5	41	4	.....
3, Chicago Typefounders	.....	25	.....	.....
3, Boston Web Pressmen	25	39	.....	.....
TOTAL	2341	5859	1972	3995
MAJORITY	.....	3518	.....	2023

The Herald chapel of Boston Union, No. 13, having failed to take the vote within the time prescribed by the local union, forwarded a separate return to this office, which was not recognized by the canvassing board, it believing that cognizance of returns bearing seal of union and signatures of proper officers only should be recorded.

Respectfully submitted,
W. B. PRESCOTT.
SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.
A. G. WINES.

RETURNS RECEIVED AFTER DATE SET FOR CANVASSING.

The following is the return of votes received after the 13th of February, too late to be included in the above canvass:

Number and Name.	1st Prop'n		2d Prop'n	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
8, St. Louis	4	56	.....	38
81, Bay City	.....	17	.....	14
91, Toronto	7	48	7	48

Chilling Blasts from the Northwest.

FARGO, N. D., Jan. 28.—After reading the letters in the last JOURNAL from the different cities and towns throughout the country, all ending with the same old monotonous story—hard times—I thought it would be something of a novelty to the readers of the JOURNAL to hear of a town that has had one of the best winters in the printing business that it has experienced in many years, not only in the city of Fargo, but throughout the entire State. The cause of all this rush was the State work, which, instead of all of it being done in Bismarck, as heretofore, was distributed around the State, most of it being done in Bismarck, Jamestown, Grand Forks and Fargo. I should judge that possibly fifty or sixty men were given employment throughout the State by this method, which I think is a great improvement over the former way of having it all done at the capital, where it generally gave work to twenty-five men four or five months. The work is all finished now, and I suppose hereafter letters from this section will commence or close with the familiar old cry of "trade very dull."

At the last meeting of Fargo union a bill was drafted and presented to the State Legislature asking that all State work in the future shall be required to have the union label placed on it, and at present there is no reason to believe that the bill will not become a law. This is a little piece of legislation that some of the larger unions may take a lesson from, if they can possibly spare the time. Well, I mean if it does not interfere with their discussion of socialism and other isms (?).

There was some talk at the beginning of the State work about enforcing the contract labor law. The Independent Publishing Company sent to Winnipeg, Manitoba, for compositors during the rush, and it caused quite a furore at the time, but as they were all union men we could do nothing but accept their cards, but I should think that our brothers across the line would use a little more discretion in the future and find out whether all of the men in the town they were going to were employed, and thus do away with the cry of a "dirty Canuck trick."

I have not heard any machine talk in this section as yet, but would not be surprised to hear of them being placed in the Farmer office most any day.

The thermometer is registering along anywhere between 30 and 40 degrees below zero nowadays, and the tourist is not sticking his head out of the side-door of his "buffet car" and informing his "bud" that they are at the end of the division in weather of that sort.

I doubt whether the tourist will "make" this favorite and one time best route in the United States to the coast any more, as all west of here now as far as the coast is "machines." That one time prince of printing countries—Montana—has fallen by the wayside, and is now held by the "ops" and the poor "gent" is jumping sideways.

The "honest old man from New York," Jim Webster, has been stationed here all winter, but I expect we will have to part company soon, as "Jim's" roll is getting large and he is getting the Eastern fever. My old Chicago friend, Maltby, was with us quite awhile, but he is missing of late, gone I know not where. Dad Clinch, another old Chicagoan, is holding down Bismarck; also, "Slim" Cosgrove and several other well-known Easterners.

An old ex-President of the International Typographical Union, Streeter, is running a weekly paper in this State and creating quite a stir among the politicians this winter with that sarcastic tongue of his. I do not know where he is exactly situated, but I suppose it is somewhere among the Russian thistles and gophers.

"ANDY" WILLIAMS.

The Brewers Tote Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—At a special meeting held January 24, No. 23 levied a five per cent. assessment for the purpose of paying $3 and $5 per week to members working less than two days. This move is looked upon as being for the good of the organization as a whole, and not solely "for the benefit of the unemployed."

If we only patterned more after organized capital we would be found on top oftener at the conclusion of a strike. For instance, if at a meeting of a trust of manufacturers it is found that some factories are running behind on their proportion, the matter is speedily adjusted to the end that prices be kept up, and the combination preserved intact.

True, objections to paying benefits in some cases may be well founded; but, it may be also equally true that if some regulars shot fewer "craps" and gave Belschauer and the "tiger" a wider berth, they would have enough to pay the assessment and to spare.

I notice on page seventy-nine of our local labor directory that "importation of aliens under contract to perform labor is unlawful in Indiana and the United States." So, it seems, that the American Federation of Labor lost nothing on that score by moving the headquarters from New York to Indianapolis. However, the quotation is about as ludicrous as that of the fellow who had been "all over the United States and part of Kentucky," although it may not attract half as much attention as the closing sentence of a local organization's annual ball bill, which read: "Don't fail to miss it!"

The fact recently developed that George Critchell has taken unto himself a tail, on behalf of the Evening Wisconsin, and all the appendage now lacks of being complete is for the union to tie a black knot in it.

To the casual observer it occurs as being high time for local lights to tumble to the policy of the American Federation of Labor relative to race, color, creed, etc. For instance, the statement to the effect that "notwithstanding Germans form an important factor of the American Federation of Labor they did not receive a solitary office within the gift of the last convention," and the counter statement that "notwithstanding there are not enough of them in the movement to call scattering, an Israelite was given a delegateship" may be accounted for by the fact that the Denver meeting was a representative convention of American labor bodies and not foreign nationalities.

M. M. BRACE.

Monthly Statement.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Feb. 1, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home:

ADMITTED.

Jan. 4. Wm. A. McEwen, of St. Louis.
Jan. 11. L. G. Ashley, of Chicago.
Jan. 11. Jas. B. Hutchison, of Chicago.
Jan. 14. John P. Skelton, of San Francisco.
Jan. 16. J. L. Ahrens, of Leadville.
Jan. 26. Henry Heaney, of New York.
Jan. 26. Robt. P. Arkison, of New York.
Jan. 26. John L. Nelson, of New York.
Jan. 29. Geo. G. Austin, of St. Paul.
Jan. 31. Luther T. Quick, of Scranton, Pa.

DIED.

Jan. 10. T. R. Skinner, of St. Louis.

DISCHARGED.

Jan. 15. Geo. Karrick, of Colorado Springs.

Number of inmates January 31—54.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

A FEDERAL grand jury has found true bills against Joseph W. Rinehart and other officers of the Santa Fe railroad system for violation of the interstate commerce law, and the smallest punishment that can be imposed upon these gentlemen is two years in the penitentiary and a $50 fine. They may be convicted, but it's dollars to doughnuts that they are not.—Trades Review.

SITUATION AT CAIRO.

A Lockout, the Result of Conspiracy—Hard Fighting—Still Hopeful.

CAIRO, ILL., Feb. 6.—As nothing has yet appeared in the JOURNAL giving the particulars in regard to the lockout at this place, I will endeavor to give a fair and impartial statement of the facts.

Number 24 has been in existence about five years, during which time there has been very little friction between the employers and the members of the union. When the organization was effected Mr. Ellis, one of the proprietors who gave employemnt to the largest number of men, claimed the union as his own pet scheme, saying that the printers of Cairo had always been the poorest paid of any class of skilled labor in Southern Illinois, and aided the committee in securing a fair and equitable scale of prices. The scale was presented and signed by all the proprietors each year since, with no material change in it, all parties seeming to be entirely satisfied with the prices and protection afforded to all.

One of the proprietors, Mr. Sol Farnbaker, a "Sheeney," was conducting a semi-weekly publication, and was in rather straightened circumstances, barely eking out an existence, but the members of the union stood by him and helped him through many hard places, and he finally started a daily evening sheet, and has since made some money, added materially to his little plant, and now puts on airs.

This gigantic, ungrateful fraud conceived the plan, a few months ago, to form a combination with two other proprietors of the largest plants in the city—Burnett, of the Bulletin, and Ellis, of the Telegram, and "bust the little Cario union, and then secure labor at our own price."

Owing to the stringency of the times, the two latter were easily induced to enter into the conspiracy, and a meeting was held at the residence of one of the "Big 3," and resolutions were passed condemnatory of unionism in general and of No. 24 in particular, and an agreement entered into not to sign another scale of prices of any kind presented by our union.

Now comes the dirty work of these arch conspirators. They did not desire the public to get onto their little scheme, and after refusing to sign our scale, and the members still continuing to work as long as the union scale was paid, they were somewhat nonplused, and began to cast about to get rid of the union printers without antagonizing the general public, as our members are for the most part men with families, and stand well in the community.

Chief Conspirator Farnbaker gave his foreman notice that he had sold an interest in his office to a couple of printers from Toledo, Ohio, who immediately put in an appearance and went to work, and as neither could show a certificate of membership in any union, we were compelled to call out our members, as we had good reasons to believe, and have since learned, that the sale was a sham and fraud. The printers (?) that took our places in this office were each invested with a good-sized caudal appendage, as the princely salary of $8 and $9 per week will attest.

The next one of the conspirators to make a move was Burnett, of the Bulletin, who posted a notice that $2 per night would be paid, regardless of the number of hours it required to get out the paper. As this was under the scale, the union men were called out.

The fine hand of Mr. Ellis was next shown by turning off his foreman in the newsroom, a man who had held the forms for five years, "for incompetency," and installing in his place Bertram H. Ellis, a one-armed rat, a man who had been expelled from our union for violating union laws. Of course the members of No. 24 could not work under a rat foreman who did not hesitate to cull matter and do any and all other unfair things the same as other rodents.

The district organizer came at our request and investigated the matter, the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union have decided to assist the locked-out printers, and we are making the fight quite interesting to the unfair or rat shops.

An apprentice in one of the rat shops was heard to remark that the kids—press boys in all three of the rat shops—had plenty of time to go skating now, as no job work was being done of consequence.

We are making a hard fight, and using all honorable means to compel recognition of our union, and we have every reason to believe that it will not take long to convince the proprietors of the error of the move they have made, as they are absolutely helpless in the hands of the rodents now in their employ, and there is not a first-class workman among the lot.

T. J. HELTON.

A "Tip" on the Label.

Every union should agitate the use of the label, and it is hoped the JOURNAL will be favored with pointers from numerous correspondents as to how this can be done most effectively. The International officers are now prepared to issue three-color hangers on good card-board at $5 per hundred. If they are encased in one-inch antique oak frame the cost is 75 cents each. These are excellent advertising media, as they can be hung in street cars, public halls, etc. See that your union purchases a supply and the community made aware of the fact that there is a printers' label. At the risk of being charged with repetition the JOURNAL directs attention to the following excellent plan for advertising. Supply every member of the Typographical Union and sister organizations with a handful of cards, the obverse containing the following:

...A Customer

RESPECTFULLY requests that in future you insist on the accompanying device appearing on all your printing. It is the insignia of that wage-producing agency—organized labor—and represents that the printing was done under decent conditions. The well-paid mechanic is the king of trade. By helping him you help yourself.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL UNION LABEL INDIANAPOLIS

All Union Offices have it.

and the reverse something to this effect:

The "Purchasing Classes"

A. T. STEWART, New York's late merchant prince, said that they were divided into three classes: "The select 10,000, the well-to-do 100,000 and the more or less prosperous million. Nine-tenths of all the fortunes are made from the trade of the 100,000 and the million, because they buy nine-tenths of all the goods that are sold. They are the people also who respond to the advertisements and who buy for cash and pay their bills promptly. The merchant, or any advertiser, who caters successfully to the 100,000 and the million will get all he cares for of the trade of the select 10,000."

= = = = The Million is With Us;

And so are many of the 100,000.

These cards can be obtained at headquarters, with label suitable to the order and locality, in one or two colors at very reasonable rates.

Delinquency and Tolerance.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—A great many members make the mistake of not notifying the secretary and asking for an honorable withdrawal card on entering other lines of business, and, as the wheels of time roll by, they find themselves suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues. They have no one to blame but themselves. Applications for withdrawal cards must be accompanied by dues to date.

One of the most fruitful sources of non-payment of dues is lax duty of members in not forming chapels where three or more men are employed. A common occurrence, in some chapels, is that the chairman does not insist on seeing current working cards or permits, he plays the "good-fellow" act, takes for granted the newcomer (especially if known) has a card, and "lets it go at that." This brings about a deplorable state of affairs. If all chairmen would run their chapels on strict business principles they would save the union postage and themselves much annoyance. It is easier to pay one month's dues than two. Now that the holidays are over, delinquent members have received gentle reminders of their indebtedness to the union. Let this be the motto: "There are two kinds of union men—those who pay their dues promptly and vice versa." In cases of extenuated circumstances, the secretary will issue a temporary permit to those found worthy, and the chairman can collect holder's back dues on pay day. This is permissible, and works like a charm.

During the month the secretary was compelled to tighten the reins on two "horse" men who "hitch-up" too frequently, and display their balky proclivities too promiscuously to the annoyance of the secretary and those having business with him, and if they persist in their actions, they will be given a leave-of-absence to the pasture on Lohrum's farm, a well-known summer resort not over a thousand miles from the court-house, where the next annual convention of International Panhandlers of the United States and Canada should establish permanent headquarters. If the persistent effort and close attention to business, and sublime gall, should merit promotion, the aforesaid Panhandlers should be the shining lights in the galaxy of stars composing the local branch of the International Panhandlers, for without a doubt they soar far above the satellites in their chosen profession. Their transparent toughness would evaporate, methinks, if friend Lohrum had the pleasure of giving them one of his noted massage baths—more anon if occasion requires.

It is encouraging to note that several of the enforced idle men have embarked in business for themselves. This requires nerve and money these hard times, but I am pleased to state they are all doing their share of work. Jno. P. Marnell (late of the Post Dispatch) and Wm. F. Rowe (late of Frey's) have opened a printing office at 105 N. 11th street; Julius Meyer (late of Little & Becker) opened an office at 2107 E. Prairie avenue; G. A. Dennis (from Post Dispatch) started a cigar store and print shop annex out on Easton avenue. Our old friend, Chas. Dollus (from P. D.), engineers a grocery emporium. Let more of the boys open their eyes and get a move on themselves; they will find the world is not so dark as they imagine. 'Tis true, the trade is passing through a crisis; but "it's a long lane that has no turn," and many typos will be surprised to learn of the number of opportunities outside the trade to make an honest dollar upon investigation.

Now is the golden opportunity of the Allied Printing Trades Council to boom the label and introduce proper legislative measures in regard to same, as the members composing our delegation are aggressive and brainy men. I have registered my "kick" and await results.

W. E. BARCLAY,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 8.

The Machine Question.

MONTREAL, Jan. 15.—Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, at its last meeting appointed a committee authorized to communicate with the different unions in this (Sixteenth) district, and endeavor to form a district Typographical Union for the purpose of procuring a unity of action on the "machine question" and all other matters within the province of a district typographical Union, under the laws of the International Typographical Union.

A recitation here of the vital urgency of concerted and prompt action is quite superfluous, as you and every other intelligent member of our craft must grasp the situation.

Our idea is (1) to have each union send three delegates to the most central town or city (say Ottawa) in the district, to a meeting on Saturday, February 23d, 1895; (2) with power to come to an understanding on machines; and (3) said understanding to be the law for union men in this district; and (4) said delegates shall, in some manner to be agreed upon, endeavor to unionize any or all machines in Canada; (5) said delegates shall organize at once said district union; (6) shall hold office for one year from date of said meeting of delegates, or until their successors are appointed in the manner each local union may see fit; (7) it is further understood that each union will be entitled to three votes, whether represented at the meeting or by proxy.

TO THE SECRETARY:—Will you bring this matter to your union or executive committee at once, even if necessary to call a special meeting of either? This circular will be sent to every union in the district, and we trust that the secretaries, who are usually the most energetic and live men of their unions, will push this matter with an energy that will not be denied of attaining its object. No. 176 has appointed a committee of nine (9) members, with orders to see this thing through, and we respectfully ask your co-operation; we are certain of your sympathy with the end in view, and we are profoundly impressed with the belief that the only way of attaining success is by a concentration of our strength here in Canada. Please see your president at once, and at your very earliest convenience give us an answer on enclosed blank.

L. Z. BOUDREAU, Chairman.
JAMES DRURY, Secretary,
Gazette Office, Montreal, Canada.

Trouble at Newburgh.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Feb. 3.—We're having exciting times here. This is not caused by any extraordinary rush of work, although business has been very good lately, but by action it has been necessary for No. 305 to take lately. About two months ago a scale was adopted, and thereby hangs a tale The committee gained one non-union shop—the Press—over, and all was going along smoothly, when a "snag" was struck. Of course no one expected the Journal to come inside, as it has been the stumbling block ever since the formation of this union. But there was every reason to believe that the Sunday Telegram—the only weekly here—would agree without any trouble. This belief was natural, for this paper always pretended to be a good union sheet. But it is all plain now. The foreman of the shop, Geo. Donoghue, is "confidential man" to the proprietor. He is also ex-secretary of the union, but a year ago was defeated for re-election, and from that time till the present has put forth his best endeavors to disrupt the organization. His first effort was to keep out men who were favorably disposed to join. Then he offered a resolution to surrender the charter, "owing to apathy on the part of the members." This was beautifully voted down, the resolution receiving but two lonely votes. Then came his crowning act. He sent his resignation as a member of 305 and requested an honorable withdrawal card, "as is customary in such cases," although he was and is still working at the business. Well up on International Typographical Union law, eh! Since then, until the present time, he has contented himself with a few misstatements about the union in his paper. But now comes the time when he deliberately advises the proprietor to rat his shop. The advice was followed, and 305 now has two blacklisted shops on its roll.

It's perhaps well it's so. The members have been aroused and a committee consisting of Messrs. Sweeney, Albertson and Tole are "pushing" the label for all it's worth. Perhaps, the Journal and Telegram will yet see the folly of their ways and mend them.

E. B.

From Galesburg.

GALESBURG, ILL., Feb. 10.—Our city is not "rushed into print" in the JOURNAL very often, so I send these items as of interest to the craft. First, work is rather quiet, and as a result we have quite a number of idle printers.

The Republican-Register is soon to be set by machines. We had hoped that Galesburg might escape this ordeal, as it has always been a pretty good town for printers. I believe the Thorne machine is to be used, and they will be put on some time this spring.

Mrs. C. H. Eckhard died on the 9th inst. Mr. Eckhard is bookkeeper at the Brotherhood plant and is an honorary member of No. 288. He has our sympathy.

H. C. Smalley, one of our Trades Assembly delegates, has set out after our county commissioners for giving printing to non-union firms and outside parties. Smalley is a hustler and we expect to see him accomplish some good in the matter.

WALK.

IF IT is impossible for labor to secure competent representation through its organization, and also impossible for it to secure impartial rulings based on justice and equity, it is unreasonable for anyone to expect that labor will ever cease exercising the right to go out on strike when its unrecognized and unajusted grievances become unbearable. And if such strikes should lead to violence the fault lies not in human passion, but in the law being twisted and turned to suit the caprice or interest of invested capital.—Pacific Union Printer.

THE fellow in the labor movement who fears that people might think he doesn't know anything if he don't find fault with everything good, bad and indifferent is unfortunately quite numerous. He is not, as a rule, a bad sort of fellow at heart, and that's the worst feature of the business; he invariably succeeds in doing more harm in a shorter period of time than the traitor who tries to breed discontent in order to weaken and disrupt labor organizations.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

SOMETHING TOUCHING TEMPERANCE.

Local Option—Total Abstinence—Temperate Temperance.

BOSTON, MASS., Feb. 7.—A well-written but somewhat inconsistent essay on the beauties of the single-tax appeared in the JOURNAL of February 1 from the pen of my friend, W. L. Crosman. I say inconsistent, because after quoting from a Boston paper something about the single-tax in China, Brother Crosman takes me to task for quoting from the plutocratic press whenever occasion requires. The quotations which I have used have been statements of facts which have not yet been disproved, and I care not who is the editor of the paper or what his opinions are on socialism or any other ism. It seems, however, that our single-tax friend is not backward about quoting from the so-called plutocratic press when occasion requires. Brother Crosman is right when he says that I agree with him in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

It is this belief which makes me do all I can with voice and pen to remove from the path of humanity the temptation which is daily ruining and debauching many—namely, the legalized liquor traffic. The grasping tyranny of Pullman and his cruel and unfeeling lieutenants were responsible for the unhappy condition of the people in Pullman previous to the strike, but if the saloon had been in existence the condition of the inhabitants would have been more pitiable and wretched. As I have stated before, I do not claim that prohibition will bring the Golden Rule, but a mere statement from me will not avail much except I can bring forward some example to prove that I am right in saying that with the liquor traffic abolished we will have more prosperity, and the much talked of Golden Rule will be brought much nearer to realization.

The Atlanta, Ga., Constitution of June 21, 1887, a paper which, as far as I know, has never been committed to the policy of prohibition, gives the following testimony of the condition of that city after local prohibition had been in effect one year:

"Fifteen new stores containing house-furnishing goods have been started since prohibition went into effect. These are doing well. More furniture has been sold to mechanics and laboring men in the last twelve months than in any twelve months during the history of the city. The manufacturing establishments of the city have received new life. A glass factory has been built, worth $125,000. All improvement companies, with a basis in real estate, have seen their stock doubled in value since the election on prohibition. Stores in which the liquor trade was conducted are not vacant, but are now occupied by other lines of trade.

"According to the real estate men, more laborers and men of limited means are buying lots than ever before. Rents are more promptly paid than formerly. More houses are rented by the same number of families than heretofore. Before prohibition sometimes as many as three families would live in one house. The heads of those families not now spending their money for drink are each able to rent a house, thus using three instead of one. Workingmen who formerly spent a great part of their money for liquor now spend it in food and clothes for their families.

"The retail grocerymen sell more goods and collect their bills better than ever before.

"Thus, they are able to settle more promptly with the wholesale men. A perceptible increase has been noticed in the number of people who ride on the street cars. According to the coal dealers many people bought coal and stored it away last winter who had never been known to do so before. Others who had been accustomed to buying two or three tons on time this last winter bought seven or eight and paid cash for it. A leading proprietor of a millinery store said that he had sold more hats and bonnets to laboring men for their wives and daughters than before in the history of his business. Contractors say their men do better work, and on Saturday evenings, when they receive their week's wages, spend the same for flour, hams, dry-goods or other necessary things for their families. Thus they are in better spirits, have more hope and are not inclined to strike and growl about higher wages."

This is a practical example of what prohibition will do if properly enforced, and it will be seen that both rich and poor benefit, and even though the land shark does reap some of the harvest and the bloated monopolist even increases his great wealth—what of it so long as the whole people are benefited? I am strongly convinced from the light way that Brother Crosman treats the liquor question that he has not as yet realized the terrors of drink. If he were to see the misery and degradation of the drunkard's home and the condition of the real victims of the saloon I am sure he would not write about interference with the liberties of others.

Follow me into the drunkard's home and see what the license voters are responsible for. See the drunkard's wife with the baby in her arms—see the little children, how they gather round their mother and shiver with fright at every footstep they hear on the stairs, thinking it is their father coming home as usual mad drunk. See the cheerless fire and the wretched furniture, and then can you say that the liquor question is unimportant? I am sorry for E. B., of Detroit, who wants to keep right on the beaten track of old fogyism and discuss nothing in the JOURNAL but short-day questions and such simple matters in preference to questions which affect all humanity. I am aware that there are lots of prohibition papers, but it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle if letters such as mine were sent to such papers, and besides I am afraid that E. B. would not read them in such papers, hence the reason why they are sent to the JOURNAL. I heartily indorse the suggestion of E. B. that every man practice prohibition for himself, and if that were done of course there would be no need of long-winded letters on the subject.

There is a little public house
That every one can close,
It is the little public house
Just beneath the nose.

I close my letter by appending an extract from the February Bulletin of Rev. A. P. Doyle, general secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which relates somewhat to the matter under discussion:

Another very striking evidence of the way in which the temperance sentiment is capturing public opinion is the progress it is making among the organized labor forces of the country. It is well known that for years a healthy total abstinence sentiment animated the prominent leaders of organized labor, but lately some facts have come to the surface which show how this sentiment is steadily increasing. A Federationist who attended the convention at Denver made a canvass of the delegates there and found that out of seventy-six men present fifty per cent. were total abstainers, and that the men of light and leading who were looked up to by the others, and whose influence swayed the counsels of the convention, were numbered among the cold water men. The terrible fight that is on between capital and organized labor necessitates clear heads and steady nerves, and among the laboring classes the conditions of labor are so exacting that total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks tends to make a man more attentive to work, more reliable at work, and more efficient in accomplishing his work. The sooner the laboring classes of the community become convinced of the blessing of total abstinence the better will be the prospect of success and the greater will be the victories when achieved. E. P.

"Chap's" Newsy Letter.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Feb. 11.—So much has been said regarding the percentage system of dues since my last letter that I fain would take another "fall" out of this very important question. It is important to the members of No. 42, because of the scarcity of work, as a rule, and the great difficulty which many of the members experience in keeping up their dues. The matter was brought up at our last meeting, but was passed over to the next meeting, under the rules. There is no question, as maintained in my last letter, but that it is the only way of assessing dues, and I am confident that in a short time it will be adopted by the local union. I have heard only one person make any objection to it, and I understand he has a steady situation, which accounts for it. He thought the present system was all right and any one who could not maintain his standing under it should get out of the business. It is well understood, of course, that under the percentage plan his dues would be a little heavier than at present. He also said that it would be placing a premium on dishonesty, as those who worked in shops where no chapels existed could, by misrepresenting their earnings, get off with comparatively light assessments. Are we to infer from this that we have members who are so utterly void of principle, so dead to all sense of honor, as to testify falsely regarding the amount earned in order to escape a paltry assessment? Perish the thought! I do not believe there is a single member who is not perfectly willing to bear his or her legitimate share of maintaining the union. Hasten the day when the percentage plan will be in full force!

At the last meeting of No. 42 it was decided to enforce the rules regarding current working cards. This is a step in the right direction and should have been taken before. It was given out in the meeting that one chapel was in arrears $60! It is really too bad that such a state of affairs should exist. The enforcement of the above-mentioned rule will not be disadvantageous in any way to men who find it a hard matter to obtain work, as they will be given permits, but those who have steady situations will be compelled to toe the scratch.

A chapel has been formed in the Crown Publishing Company's composing room. Joe Murphy, late of the Swinburne Printing Company, is foreman.

A bitter fight is on between the Grand and Lyceum theaters (both under one management) and the Theatrical Stage Employes' organization of this city. At the last meeting of No. 42 a resolution was introduced, the gist of which was that the union printers of Minneapolis would leave the above mentioned theaters severely alone until the matter was settled.

Judging from recent developments it would appear that the members of the cigarmakers' union are not aware that members of No. 42 are liable to a fine of $2 for smoking "scab" cigars. Such is the case, however.

George Plummer's name has again been placed on the active list. In company with Ernest Shaw he has, for some time past, been running a daily at the Twin City stock yards.

W. H. Campbell, one of the oldest printers in the city and a member of No. 42, who has been unable to work for about a month, is gaining slowly. Mr. Campbell is said to be one of the few compositors who could readily read the handwriting of Horace Greeley.

The recent civil service examination was participated in by several members of No. 42, among them being Grant Hyde, sometimes called "Shorty" by those who are not afraid of him.

Tom Campbell, foreman of the Daily Market Record, was so unfortunate as to break his right leg just below the ankle a couple of weeks ago. George Heath is subbing for him.

P. A. Neff has gone on the honorary list. He is doing business on his own hook, and is located in the Wright block.

Charlie Roberts, alias "Coxey," and C. A. Leckelt have grown tired of railroading and have returned to their first love. "Coxey" thinks it an easier matter to handle a stick full of type than a shovel full of coal.

A. C. Stevens and George W. Morey were elected delegates to the Trades and Labor Council at our last meeting.

Perhaps some may think I am rather previous in speaking of the annual election at this time, but there is nothing like taking Father Time "by the fore leg." In matters of this kind, and, in fact, most everything else, the book and job men of this city are always behind. The apathy manifested by them would seem to indicate that they didn't care a continental whether school kept or not. Heretofore the newspaper men have gotten the "fat takes" in the way of offices; in fact, the book and job contingent were lucky to get a "take" at all. Now, this is all wrong. The newspaper men, I sincerely believe, would like to see the book and job men get their share of the plums, but when they don't try to do anything—well, they deserve nothing. Awaken, ye book and job men; let's have something to say in the next election.

CHAP.

A Cold Shoulder.

BISMARCK, Jan. 29.—In my perusal of each issue of the JOURNAL I fail to see any mention of Bismarck in any way. Why this should be I am unable to say, but am sorry to know that such is a fact.

What I have to say may not be of much interest to the members at large, but for the sake of seeing a communication from this neck o' the woods I undertake to write one myself.

This being legislative year we have had a noble band of warriors with us and will have until March, when all will take to the woods and leave the homesteaders to themselves for another two years.

Yes, we have a noble band, but the noblest of them all is the world-wide known "Slim" Cosgrove. He has been with the boys all winter and made a reputation for himself that is far above reproach.

As I always like to read any publications that professes to be in sympathy with unionism, I took some interest in reading Mr. Browne's so-called union advocate, the Union Printer and Craftsman. It receives very complimentary notices from some of its New York correspondents and very pressing invitations for members to support this sheet, but it comes to us without any lable or any other sign of a truly union paper except some of Mr. Browne's able (?) editorials or an occasional squib from some of No. "6's" bright correspondents.

Below will be found a paragraph from a copy of the Union Printer and Craftsman of January 19, which speaks for itself:

The hangers are out for the ball of "Big Six," which takes place on February 18. They are very attractive and in the composition show considerable originality. They do not bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, because they were turned out in an office where first-class presswork must be done and where the pressmen are all members of the Pressmen's Union (not the International Typographical Union pressmen), and receive more than the pressmen's scale of prices. The tickets to the ball this year are $1 each.

Probably the same reason as given in this paragraph is why the Union Printer and Craftsman does not bear the label, but be that as it may, I can't see how any conscientious union man can support such a publication as it proves itself to be.

W. H. FORDE.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott. Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.
Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.
Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.
Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.
Third District—James A. Power, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.
Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.
Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.
Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.
Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.
Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.
Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.
Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.
Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.
Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.
Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachim St., Mobile.
Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.
California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal. Cyrene E. Fisk, 515 W. 7th St., Los Angeles.
Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.
Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.
Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.
Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.
Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.
Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; P. J. Maas, 671 Washburne Ave., Chicago.
Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.
Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.
Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.
Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.
Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.
Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.
Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.
Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.
Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. G. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St. Arlington.
Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.
Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.
New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.
New Hampshire—Charles E. Smith, 9 Hanover St., Concord.
New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.
New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.
New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.
North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.
North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks.
Nova Scotia—Wm. C. Hodgson, Halifax, Box 482.
Ohio—W. R. Voiles, care Post, Cincinnati.
Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.
Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., London.
Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.
Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh.
Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.
Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St. Providence.
South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.
Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.
Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.
West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.
Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 1712 North Avenue, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Ussilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.

BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 52 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, Beckler & Co., 363 W. 12th St.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.
DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, F. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.
DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.
FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.
GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.
GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.
LINCOLN—President, W. H. Gillespie.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, C. D. Cully 1131 7th St.; Secretary, G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Ave.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Knehnel, care Der Herald.
MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.
NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.
SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.
ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myersou Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.
ST. PAUL.—President, Harry Franklin, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.
TORONTO.—President, John Armstrong, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.
WASHINGTON—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Bernard H. Lambert, Wm. V. Mathauer.

4, Springfield, Ohio (Pressmen)—E. J. Christman, served five years at trade.

6, Galveston, Tex. (Bookbinders)—E. M. Eppes, has served five years as an apprentice, five years as a journeyman, ruler two years with Everett Waddey Co., Richmond, Va.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Jacob G. Cromwell, Thomas J. Flaherty, William Franz.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—H. Joseph Eckert, worked in Steelton and Harrisburg five years.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—M. A. Boorman, Rose C. Lufkin, M. A. Robinson, L. M. Catlin; Jos. H. O'Leary, E. E. Fulton, Anne E. Carlyle, apprentices.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—C. F. Koonce, E. J. Wicker.

57, Dayton, Ohio—John Volkert, served four years in Troup Manufacturing Co.'s office, Dayton; Arthur C. Bremer, served four years in Christian Publishing Co.'s office, Dayton; W. H. Brandenburg, for reinstatement; W. G. Muller, for reinstatement, formerly worked in Cincinnati.

68, Keokuk, Iowa—George T. Stirling, Corydon, Iowa.

70, Lancaster, Pa.—Sam. Sheaffer, Frank Landis.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—R. A. Crosby.

86, Reading, Pa.—Howard Cale, Oscar R. Hummel, Robert Weidel, for reinstatement.

91, Toronto, Ont.—Wm. Caiger, served five and one-half years at trade in Sentinel Office, Toronto; Roger S. Crocker, served five and three-fourths years at trade in Exeter and Toronto; Samuel J. Massey, served five and one-half years at trade in Brighton and Toronto; John Legier, served five and one-half years at trade in various city offices, Toronto.

97, Peru, Ind.—Chas. O. Frame, has worked at Converse and Hartford City, Ind., Rockford and Belvidere, Ill.

107, Twin City (Rock Island-Moline, Ill.)—A. J. Kinkade, has worked in Decatur, Ill., and Bozeman, Mont.; F. M. Smead, formerly a member of No. 107.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—H. J. Bedford, age 30; worked sixteen years at trade; never worked where there was a union.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Bertrand M. Hartshorn, served four years in Orange, Mass.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Elmer S. Boyer.

148, Wichita, Kan.—P. M. Bost, learned trade in Petersburg, Ill., worked in Springfield, Ill., twelve years ago, but went into other business; has worked eighteen years at business.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Gib. Patterson, has worked five years at the trade in Pauls Valley, I. T., and Springfield, Mo.

167, Schenectady, N.Y.—Grace Shafer, has worked in Cableskill and Scheuectady; James D. Beers, formerly a member of Utica, No. 62, but allowed his card to expire.

201, Victoria, B. C.—George Coldwell, came here from Westminster, B. C., where he was a member. The union there became defunct some time ago, so did not have a card; made application here for membership. Action in his case deferred till February meeting (24th); granted permit in the meantime.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)—J. E. Gray, J. J. Hill, Mabel Wagner, A. J. Deming, C. D. Vaughn and Frank West.

231, San Jose, Cal.—Robert A. Lipsett, served six years in Deaf and Dumb Institute, Berkeley, Cal.

250, Beaver Valley (Beaver Falls, Pa.)—Charles Retzer, served four years at H. A. Sutherland's job office, Rochester, Pa.

256, Great Falls, Mont.—Robt. M. Nisbet, aged 22, served an apprenticeship of six years, from February, 1889, to January, 1895, in the following places: Medicine Hat, Calgary and Regina, Northwest Territory; never worked in a union town.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—Paul V. Carlton, has worked eleven years at Carrollton and Atlanta, Ga.; Bert. Laverty (pressman), has worked nine years at Des Moines, Iowa.

287, Frankfort, Ind.—Lanier VanSickle, served apprenticeship three and one-half years on Oxford (Ohio) News and one and one-half year on Frankfort (Ind.) Crescent; has not worked in a union town.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Charles W. Lake, Edward J. Hayes, Charles D. Edmonston.

306, Alton, Ill.—Jas. Monahan, Thos. Jones, Jr.

321, Greenville, S. C.—John L. Grinnell.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Peter Shirike, expelled for ratting; H. W. Moore, August Weber, expelled for non-payment of dues.

5, Columbus, Ohio—Thos. R. Williams, suspended for non-payment of dues.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. B. Altenbaugh, A. B. Cooper, W. T. Crown, D. M. Leech, M. F. Lewis, J. F. Russell, David Rees, J. W. Sippey, suspended for non-payment of dues.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—Marshall Bowers, W. D. Cameron, suspended for non-payment of dues.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—C. L. Carter, M. E. Rosenfeld, John Sanders, expelled for non-payment of dues; Will M. Barnes, W. R. Emmett, A. Jerome Jones, suspended for non-payment of dues.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—T. G. Yerex, B. H. Howing, O. C. Whitney, expelled; P. P. Randall, T. M. Croft, suspended for non-payment of dues; J. G. Lee, Chas. Sprague, rejected.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—W. B. Callahan, reinstated. Mr. Callahan was published as expelled through an error on the part of Secretary Skelton.

57, Dayton, Ohio—Harry Brown, T. R. Coles, Frank Fry, J. O. Heindle, Wm. Kelsner, Fred H. Pfarrer, suspended for non-payment of dues.

62, Utica, N. Y.—John R. Blair, suspended; John Noonan, E. J. Sadler, H. Van Allen, expelled for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—Wilson Robbins, expelled for ratting.

85. St. John, N. B.—William Watson, expelled for non-payment of dues.

86, Reading, Pa.—Chas. Fasig, Harry C. Anthony, N. Webster Major, Wm. Wenrich, A. Harvey Whitman, expelled for non-payment of dues.

90, Richmond, Va.—W. F. Crump, T. N. O'Keefe, August Deitz, reinstated.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Wm. Pettit, rejected.

97, Peru, Ind.—Alexandre Liggett, suspended for non-payment of dues.

106, Davenport, Iowa—Chas. Bauer, C. Hebblin, J. F. Kelley, T. J. Kelley, F. J. Lew, J. C. Marshall, G. D. Nelson, Ada Shire, F. H. Tausey, V. Drescher, Charles Felger, M. E. Killion, Emil Eastland, John Mullens, J. Jebens, C. S. Hull, Julius Schweutzer, J. Purcell, expelled for non-payment of dues.

107, Twin City (Rock Island-Moline, Ill.)—J. Purcell, —— Wentworth, Fulton Martin, Thomas (Kid) McKinnie, George Evers, George Holton, —— Guffin, of Chicago, Emil Eastland, George Siemon, J. C. Hayden, alias Hynes, ratted in this city. Secretaries are requested to take up cards presented by any of the above and return to J. B. Olney, Moline, Ill.

115, Salt Lake, Utah—J. C. Graham, Jr., C. W. Barnes, reinstated.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—Ellsworth Hall, rejected; Vic Blair, W. C. Evans, A. L. Hunuel, H. B. Tawney, H. R. Crenshaw, suspended for non-payment of dues; O. D. Gelatt, E. K. Johnson, reinstated.

127, Hartford, Conn.—W. A. O'Connor, expelled for non-payment of dues.

132, Camden, N. J.—E. S. Troth, suspended for non-payment of dues.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Edward L. Linton, suspended for non-payment of dues.

138, Austin, Texas—Lawrence Sellers, expelled for ratting.

148, Wichita, Kan.—W. H. Tucker, P. H. Wasser, J. R. Moore, Floyd Steinrod, J. W. Maddox, H. A. Gaddie, George H. Worthington, Bessie Crawford, Hutchinson Buck, C. F. Nessly, H. D. Edmunston, S. C. Timmons, suspended for non-payment of dues.

186, Fargo, N. D.—J. D. Merritt, F. L. Tillotson, A. P. Messer, suspended for non-payment of dues.

202, Seattle, Wash.—S. J. Miller, reinstated.

212, Pawtucket, R. I.—Robert Sterling, reinstated.

213, Rockford, Ill.—Charles Humeston, reinstated.

214, Bohemian (Chicago, Ill.)—V. Rabak, Fr. Petrzilka, St. Votruba, suspended for non-payment of dues.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Chas. Dielman, expelled for non-payment of dues.

250, Beaver Valley (Beaver Falls, Pa.)—Samuel K. Alexander, James M. Wilson, reinstated.

257, Augusta, Me.—George W. Merrill, suspended for non-payment of dues.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—C. W. Maine, reinstated; John Carter, Spencer Ball, suspended for non-payment of dues.

271, Boise City, Idaho—Clarence W. Smith, expelled for ratting.

277, Missoula, Mont.—H. C. Mattison, O. P. Herrin, rejected.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Wm. Bullis, Fred Hilliker, expelled for non-payment of dues.

312, Burlington, Vt.—Henry Whittle, F. H. Brunelle, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Deaths.

AHERN, J. T.—At Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1894, of consumption. Aged 32 years.

BARNETT, E. M.—At New York, N. Y., December 24, 1894, accidental death. Aged 41 years.

BURKE, H. G.—At Elmira, N. Y., January 11, 1895, typhoid fever. Aged 21 years.

DEAR, WM.—At Syracuse, N. Y., January 2, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 31 years.

EPPERSON, G. P.—At San Diego, Cal., December 28, 1894, of consumption. Aged 40 years.

FLYNN, J. A.—At Harrisburg, Pa., January 14, 1895, of consumption. Aged 21 years.

FRENETTE, AZARIAS.—At Montreal, Quebec, December 14, 1894, of ataxia locomatrice. Aged 33 years.

GUILFORD, C. G.—At Cleveland, Ohio, January 18, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 59 Years.

HARRISON, A. S.—At Petersburg, Va., January 12, 1895, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

HAYES, J. J.—At New York, N. Y., November 8, 1894, of pulmonary phthisis. Aged 31 years.

HURLEY, A. N.—At Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 42 years.

JAEGER, CHARLES—At St. Louis, Mo., December 31, 1894, accidental death. Aged 40 years.

JAMES, E. F.—At Toledo, Ohio, December 31, 1894, of tuberculosis. Aged 28 years.

JOHNSON LAWRENCE—At Galveston, Texas, December 28, 1894, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

JOHNSON, W. R.—At Philadelphia, Pa., December 31, 1894, of consumption. Aged 22 years.

KEARNS, JOHN—At Chicago, Ill., December 21, 1894, of general debility. Aged 58 years.

KLEIN, JOHN—At New York, N. Y., December 6, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 34 years.

KROUT, A. C.—At Baltimore, Md., January 16, 1895, of gastric ulcer. Aged 44 years.

MILLER, J. H.—At New York, N. Y., December 17, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 35 years.

NEVINS, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., December, 2, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 40 years.

O'CONNOR, PATRICK—At Chicago, Ill., January 11, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 40 years.

POLK, J. E.—At Houston, Texas, January 18, 1895, accidental death. Aged 22 years.

(Continued on page 9.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from January 25 to February 9.

RECEIPTS.

Jan. 25.	Balance on hand	$15,647 98
Feb. 9.	Receipts to date	584 59
Total		$16,232 57

EXPENDITURES.

Jan. 28.	Akron, No. 182	37 16
28.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	47 00
28.	Evansville, No. 35	137 67
29.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	117 00
30.	Cairo, No. 24	74 00
30.	J. A. Power, expenses to Steubenville, Pittsburg and Scranton	134 90
31.	Roanoke, No. 60	15 00
31.	Anderson, No. 284	100 00
Feb. 4.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	47 00
4.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	102 83
4.	Evansville, No. 35	137 67
4.	J. F. Kirkpatrick, expenses to Kansas City, Kan	11 45
5.	Cairo, No. 24	81 00
6.	Akron, No. 182	21 00
7.	Rutland, No. 134	7 00
9.	W. B. Prescott, exp. to Anderson	2 70
9.	W. B. Prescott, exp. to Hamilton	10 90
Total		$1,084 28

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 9, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Jan. 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

January 25. Balance	$39,776 15
1, INDIANAPOLIS—For supplies	1 00
3, CINCINNATI—For supplies	2 00
4, ALBANY—For January	75 00
6, NEW YORK—For supplies	12 00
9, BUFFALO—For Oct., Nov. and December	103 50
For supplies	2 20
11, MEMPHIS—For January	23 00
25, BATON ROUGE—For Nov., Dec. and Jan.	6 00
29, PEORIA—For January	22 50
33, PROVIDENCE—For January	15 25
35, EVANSVILLE—For supplies	3 50
36, OAKLAND—For January	15 00
For 40 copies Journal to December, 1894	3 70
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For January	34 00
41, AUGUSTA—For January	8 00
43, CHARLESTON—For January	15 50
44, STREATOR—For January	2 75
46, SACRAMENTO—For January	45 00
For supplies	1 00
47, NEW HAVEN—For December	12 50
48, ATLANTA—For December	29 50
For supplies	1 65
53, CLEVELAND—For January	35 00
56, STOCKTON—For January	9 00
57, DAYTON—For January	42 75
For supplies	5 00
58, MULTNOMAH—For December	21 50
For supplies	3 00
59, QUINCY—For February	15 00
For supplies	60
62, UTICA—For January	42 25
64, LA FAYETTE—For January	11 00
For supplies	1 00
66, PORTLAND—For supplies	50
68, KEOKUK—For December	6 75
70, LANCASTER—For January	12 75
71, TRENTON—For January	30 00
For supplies	3 00
73, OTTUMWA—For January and February	8 50
For supplies	80
74, GAINESVILLE—For November	2 50
77, ERIE—For January	13 50
78, FORT WAYNE—For January	17 25
79, WHEELING—For January	22 25
80, KANSAS CITY—For December	65 00
82, COLORADO SPRINGS—For December	12 25
85, ST. JOHN—For December	13 00
87, HOUSTON—For January	18 25
For supplies	5 00
89, CHATTANOOGA—For January	12 00
90, RICHMOND—For December	15 75
For supplies	2 00
92, LITTLE ROCK—For January	15 75
95, HELENA—For January	10 00
97, PERU—For supplies	5 00
102, OTTAWA—For January	47 50
103, NEWARK—For supplies	3 00
106, DAVENPORT—For December and January	8 00
107, TWIN CITY—For January	7 75
111, KNOXVILLE—For January	14 50
For supplies	1 25
113, ATCHISON—For October to January, inc.	14 00
114, ANNAPOLIS—For February	2 50
115, SALT LAKE—For January	12 25
For supplies	2 50
126, BUTTE—For December	6 25
For supplies	1 35
127, HARTFORD—For January	29 25
For supplies	50
128, SOUTH BEND—For January	8 25
132, CAMDEN—For January	11 25
134, RUTLAND—For December	5 00
136, DULUTH—For supplies	50
140, BISMARCK—For December	5 50
144, FRESNO—For February	10 25
145, JACQUES-CARTIER—For January	10 00
146, CHARLESTON—For January	12 50
147, ASHLAND—For January	3 25
For supplies	60
148, WICHITA—For January	10 25
151, OIL CITY—For October	3 50
157, SUNFLOWER—For December	7 00
158, SPRINGFIELD—For supplies	1 75
For capita collected on cards	2 50
162, JACKSONVILLE—For December	12 75
163, SUPERIOR—For December	4 50
166, ADRIAN—For January	6 00
For supplies	15
167, SCHENECTADY—For January	7 75
168, MUSKEGON—For January	3 00
172, SAN ANTONIO—For December	12 50
176, MONTREAL—For December and January	55 00
For supplies	25
177, SPRINGFIELD—For January	34 50
182, AKRON—For supplies	4 00
186, FARGO—For November and December	18 25
191, WINNIPEG—For January	23 00
193, SPOKANE—For January	10 00
For supplies	50
199, ZANESVILLE—For January	15 00
201, VICTORIA—For January	17 50
For supplies	2 00
202, SEATTLE—For January	19 50
205, JAMESTOWN—For supplies	2 25
207, EUREKA—For January	5 00
210, CAPITAL—For January	$8 50
For supplies	1 50
218, SIOUX FALLS—For January	10 25
220, COLUMBUS—For January	9 25
For supplies	75
223, MARYSVILLE—For January	6 25
For supplies	35
229, CRAWFORDSVILLE—For Oct., Nov., Dec.	7 25
237, SANDUSKY—For December	6 50
238, STEUBENVILLE—For Jan., part February	5 00
240, ALTOONA—For January	9 75
242, WALTHAM—For supplies	25
For part November	1 50
243, HUTCHINSON—For January	5 00
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For January	8 75
251, MUSCATINE—For January	4 25
For supplies	75
252, BRIDGEPORT—For January	10 00
For supplies	20
255, ANACONDA—For supplies	1 50
256, GREAT FALLS—For December	6 00
257, AUGUSTA—For January	2 75
263, ASHEVILLE—For January	3 25
269, SOUTH OMAHA—For October to Jan., inc.	5 00
270, NEW CASTLE—For February	1 50
For supplies	25
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH—For January	6 00
276, NEW BEDFORD—For December	10 50
For supplies	75
277, MISSOULA—For December	5 25
For supplies	2 60
278, REDLANDS—For December and January	3 00
281, MARLBORO-HUDSON—	
For balance charter outfit	2 00
282, GRASS VALLEY—For December	3 00
For supplies	15
284, ANDERSON—For January	5 50
288, GALESBURG—For January	9 25
290, HAMILTON—For October	7 00
For supplies	5 00
291, AURORA—For December, Jan. and Feb	14 25
293, PENSACOLA—For February	1 75
294, ONEIDA—For February	3 50
296, LIMA—For December	5 50
301, RICHMOND—For card capita collected	3 75
305, NEWBURG—For December and January	18 00
311, GRAND FORKS—For January	6 25
312, BURLINGTON—For January	5 00
316, NORTH ADAMS—For January	5 00
319, FORT SCOTT—For January	3 75
321, GREENVILLE—For Oct., Nov. and Dec.	6 75
GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.	
1, PHILADELPHIA—For January	17 75
2, CINCINNATI—For January	18 25
3, ST. LOUIS—For January	20 75
4, BUFFALO—For charter	5 00
5, ROCHESTER—For January	4 25
6, CLEVELAND—For January	9 75
7, NEW YORK—For January	65 00
8, NEWARK—For January	10 00
9, CHICAGO—For January	37 00
10, MILWAUKEE—For January	18 00
11, BALTIMORE—For January	12 75
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For January	6 00
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For January	5 25
15, EVANSVILLE—For January	5 25
16, PITTSBURGH—For January	7 75
18, BELLEVILLE—For January	3 75
19, COLUMBUS—For January	5 25
20, OMAHA—For January	2 50
21, DETROIT—For January	9 50
For supplies	50
PRESSMEN.	
2, DETROIT—For November and December	3 75
4, SPRINGFIELD—For January	3 25
9, LOUISVILLE—For supplies	15
For November, December and January	3 75
10, AKRON—For January	2 75
12, GALVESTON—For January	2 75
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For January	9 50
32, OMAHA—For October, November, Dec	6 75
46, DALLAS—For November, December, Jan.	7 75
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—For January	2 25
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.	
2, BOSTON—Stereotypers—For February	19 25
3, CHICAGO—Electrotypers—For February	19 25
For supplies	50
5, CINCINNATI—For January	7 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For January	6 20
20, PITTSBURGH—For October and November.	7 00
MISCELLANEOUS.	
—— Newspaper Writers—For charter and outfit	10 00
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—	
For balance January	3 20
1, AKRON (Pressfeeders)—For January	4 75
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Dec	6 00
2, ST. LOUIS—Web Pressmen—	
For charter and outfit	10 00
GRAND RAPIDS TRADES COUNCIL—For labels.	17 75
CAPITA—Collected on card of Thos. I. Higgins, $1.50; W. Hellems, $1.50; Howard Mathews, $1.50; Ed Thompson, $1.50	6 00
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	13 00
Total	$41,871 30

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,084 28
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
HUGO MILLER—Salary for January	40 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—	
Per capita for January	77 50
S. H. DYER—Organizing expenses	50 00
J. A. POWER—John Kiernan, expenses to Carbondale	6 00
T. F. MCHALE—Postage and telegrams	2 47
E. A. PARKER—Official postage and expenses to Oakland	6 80
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Cash transferred, J. J. Dalley, treasurer	1,589 66
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	18 00
Postage	13 41
Large wrappers	3 50
EXPENSES—	
100 sheets carbon paper	4 00
Six erasers	25
Clerk hire	33 50
2,000 2-cent envelopes and printing	46 50
1,000 No. 9 envelopes and printing	3 25
Office rent to February 28, 1895	18 00
Janitor's services for January	6 00
Clerk hire	33 50
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages to Roanoke, 53c., 86c.; Norfolk, 50c; Roanoke, 50c.; St. Paul, 50c.; Ann Arbor, 25c.; Grand Rapids, 29c.; from Chicago, 25c.; to Norfork, 50c.; Charleston, 40c., 50c.; Roanoke, 50c.; Cairo, 25c.; Anderson, 29c.; Savannah, 62c.; Springfield, 25c.; from Washington, 40c.; to Charleston, 40c., 46c; Hamilton, 31c., 25c.; Lincoln, 40c., 61c.; Washington, 52c.; Anderson, 25c.; Cairo, 25c.; Springfield, 50c	11 34

Sam L. Leffingwell, canvassing vote on amendments to constitution	$4 00
80 large electrotype labels	15 20
36 small labels	10 07
Postal Telegraph Co., messages to Norfolk, 53c.; Terre Haute, 27c.; Chicago, 39c.; Minneapolis, 83c.; Nashville, 25c.; St. Paul, 53c; Atlanta, $1.28, $1.34; from Atlanta, 50c.; Nashville, 25c.; St. Paul, 50c.; Atlanta, 71c., 62c., 50c., $1.64; Topeka, 50c., 59c	11 23
Twine	60
Clerk hire	33 50
5,000 organization circulars	8 75
500 circulars	2 50
5,000 4-page circulars	8 75
One pint red ink	50
Two dozen pencils	1 10
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	22 21
BURIAL FUND—	
1412. Quebec, No. 302—On account of death of Charles Cantin	50 00
1413. Quincy, No. 59—B. J. Dines	50 00
1414. Cleveland, No. 53—W. E. Kluever	50 00
1415. San Francisco. No. 21.—J. B. Gillinor	50 00
1416. Philadelphia, No. 2—G. S. Pickell	50 00
1417. St. Louis. No. 8—J. R. Parrish	50 00
1418. Camden. No. 132—H. S. Todd	50 00
1419. St. Paul German-American, No.13—Carl Tischer	50 00
1420. Burlington, No. 75—C. M. Farley	50 00
1421. Cincinnati, No. 3—W. O. Mehrten	50 00
1422. Binghamton, No. 232—J. C. Solomon	50 00
Total	$4,050 37

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand January 25, 1895	$39,776 15	
Receipts to February 9, 1895	2,095 15	
		$41,871 30
Expenditures		4,050 37
Balance on hand		$37,820 93

Election of Officers.

ATLANTA, GA.—President, Ed L. Sutton; vice-president, W. B. Snape; recording secretary, J. E. Ragsdale; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Skelton.

BOSTON, MASS. (Web Pressmen)—President, R. H. Kelley; vice-president, Daniel Cadigan; treasurer, Morris Quinn; corresponding secretary, G. H. Perry; Trustees, J. J. McCarthy, James Meehan, J. E. Conant, Robert Kelly, Treman Langley; recording secretary, E. G. Courtis; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas Howard.

BURLINGTON, VT.—President, F. E. King; vice-president, Thomas Nash; secretary-treasurer, H. R. Hyde; recording secretary, Edmund Gelinas; sergeant-at-arms, H. L. Jordan; executive committee, Thomas Nash, G. E. Lecour of St. Albans, W. R. Morris, J. E. Flaherty, G. E. Styles; auditing committee, T. L. Howley, Jerome Maynard, H. L. Jordan.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—President, J. H. Wincey; first vice-president, M. Frank; second vice-president, J. A. Steck; recording secretary, W. H. McFeeley; secretary-treasurer, G. A. Steck; sergeant-at-arms, James Fox; conductor, Frank Player; trustees, J. E. Prince, E. E. Moore, R. B. Britton, V. Little, James Fox.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Bindery Girls)—President, Mollie McNamara; vice-president, Louise Ormsby; recording secretary, Frances Martell; financial secretary, Mollie Flynn; treasurer, Mamie Nelson; sergeant-at-arms, Kittie Pomsby; trustees, Minnie Butler, Lizzie Walsh, Julia Golden.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—President, F. C. Simmons; vice-president, John Hinkel; secretary, P. E. Spencer; treasurer, J. M. Thomas; sergeant-at-arms, E. E. Roach; trustees, J. R. Deitrich, George Irvin, W. H. Treynor; executive committee, G. W. Ryan, Jas. J. Kirley, G. W. Gorman; relief committee, C. M. Maynard, W. B. Fisher, David Nicoll.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, A. F. Hess; vice-president, C. E. Jones; recording secretary, J. C. Jones; financial and corresponding secretary, R. W. Loughery; treasurer, J. L. Wood; sergeant-at-arms, W. S. Davis; executive committee, R. T. Peverly, Jas. A. Florer, Henry Sisler, Oscar Dalton; reading clerk, E. C. Cleino; delegates to trades assembly, George N. Beach, O. A. Eylar, DeWitt McMurray, J. F. Peske, M. L. Sammons; auditing committee, P. W. Altermann, H. G. Stephenson, B. C. Pittuck.

FRANKFORT, IND.—President, Bert Brady; vice-president, W. H. Ragan; secretary-treasurer, Frank Snit; corresponding secretary, Leigh A. Holman; sergeant-at-arms, K. C. Hacker.

GALESBURG, ILL.—President, A. K. Fink; vice-president, A. G. Matheson; recording secretary, J. H. Howard; financial secretary, L. R. Maddox; treasurer, O. W. Walkup; executive committee, Frank Fuller, W. A. Marshall, J. F. Sullivan; auditing committee, C. F. Calson, G. Peterman, C. A. Roberts; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Washington.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—President, W. F. Clark; vice-president, W. F. Linnehan; recording secretary, G. W. McDonald; financial secretary, S. A. Chase; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. J. Fitzpatrick.

HELENA, MONT.—President, J. N. Reith; vice-president, J. R. Shaw; financial and corresponding secretary, John Baker; treasurer, W. P. Tracy; executive committee, W. P. Tracy, Andrew Casey, O. J. Dickinson.

LANCASTER, PA.—President, F. M. Dorwart; vice-president, C. A. McCarthy; recording secretary, Percy Carpenter; financial secretary, John C. Haus; treasurer, Jerome A. Hiemenz; sergeant-at-arms, Charles E. Fisher; trustees, Wm. N. Erisman, Oscar Hilbert, H. B. Frailey; business committee, Wm. Gompf, P. Carpenter, Wm. N. Erisman, H. Bletcher, C. McCarthy; delegates to central labor union, F. M. Dorwart, P. Carpenter, W. N. Erisman, H. B. Frailey, H. Bletcher.

MEADVILLE, PA.—President, J. M. Hickman; vice-president, Frank L. Miller; secretary, Frank L. Bemis; treasurer, Sam M. Engle; sergeant-at-arms, Guy Stalker; auditing committee, C. A. Breakiron, C. H. Putnam, A. L. Luse; business committee, R. L. Satterwhite, Ed Jones, A. L. Luse, C. H. Putnam, M. A. Lowman, F. L. Bemis, Sam Postance, Charles Alringer, James H. Love.

NEW YORK, N.Y. (German-American)—President, O. Delle; vice-president, H. Andree; recording secretary, E. Dolainski; corresponding secretary, J. Biedermann; financial secretary, Wm. Fingrath; treasurer, S. Kohn; librarian, C. Bader; chairman executive committee, O. Hirschmann.

OSHKOSH, WIS.—President, Herbert Jansen; vice-president, Charles Tilley; secretary, George Witzel; recorder, Henry Anger; treasurer, Raymond Kenney; sergeant-at-arms, Harry Reay.

OTTAWA, ONT.—President, C. S. O. Boudreault; vice-president, R. Niles; secretary-treasurer, R. Mackell; recording secretary, A. Morel; sergeant-at-arms, McA. Frazer; sick relief committee, W. D. Jones, chairman, J. McCann and C. Bettez; trustees, C. Peachy and R. Hood; executive committee, Samuel Cross, chairman and corresponding secretary, C. Pepper, J. Mooney, G. O'Connor, A. Renaud; delegates to trades and labor council, C. S. O. Boudreault, J. W. Patterson and J. C. Reynolds.

PATERSON, N. J.—President, Wm. Palmer; vice-president, Rudolph Deleeuw; recording secretary, G. E. Boomer; financial secretary, Wm. Abell; treasurer, N. W. Rees; sergeant-at-arms, F. A. Williams.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—President, E. N. Griffith; secretary, S. H. Byron; treasurer, G. B. Sullivan, sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Lennon.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—President, F. Jeudevine; vice-president, H. M. Roche; recording secretary, Al. M. Allen; secretary-treasurer, A. Quina; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Bauer.

SAGINAW, MICH. (Valley City Union)—President, James H. Nichols; vice-president, James E. Spencer; secretary-treasurer, James A. Kirkpatrick; recording secretary, Charles Duhamel.

SALEM, ORE.—President, A. Brock; secretary-treasurer, W. D. Torrey; executive committee, Henry Kundret, James Godfrey, F. P. McDevitt.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—President, J. D. O'Meara; vice-president, E. W. Beatty; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Mobley; sergeant-at-arms, E. E. Duncan, executive committee, E. W. Beatty, chairman, D. W. Kidd and Carl A. Lane.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—President, Bert Le Baron; vice-president, G. W. Morris; secretary, R. E. Denlin; treasurer, J. P. Brophy; trustees, L. H. Connors, Henry Johnson, S. H. Ball; auditing committee, T. Connolly, D. P. Sullivan and J. Menges.

SCRANTON, Pa.—President, H. G. Bacon; vice-president, Mrs. A. J. Pepper; recording secretary, John J. F. York; secretary-treasurer, C. S. Benedict; reading clerk, W. R. Hughes; messenger, August Kraft; delegates to central labor union, C. S. Benedict, C. J. Wilson, W. F. Horsie, M. D. Flaherty.

SNOHOMISH-EVERETT, WASH.—President, J. S. Bakeman; vice-president, F. E. Denson; financial secretary, C. E. Hart; recording secretary, Bush Timmon; sergeant-at-arms, W. P. Read; executive committee, F. E. Denson, C. S. Shoole, Charles Packard.

SPOKANE, WASH.—President, E. J. Short; vice-president, E. H. Mitchell; financial and corresponding secretary, A. T. Collis; recording secretary, Charles R. Leary; treasurer, F. H. McCarter; sergeant-at-arms, A. A. Sherman; reading clerk, Ed Kilfeather; executive committee, S. McGrath, E. H. Mitchell, Ed Stowe, Fred Perine, Charles R. Leary; delegates to trade council, Charles Houck, Charles Leary, John Anderson, Fred Perine, G. A. Hill.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—President, J. P. Rivett; vice-president, J. W. Witty; corresponding and financial secretary-treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell; recording secretary, P. T. Meehan; sergeant-at-arms, M. J. O'Brien.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. (Pressmen)—President, J. J. Decker; vice-president, N. W. Edwards; secretary-treasurer, T. O. Parkins; executive committee, E. Holzworth, A. T. Hellings, J. F. Neubich.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—President, James Seaton; vice-president, A. H. Gorman; recording secretary, R. W. McKinney; financial secretary, John Law; treasurer, Robert Kennedy; sergeant-at-arms, Robert A. Johnston; executive committee, the president and secretary, G. P. Thomas, John Spittell, Robert A. Johnson, C. Hennessey, Thomas Rutter, John Shanahan; trustees, Wm. Essington, Arthur King, R. W. McKinney; auditing committee, G. Maxwell, C. Hennessey, W. Coates; hall committee, G. Swetka, D. McLean, F. W. Emmes; delegates to trades and labor council, R. W. McKinney, James Seaton, George Swetka, Charles McCrystal, John Beezley.

TACOMA, WASH. (Pressmen)—President, William Moore; vice-president, H. C. Cronkrite; recording secretary-treasurer, Fred Trozer; corresponding secretary, F. W. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, Charles Daniels; executive committee, H. C. Cronkrite, Fred Trozer, F. W. Smith.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—President, H. M. Spencer; vice-president, Lee Tipton; treasurer, Lawrence Connelly; recording secretary, L. S. Coombes; financial secretary, Wilson Harper; auditing committee, Lee Tipton, Otto Wurtzebach and James Walsh.

TORONTO, ONT. (Web Pressmen)—President, Joseph Leake; vice-president, W. Nelson; financial secretary, S. Millin; recording and corresponding secretary, B. R. Humphrey; treasurer, I. Odell; sergeant-at-arms, A. Major.

TORONTO, ONT. (Mailers)—President, Michael Carmody; vice-president, James Furlong; recording secretary, John Gallagher; financial secretary, F. Etherley; treasurer, A. G. Harris; sergeant-at-arms, A. Wadsworth.

WORCESTER, MASS.—President, W. L. Bousquet; vice-nresident, J. J. Cummings; financial secretary, E. S. Lee; recording secretary, F. U. Scofield; treasurer, J. B. N. Soulliere; sergeant-at-arms, E. S. Smith.

Deaths.

(Continued from page 8.)

POWERS, N. W.—At Boston, Mass., January 4, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 26 years.

ROBLIN, F. H.—At Boston, Mass., January 7, 1895, of hemorrhage of lungs. Aged 32 years.

SELBY, O. A.—At St. Louis, Mo., January 11, 1895, of consumption. Aged 40 years.

SHROEDER, H. C.—At Pittsburgh, Pa., January 7, 1895, of consumption. Aged 37 years.

TRAUB, AUGUSTUS—At New York, N. Y., December 3, 1894, of pneumonia. Aged 25 years.

WALSH, THOMAS—At Pittsburgh, Pa., January 5, 1895, of general debility. Aged 54 years.

WOOD, PETER—At New York, N. Y., December, 6, 1894, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

WOOD, W. M.—At New York, N. Y., December 18, 1894, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 31 years.

CANTIN, CHARLES—At Montreal, Quebec, January 23, 1895, of consumption. Aged 42 years.

DINES, B. J.—At Quincy, Ill., December 31, 1894, of typhoid fever. Aged 21 years.

FARLEY, C. M.—At Burlington, Iowa, January 12, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 26 years.

GILLINOR, J. B.—At San Francisco, Cal., January 10, 1895, of heart failure. Aged 58 years.

KLUEVER, W. E.—At Cleveland, Ohio, January 24, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 26 years.

MEHRTEN, W. O.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, January 27, 1895, of hemorrhage of bowels.

PARRISH, J. R.—At St. Louis, Mo., January 24, 1895, of consumption. Aged 45 years.

PICKELL, G. S.—At Philadelphia, Pa., January 22, 1895, of heart failure. Aged 46 years.

SOLOMON, J. C.—At Binghamton, N. Y., January 14, 1895, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

TISCHER, CARL—At St. Paul, Minn., January 25, 1895, of consumption. Aged 25 years.

TODD, H. S.—At Camden, N. J., January 29, 1895, of peritonitis. Aged 30 years.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, Frank Freiseis; Secretary-Treasurer, M. S. Wheeler, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentieth St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 54 Bay St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Ellas St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, W. G. Hamilton; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—J. E. Rodgers, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—J. F. Ellis, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 728 E. Church St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Suratt, 15 E. Forsyth St.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

AMERICUS, No. 267.—B. L. Guerry, 116 Prince St.
ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Suuday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—Wm. Ments, 1760 N. Clinton St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave.S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Clande Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, Geo. Shulthers, 620 Vermont St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer, J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ed Salmon.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—J. D. Ambrose.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, G. C. Dean, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Graf.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, T. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—N. R. Ashby, care Monitor.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—A. L. Wright, 305 W. Sherman St.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—A. H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—P. M. Crowley, 12 Pearl St.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—S. A. Chase, 3 Washington Ave.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—Melvin Hodgins, Box 535.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording Secretary, G. H. Allison; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Banon, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nicbols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kirkpatrick, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Joel Choelman, 717 5th St., West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 413 Washington St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, Edward Bauer; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, S. J. Tiffany; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Relth; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 32 Centre St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 223.—F. C. Lucha, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, D. E. Barnes; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. E. Seaport, 39 Remsen St.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, Dan S. O'Brien; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, C. F. Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. Mahoney, 451 3d St.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Duun, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—Thomas Crimmens, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—R. E. Devlin, Maple ave.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, John M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 15 Iddings Block.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—J. W. Giuler, 231 Brown St.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 29 Union St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—M. M. Smith, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. Hurst, 212 S. Main St.
PIQUA, No. 234.—Deborah Lippincott.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Treasurer, Rose M. Glason; Secretary, W. F. Oshurn, 162 Second St., Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, G. W. Moore, Chairman; C. G. McCoy, J. C. Gallagher, F. H. Martin, T. L. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, care Daily Anthoracite.
CHESTER, No. 216.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—John O'Donnell.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Pepper; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. J. F. York, Box 226; Reading Clerk, W. R. Hughes; Guardian, George Sherman.
TITUSVILLE, No. 289.—J. J. O'Hern.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—G. W. Moore, Box 787.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—Wm. Abell, Weekly Visitor.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, J. H. Wincey; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, L. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, J. L. Denham; Vice-President, B. F. Jones; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, A. F. Hess; Vice-President, C. E. Jones; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, J. C. Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Davis; Reading Clerk, E. C. Cleino; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, P. W. Alterman, Chairman; H. G. Stephenson, B. C. Pittuck; Treasurer, A. F. Hess.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, T. G. Croft; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, John Fourty; Chairman Executive Committee, W. B. Harkness; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. F. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—J. J. Fenton, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, W. H Wells; Financial Secretary, W. C. G. Kizer, Box 192; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, G. W. O'Neal, Box 192; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. L. Perkins; Board of Trustees, L. L. Rolfe, M. J. Holt, Dottie Mears.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strailman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. T. Collis, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—J. H. Williams, care Evening Mail.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—R. L. Davis, 1115 4th Ave.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Miller; Secretary, D. Deloe. S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurbor. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 N. Jackson St.
LA CROSSE, No. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—George Witzel, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, 931 Grand ave.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Max Lemke, 531 N. 3d St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Alb. Wolff, 211 Short St., Lewisburg, Ky.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 1105 S. 13th St.
4, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Nicholas Enzinger, 317 Genessee St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 989 N. Rockwell St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
12, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Joseph Tagwerker, 519 W. Market St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Gust. Bohndorf, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Jos. Baumgartner, 2632 Parker.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 399 Sherman St

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, David Gillin, 341 11th St., S. E.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Kreamer. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3. CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 148 E. Monroe St., care A. L. Swift & Co.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8. BOSTON, MASS.—J. A. Hayes, 133 Portland St., Cambridgeport, Mass.
9. LOUISVILLE, KY.—G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Av.
10. AKRON, O.—H. E. Wise, Box 33.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—Isaac Rosenthal, 511 E. 83d St.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—E. W. Kingham, 29 Young.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—T. U. Parkins.
32. OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—A. G. Linn, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Alex. Danner, Dorsey Ptg. Co.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun.
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. A. H. Strehlow, 132 Burling St.
4. CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6. KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. A. Sumner, care Star Stereo Room.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—G. S. Bricher, 177 S. Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers)—J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19. WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Stereotypers)—R. L. Christian, 213 New Jersey Ave., N. W.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—H. E. Wise, Box 33.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEXAS.—J. W. Ricks, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. H. Luce, 2014 James Ave. N.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ralph Bates, 2323 Upton Ave.
5. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—James Ryan, 1625 First Ave.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Ambrose, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—F. Etherley, 35 Howie ave.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—B. R. Humphrey, 32 Turner Av.
2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—H. L. Rathjen.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 420 Center Ct., Jamaica Plain.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Mollie Flynn, 206 W. 13th St.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 1, 1895. No. 14.

INTEMPERANCE OF PROHIBITION.

Efforts to Prohibit Failures—The Maine Law and Pauperism.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—In your issue of January 15 I found some very ponderous objections to my views on prohibition. One of your correspondents expresses sorrow at my ingratitude as I did not take kindly to his instructive arguments. I will endeavor, later on in this letter, to satisfy the gentleman that I am not as ignorant on this subject as he is inclined to think I am, and I assure him his own stock of information will be considerably enhanced thereby. Another writer deprecates the discussion of such a subject as being beneath our notice. Now, my opinion is that this, above almost any other subject, is of very great importance to mankind in general, and its careful consideration will be of inestimable benefit to us. I am a firm believer in temperance in all things, particularly in the use of intoxicating liquors, but I argue that prohibition in any form it has assumed since the adoption of the "Maine law" in 1851, has been entirely subversive to the interests of the communities in which it has been practiced, and in evidence of that fact I will ask the attention of the gentlemen who are opposed to my views to some statistics which doubless will be more convincing than any argument that I might advance from myself. In the State of Massachusetts the "Maine law" was tried under very favorable circumstances, having been enacted in 1852. At the end of fifteen years the people became so exasperated at the bribery, perjury and general rascality, which was rampant on account of the law, that the legislature was compelled to take action in the matter. A joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives was appointed to investigate. They invited a large number of citizens of undoubted integrity, from different parts of the State, to attend their hearings. One hundred and eighty-three responded. Of this number one hundred and eight testified that the prohibitory law was an utter failure, and among those who condemned the law were thirty-four clergymen. Mayor Norcross stated that "drunkenness increases," and ex-Mayor Lincoln said that "the sale of ardent spirits had increased in a greater ratio than the population had increased." The committee, in its report, referring to the liquor traffic in Boston, said: "It can be safely asserted that, while the number of open places has undoubtedly been somewhat diminished, all the principal hotels, groceries, restaurants, apothecaries and wholesale liquor dealers sell openly, and immense and continually increasing numbers of secret places and clubs have been established; drunkenness has increased almost in direct ratio with the closing of public places, and there is now more of it than at any previous time in the history of the city." The report closed with the following words: "As good citizens, whose only interest is to promote the highest good of the State, we should not be deterred by prejudice, or the pride of opinion, or the mistaken judgments of good men from reforming in season a law unsound in theory and bad in practice."

Despite the report of this committee, fanaticism coupled with politics held the law upon the statute books for some time after; but its repeal was inevitable, and when it did come, and they had looked the battlefield over, it was found that in the city of Boston alone, 18,000 arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct every year, were some of the prints of the struggle, while under the license law, which followed, the number of arrests for the same offenses dropped to 14,000 per year, and that with a largely increased population. From a report made to the Governor of the State, for the year ending November, 1878, we learn that the number of arrests for drunkenness in the whole State of Massachusetts during the year 1874 (that was the last year under prohibitory law) was 28,044, and in 1878, under a license law, the number was reduced to 20,657. These are some of the splendid (?) results of prohibition in Massachusetts.

The State of Maine, being the banner State of prohibition, it will be well for us to consider the workings of its famous law, within its own borders; but as I fear I may be trespassing on your valuable space, I will confine myself to as concise an account as possible.

In the city of Portland, the home and headquarters of General Dow, from which he directed all his celebrated campaigns, against the liquor traffic, we find that the population in 1883 was 33,810, and the number of arrests for drunkenness during that year was 1,428, a very creditable (?) showing for the citadel of prohibition.

In an address delivered in Portland by Rev. Dr. McKeown, of that city, he said, "he thought the city was in a bad way, that it was under the rule of rum. It seemed to him, that arrests for violation of the law had well-nigh ceased to be made by the police. He asked, whether, when drunkards were reeling through our streets and intemperance swept the city, if the church should be silent."

The late Dr. Dio Lewis said: "It has frequently been claimed, that the rum traffic is practically dead in the State of Maine. I went to examine. I found many proofs that the drink curse in that State is enormous."

In supporting a prohibition candidate for the governorship, General Dow said: "The volume of the liquor traffic has not been at all reduced within the last twenty years. In every city in Maine, except Portland, the law has been and is absolutely ignored." On another occasion, by way of consistency (?) he said, referring to the prohibitory law, "It has transformed Maine from the poorest State in the Union into one of the most prosperous." The natural inference to be drawn from the glowing accounts of the effectiveness of prohibition in Maine, given us by its advocates, is that poverty must be almost wholly eliminated from the State; but how ridiculous are their statements when compared with the following figures (?) taken from the census of 1880: Illinois, one pauper in every 720 of population; Michigan, one pauper in every 711 of population; Kentucky, one pauper in every 800 of population; Tennessee, one pauper in every 1,068 of population; Maryland, one pauper in every 700 of population; Rhode Island, one pauper in every 500 of population; Maine, one pauper in every 202 of population.

I have been fair, I think, in selecting the States to compare with Maine, as I might have given Mississippi, which has but one pauper to every 2,069 of her population. I can also say, that with ono exception, and that is New Hamphire (also a prohibition State), that Maine has more paupers in proportion to her population than any other State in the Union. What I have said of Massachusetts and Maine, will apply with equal force to any State that has had anything to do with the "Maine law."

I will feel well repaid if I succeed in saving one man from the sin of intemperance of prohibition, and in conclusion, I will remind the "reformers" of the fact that they have taken considerable time to demonstrate the efficacy of their methods as they commenced in 2200 B. C., when the Chinese Government prohibited the manufacture and use of rice wine, and, by so doing, drove their people to the use of opium. It is incumbent on them to show us some tangible results pretty soon, or we will have to look for a change.

BART. H. WHELAN.

Are Suggested Reforms Vagarious?

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 15.—A correspondent from Boston in the JOURNAL of February 1 surpasses the loftiest imagination of the poet in eulogizing single-tax. Hear him: "I pledge them that not only will involuntary poverty disappear, but that intemperance will from that time begin to disappear." Again, "Aid us to take the idlers from the back of labor and we promise you a new man to deal with," and "Instead of collecting a trifling sum we would take the entire rental value."

To paraphrase these different utterances, in the light of some other expressions not necessary to quote, are these: First, All men are born free and equal, with equal right to occupy and use the earth; second, the land laid open to all alike, whenever a laborer gets out of employment he will march out into the country and "squat" on the unoccupied lands; three, that labor being free from competition wages would constantly advance.

From a visionary standpoint this is a splendid panorama. Let us take a practical view. For more than a generation the United States has had her vast domain open to settlers, inviting them to come and occupy her lands, without money, without price and without taxation; but the laborers have not left the cities to occupy them. But these are not the lands they want.

Well, I will try you again: All through the Western and Southwestern States there are millions of acres of uncleared lands that can be bought at prices ranging from $2 to $10 per acre, on long time, the annual payments on which would be much less than the "rental value," or government tax, under this new millennial dispensation. Yet the thousands of unemployed do not go out and occupy them. But these are not the lands they want. Ah, indeed! Now, I understand. There are yet other lands owned and possessed by men who have removed the forest, built fences, barns, stables, cribs, poultry houses and comfortable residences; planted orchards, groves, meadows, and converted the wilderness into gardens of surpassing loveliness. Now we are getting at it. These are the lands that the unemployed look upon with covetous eyes. But these lands will not be surrendered, and the government has pledged the army and navy to defend their title. Henry George's plan is not to tax improvements; hence these improved farms would not be taxed more than the forests. Owners would hold the improved lands, and surrender the forests to the government. It is worth from $25 to $50 per acre to clear land. When single-tax is adopted there will never be another acre of land cleared, since no man would be silly enough to spend so much money clearing land and at least as much more in building houses to shelter man and beast and fowl, as well as the product of the farm, and then pay the government "full rental value," and as population increased the surplus would drift to the cities and overstock the labor market until the man who received for his labor enough to procure "water and good bread and bread and good water," would be fortunate indeed.

Farming, like every thing else, has to be learned. A man raised in a city going to farming would be like a farmer starting a printing office and doing his own work, and about as likely to succeed.

Hear him again: "Let the great army of temperance workers give but one year's time to the propagation of single-tax, after which will follow its adoption." He seems to overlook the fact that a good majority of the United States Senate look upon the manufacturers of this country as a species of paupers—vagrants who have no visible means of support, save as the government ties the hands of the toiling millions while they fleece their pockets. If single-tax could carry every State in the Union it would require two successive elections to change it. Of the sixteen Southern States fifteen are predominated by the Norman race. In these isms and vagaries never take root. Leaving these out it would require three successive elections, including two presidential elections, to make the change.

S. L. RENEAU.

A BLOW struck at the wages of the laborer is a menace against the nation's life. Despots, with the aid of great standing armies, may maintain and keep solid their oppressive government, where poverty has extinguished the manhood of the oppressed. But here in our country the common man is the highest authority. He should be a manly, intelligent ruler. He must have a chance to earn and receive the wages that will bring to him the necessary culture.—Granite Cutter's Journal.

THE fact that capital organizes for its protection is itself the best of all guarantees that in the end labor will be allowed just as freely to organize for the same purpose. That is bound to come, but meantime let those concerned possess their souls in patience, remembering that fundamental rights have always been hard to establish. —Pittsburg Times.

CITY BY THE SEA.

Percentage Dues—Small Looking for a Hole—Gossip.

NORFOLK, VA., Feb. 22.—It has been some time since I have "graced" the columns of the JOURNAL, and while I don't suppose I have been missed to any alarming extent, there is no reason why the "City by the Sea" should remain in a calm. Far from it, for she has all sails set and is flying swiftly before the brisk breeze of progress, and our helm light shines brighter than ever before.

As an evidence that No. 32 is keeping right up to date we note the fact of having inaugurated the percentage system of collecting dues, the only equitable method, and one that is giving universal satisfaction here. Before being put into operation there were a few who showed a disposition to kick, but now they are its warmest supporters. We have the Pittsburg style of weekly collections.

Norfolk union now meets on the third Monday, and everyone was surprised and gratified at the large attendance last meeting. In this we are keeping right in line with the great reform tidal wave that has spread over the city.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to secure the more universal use of the union label here. They will talk and preach it to business men, and show them that in supporting unionism they will materially assist themselves.

The Pilot, started last October, with Rev. Sam W. Small, the evangelist and lecturer, at the helm, has more than stirred up the dry bones of newspaperdom in the Old Dominion, having already succeeded in gaining a $50,000 libel suit at the hands of State Superintendent of Schools Massey, which promises to prove the greatest sensation the State has experienced in the last decade. To a man up a tree it looks like Massey had Sammy—where Johnnie had the coon.

"Machines!" 'Pears to me I have heard that cry before. The Virginian is making preparations to put in a battery of Mergenthalers and the Pilot, ditto, so that it will be a machine town, indeed. Both papers then expect to make decided improvements in style and size, for even now Norfolk is the best newspaper city in the State.

Tourists have swarmed into this city the past two months, noted for its delightful and even temperature, only to find that laws of nature have been set at naught, and the like of such a severe cold snap goeth back beyond the memory of even the proverbial "oldest inhabitant."

The boys are having a hard time of it under the reform administration with prohibition policemen. Whether you stagger involuntarily or slip on the icy pavement it is just the same—$1 and costs.

At the last meeting of the union Clint C. Houston was elected corresponding and recording secretary, vice George O'Neall removed to Roanoke.

Marshall J. Holt, of the Landmark, one of the most genial fellows extant, is on duty again holding down the "raw" side of a Thorne, after being laid up five weeks with a broken shoulder, the result of a friendly wrestling bout.

The book and job printing establishment of W. A. Fiske, in Portsmouth, was totally destroyed by fire last week, throwing a number of men temporarily out of work. It was one of the best equipped offices in this section. Fortunately, as soon as new material arrives she will resume operations.

"TONY."

Ramblings Through Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, WIS., Feb. 16.—La Crosse has a small union and a hard struggle. It was reorganized in August last and has a membership of twenty-seven. The officers are: T. Lindley, president; F. Geisenheimer, vice-president; F. J. Liesenfeld, financial secretary; T. Soukup, recording secretary, and Miss Lou Hackmuth, treasurer. There are nine offices in town, but none of them are entirely union in all departments, which makes it hard work for the twenty-seven stanch unionists.

I learn that several card men refused to deposit their cards and as a consequence this union revoked them. The law is very

plain on the subject and every member having a traveling card who enters a town must deposit it with the secretary where a union exists. It is not only law, but a bounden duty for every card man to declare himself as soon as he enters a town and applies for work.

The newspaper office force do not in any great number affiliate with the organization here, and I think if the State and District Organizer would visit this town great good could be accomplished, as some plan of united action could be inaugurated. I visited forty-one towns and I know of no place where so much good could be accomplished through a visit from some officer of the International Typographical Union. Every young union should have, and needs, the help of the Organizer and the advice of the Executive Board of the parent union. I have met the following card men on this trip: Brother Spangenberg, formerly of Dubuque, who is holding claim to the stones in the Sparta Democrat; Brother Hutchinson, so well and favorably known in St. Paul and Minneapolis, was on cases in the same office. "Shorty" Gamble, the "peripatetic typographer," has returned from his visit to China and is now foreman on the Herald-Advertiser in Sparta. I hear that Billy McQuinny has been promoted to the foremanship of the Minneapolis Journal's ad. room, of which I am glad to hear, as his promotion was a deserved tribute for ability and worth.

Janesville has a union small in numbers but its members are in earnest and I predict for it a long and useful life. There is one thing that might be of benefit to country unions and that is, if every card man would deposit his card in a union nearest him so long as he holds a sit in an adjacent town where there is no union. This used to be required of a member working within a radius of fifty miles. Just how the law is now I am not informed.

Wages are not good in these parts. I know of good printers who are working on country sits who get only $6 per week, while $10 per week is the highest sum I have heard of. Business is quiet in most of the towns.

I met a man the other day who talked unionism big. I listened to him for a few minutes and asked him to what union he belonged and he said, "To the International Brotherhood of Protective Printers." He seemed astonished that I had never heard of it and said that "it contained the best printers in the world." I asked him if Vic Cole was their leader and he said, "Yes." I then referred him to the "ability" of his confreres, citing the work done by them in Los Angeles, Cal., Tacoma, Wash., Duluth, Minn., and other places, and he replied: "You can't judge us by those people because they were the drunks and bums of our organization." Just imagine the feelings of Vic had he heard the utterance of his young innocence proclaiming that the flower-specimens of the band were drunks and bums.

Excuse this rambling epistle. My idea in writing was to call attention to the fact that many unions would be greatly benefited if the organizing officer would pay them an occasional visit. CELSUS.

Doings in Denver.

DENVER, COLO., Feb. 20.—The Times, an afternoon newspaper, recently, on account of fire, discarded machines, nine of them, and returned to hand composition. About twenty-six cases are run, thus giving many of our idle printers work. The scale was reduced to 35 cents per thousand for the purpose. There are plenty of idle printers here to do all the work.

The Post, another afternoon paper, running fourteen cases, has been talking of putting in five machines. They were to be here by the 15th, but no signs of them yet. There seems to be a general opinion that they will not be put in, as a new management that has just taken charge are reported as hostile to machines.

The Republican and News, both morning papers, run eight machines each. Smith-Brooks Publishing Company, and the Western Newspaper Union also run four each. There are plenty of operators to do the work.

The state of trade in general in Denver is not very good, with little prospect of any permanent improvement in the near future.

The proprietors have asked for a reduction in the existing newspaper scale at the expiration of the contract in May, and the chances are that they will get it.

The fact that the amendment providing for the returning to annual sessions of the International was defeated, gives general satisfaction to most of the members of No. 49. H. E. Z.

THE American people are honest enough—it is the dishonest officeholders; the lobbying, bribing trusts; the corrupting corporations and the wage-skinning department stores and other monopolistic institutions that are demoralizing the country.

LIBERTY FOR ALL MANKIND.

Drunken Dishonesty and Sober Lying—Freedom for Man and Woman.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—I indite this communication to the JOURNAL on the private information that your correspondent Helvetius is sojourning in New York city for a day or two. As the metropolis of the Western Reserve is bound to be represented, the writer will take up the contention, presumably overlooked by Helvetius, and reply in a measure to the articles of "E. P." (Easy Picking, I presume). The arguments of "E. P." can be conveniently thrown into the following equation: The square of x plus the square of y, minus the square of z plus k equals zero. The periphery of his circular argument falls short of geometrical measurement when he attempts to multiply the square of his whisky radius with the Archimedean cube of poverty plus prostitution. His system of subordination is carried on after the style of the "House That Jack Built." This is the dog (cap A), that worried the cat (italic a), that killed the rat (square of a), that ate the malt (cube of a). Mr. Easy Picking seems to forget that temperance is classed with the cardinal virtues, not "teetotalism"—mainly hypocrisy. Mr. "E. P." triumphantly holds up his weakling stripling and proclaims his downfall to his "first glass." Gluttony in eating is destructive of the digestive apparatus, and minus the toxic effect on the brain does its subject "up" with greater expedition. Alcohol is a standard in the pharmacopœia and a base and solvent in medicine. To insult the noble host of the poor by attributing their status to gluttony in drink is cruel and adds insult to injury. An early council of the church condemned ollanichranism—a class of close bigots and intolerants who flew to a similar extreme as our present day would-be ushers in of the millennium. Prohibition never prohibited nor never will. The advancement of science has been so rapid that intoxicants can be extracted and multiplied in every private laboratory and kitchen on the globe. Look at the experiments in the manufacture of food concentrated to small tablets that can be carried in the vest pocket and taken out of the primary elements without interference of soils or sub-soils, or farmers or any like vulgar appendage. We are now in the focus and full glare of scientific illumination. Who can tell its limits or fathom its future speculations.

"E. P." says the drunkard is dishonest. Yea, verily, and, also the majority of teetotlers are dishonest. The cool, calculating, sober liar and thief can give cards and spades to his intoxicated opponent and beat him.

"E. P." seems to labor under the idea, in union with scores of others, that the one hundred millions yearly spent in liquor, comes mainly from the pockets of the laborer and artisan. Let "E. P." make a trip into the wine cellars on Commonwealth avenue or our Cleveland Belgravia, Euclid avenue, and his eyes will bulge, and his hair stand on end like the quills on the fretful porcupine, on beholding the rivers of wines that flow into the aristocratic epigastrium. But "E. P." would fell this deadly upas tree with his little prohibition hatchet. The Good Templars and Sons of Temperance and Daughters of Rebekah and Knights of this and that merely act as a buffer for the wily exploiters of the working classes. The laborers too often have had the wool pulled over their eyes and caught with chaff in making them believe that all their woes are attributable to drink.

"E. P." lays great stress on the laws of heredity in the manufacture of petty thieves. I wonder if the gentleman is as equally distressed and on what grounds and laws contributed to the manufacture of our Goulds and Tweeds and Rothschilds, and crooked bankers generally? He might take the trouble to scientifically investigate a priori the primordial article belched from the womb of an ancestor of a modern railway wrecker. The laws of heredity are as little understood as meteorology. We lay down theories as to the generation of storms and hurricanes: the natural hostility presumed to exist between polar and equatorial air currents, etc., and a mass of isothermal lines and deductions from year to year from laws mostly empirical and hence the negative element of improbability. The son of a drunken tailor became president of the United States. The children of the slums, notwithstanding environment, are, as a rule, superior to their projenitors; I believe this is the dictum of the scientific collectors of such data. I do not believe in a multitude of inoperative statutes. The people must learn to govern themselves and not be hedged around with laws, laws, laws!

How would "E. P." divert the three hundred millions or more that circulate in the liquor business to other channels? He must acknowledge that the industries are already specialized to death. Perhaps "E. P." is abnormally fond of barley bread and the blushing grape in its native nudity. Why is it that in centers of prohibition commerce is in such a critical condition and population fleeing as from a plague? But I have already overstepped the prescribed limits of this article, and shall conclude in the words of a great orator: "I know not what inventions may come from the womb of the future, I know not what garments of glory may be woven from the loom of the years to be, but I do know that there shall never touch the bank and shore of the future a greater blessing, a rarer gift, than liberty for man, for woman and for child." ABACADABRA.

A Warning to Bank Directors.

Two years ago the Indianapolis National Bank was discovered to have been gutted by some of its officers. The president is serving a term now in State's prison for his part in the wrecking of the concern. Among the depositors was the International Typographical Union. As the assets of the bank were not sufficient to pay a tithe of its debts, the union began suit against some of the directors who had signed reports about the condition of the bank which were untrue. It is alleged on behalf of the creditor that it was induced to deposit with the bank by reason of these untruthful representations, which had attached to them the names of men of standing.

Judge Baker, of the United States Court, has given a decision sustaining the suit and holding that the directors in question are liable.

The Judge says this is a new case in a Federal Court, but that he is sure the rule he has laid down upholds honesty. It does, and his decision, if sustained by the higher courts, as it should be, will tend to make bank directors more careful. In this instance, as in many others, directors put their names to published statements on the condition of the bank which were untrue. Whether they did or did not know that those statements were untrue makes no difference so far as their responsibility is concerned. They voluntarily came forward as guarantors and indorsers of those statements. They lent the credit of their names. They gave people to understand that these institutions were solvent, when the contrary was the case. When the assets of the bank were insufficient, their estates should be divided among the depositors who were misled by them.

Judge Baker says: "I do not believe that bank officers may make lying statements and escape unscathed. It is not the bank as contemplated under the law that is to be blamed; it is the officials who make the false representations." This is sound doctrine. If a director chooses to affix his name to a statement without verifying its accuracy, and people trust him and are deceived, he ought to pay for his act. Judge Baker's law is excellent and should be upheld.—[Chicago Tribune.

Directors Responsible.

Judge Baker of the United States Court, in Indianapolis, has handed down a decision in the case of the Indianapolis National Bank, which made an assignment a year ago. He holds that the directors of the institution are jointly and severally liable for the debts of the concern.

This decision is likely to cause a lively fluttering in banking circles, but it seems to be based on justice and good common sense, although it involves new questions. In the Indianapolis case the plaintiff set up in his petition the fact that just prior to the failure the directors of the bank signed and issued an annual statement which made a fair showing and indicated that the institution was on a sound financial basis. This induced him to make a deposit. Immediately afterward the bank collapsed. Judge Baker holds that the directors are liable for the amount of the deposit.

It will be recalled that Judge Jenkins, as one of the directors of the Plankington Bank, in Milwaukee, signed a flattering annual report of that institution just before it closed its doors. For this he was indicted, but the case was settled outside the courts. Judge Baker's decision will have a salutary effect on banking methods. It will cause bank officials to be more careful about making sworn annual statements which do not tell the whole truth. It will make carelessness costly. It will warn bank directors to know what they are signing. It will make a bank director something more than a mere figurehead. And it will afford additional protection to depositors.—[Chicago Dispatch.

A WESTERN paper says the annual statement of the Pullman Palace Car Company shows a net dividend of $5,000,000. Comment is entirely unnecessary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Of Secretary of the Federation of Allied Printing Trades of New Jersey.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 15, 1895.

To Members of the Federation of Allied Printing Trades of the State of New Jersey:

The following half-yearly report of the receipts and expenditures of the Federation is published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL in accordance with Section 6 of the Federation constitution:

RECEIPTS.

From	Camden, No. 132	$5 24
"	Elizabeth, No. 150	4 07
"	Hoboken, No. 323	4 08
"	Newark, No. 103	22 36
"	New Brunswick, No. 307	2 96
"	Paterson, No. 195	4 68
"	German-American, No. 8	5 51
"	Newark, No. 103 [special—donated to "Defense fund,"]	15 00
Total		$63 90

EXPENDITURES.

1894. Aug.	Stationery account	$1 45
	Postage account	2 28
	Record and cash books	1 05
Sept.	Stationary account	65
	Postage account	2 58
	500 proof-sheets of proceedings	1 00
Oct.	Stationery account	70
	Postage and money order account	2 80
	Printing account	10 00
Nov.	Stationery account	40
	Postage account	2 42
Dec.	Stationery account	76
	Postage and telegraph account	1 25
	Frame for charter	1 25
Jan.	Stationery account	1 40
	Postage and telegraph account	3 54
	Printing account	12 00
	Secretary, expenses to Mt. Holly and Trenton	3 85
Total		$49 39

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	$63 90
Expenditures	49 39
Balance on hand	$14 51

Owing to the limited space of the JOURNAL, the foregoing report has been condensed as much as is compatible with perspicuity. A few explanatory remarks, however, may be appreciated. The expenses for postage and stationery during the first half-years' existence of the Federation has necessarily been somewhat heavy, due to voluminous correspondence between officers of the Federation, the Secretary-Treasurer and the various subordinate unions. This correspondence had for its object the building up of the Federation, explanations concerning its objects, dues, etc., answers to inquiries and transmission of statements of indebtedness, receipts, appeals and circulars. The January postage account was large also, due to mailing many letters to various State and legislative officials on business relating to the "anti-plate, anti-insert-sheet" movement in connection with the publication of the State laws in newspapers.

Owing to several causes Newark Pressmen's Union, No. 7, and Hudson County, No. 94, have not paid any dues to date. I have reason to believe, however, that both unions will satisfactorily adjust their accounts within a short time.

Owing to the negligence of an officer of Trenton Union, No. 71, the members of that union were not made aware, until a short time ago, of the existence of the Federation. I visited many members of No. 71, while in Trenton on business connected with the publication of the laws, and sought to induce them to join our State organization. Negotiations are now pending to accomplish that desirable action; they will result favorably, I believe.

As the result of negotiations German-American Union, No. 8, of Newark, became a member of the Federation in December, and was a welcome acquisition.

Practically speaking, all the subordinate unions in the State are now members of the Federation.

Fraternally submitted,

W. H. PRESCOTT, Secretary Treasurer.

Approved:

J. F. KEEFER, President.

A Just Decision by Judge Baker.

Judge Baker, of the United States District Court at Indianapolis, has just rendered a decision in one of the cases growing out of the collapse of the Haughey bank in that city that will attract widespread interest and discussion. The gist of it is that depositors who lost money by the failure have a ground of action against the directors individually. If this opinion is sustained, it will result in no end of litigation and complications, but it will have the good effect of awakening all bank directors to a keener appreciation of the fact that their duties are something more than nominal. It has been the custom to regard the position of bank director as ornamental rather than useful, and the consequence has been the frequent recurrence of failures brought about by the bad management and rascality of the chief officials intrusted with sole supervision of the business.—[Lafayette Courier.

GEN. FAIRCHILD MISREPORTED.

Says the Chicago Herald Did Him Great Injustice.

[The JOURNAL, it seems, was led into error by publishing reflections upon Gen. Lucius Fairchild, based upon a report found in the Chicago Herald. The JOURNAL regrets the part taken by it, cheerfully gives place to a correction of the matter and offers its apology as an amende honorable.

The matter following explains itself, and we hope will replace the General in the esteem and respect not only of the friends of labor, but in that of our fellow-citizens generally.—ED.]

MADISON, WIS., February 26.—Enclosed find letter from Gen. Lucius Fairchild in reply to criticism of the JOURNAL as to his Ohio speech in Chicago a few weeks ago. Your remarks do him a grave injustice, and I trust his reply will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL. General Fairchild called my attention to the report of his speech in the Chicago Herald shortly afterwards, and at that time he unqualifiedly condemned it, and said he never gave utterance to such expressions. I was satisfied, from my personal knowledge of the General that he never for once even harbored such thoughts, much less gave expression to such despicable language in this enlightened age of progress and reform. General Fairchild is known here as a sympathetic, kind, generous-hearted friend and well-wisher of the workingman. The undersigned is one of many who have known him since and before the war, and can truly say what honors he has attained have been unsought, for he is a man of the people. He is getting old now, and I do not want to see this one-armed veteran of the late war misquoted and misjudged in the manner in which some of the press of the country are at present trying hard to accomplish. It is absolutely and willfully cruel to do such a man as General Fairchild such an outrageous injustice, and it is the sincere desire of as strong a union man as there is in the country to-day that the JOURNAL place him in a correct and manly position before its thousands of readers.

JOHN O'CONNELL.

MADISON, WIS., Feb. 26, 1895.

To the Editor of The Typographical Journal, Indianapolis, Indiana:

DEAR SIR—I cut the following from your issue of February 15th instant:

Gen. Fairchild, once the idol of the Grand Army of the Republic, is preparing himself for admission to an idiotic asylum. He declared in an address at Chicago a few evenings since that the only way to settle difficulties between employers and their employes was to kill off the latter. "Shoot, on sight, any man belonging to a labor organization!" says this blatant old warrior, says he. Fairchild should change his name if not his nature.

I do not believe that you would intentionally misrepresent me, but by the publication of such a charge against me you do me very great wrong. THERE IS NOT A WORD OF TRUTH IN IT. I never, on any occasion, uttered the words you therein put into my month, nor anything in substance like them. I never denounced labor unions. I never denounced striking. I never expressed a desire to have strikers killed. The whole charge is based upon a false statement of my views, which has misled you.

I heartily believe in trade organizations. Properly conducted they can be of great service to the members thereof. I believe in the right of every man to decide whether or not he will work for another man. And I believe in obedience to the laws of the land. And I have never, on any occasion, uttered sentiments at variance with these opinions.

Very truly yours,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

HE WAS MISREPORTED.

General Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, was met yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel by a reporter for The Inter Ocean, to whom he spoke about the manner in which the Herald had misquoted his speech of the night previous made before the Society of the Sons of Ohio. General Fairchild scarce expressed indignation, but he was not a little provoked that what he had said should have been maliciously, seemingly, perverted. The General said, with deliberate emphasis:

I did not fiercely denounce strikers, or labor unions, or the labor element. I did not mention them in any shape, form or manner. I did not have them in mind.

To give voice to any such words would be contrary to my own views, as I believe in labor unions legally conducted. Labor should do all it can to prosper itself, and should be aided, for as it prospers so the rest of us prosper. The right to strike is unquestioned, but the members of our labor unions are not the rioters of our land; they are not our honest workingmen, but they, the rioters, belong to the hoodlum class, which every honest laboring man despises. The hoodlums, rioters, antagonize the interests of honest labor.

I simply, in general terms, denounced rioting, bloodshed and lawlessness, and declared such violations of the law should be suppressed, and be rendered, by a loyal public sentiment, impossible, to the end that the safety of our Republic should not be imperiled.

To the truth of this statement, said the General, very slowly and emphatically, I summon as witnesses those who heard me speak.

General Fairchild, if not angered himself at the outrageous manner in which his remarks have been perverted, has had many express their indignation at the misconstruction placed upon his patriotic speech.

Apology "Amply Sufficient."

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 20.—The late action of Judge Grosscup in the disposal of the case of Duke Pullman, brought up for contempt, with all its serious aspects, has a ludicrous aspect, and reminds me of a little story. Some years ago, "befo' the wah," Tom Marshall, one of Kentucky's most noted and brilliant of attorneys, was attending court in Jessamine county, in that State. Marshall was of convivial disposition, and, like all other noted Kentuckians of that day, added to the social devotions of lonely evenings a "little game of draw" occasionally. During the term of court referred to not only the members of the bar, visiting and resident, but the court itself had passed an exciting evening over several old-time "pots," and separating at a late hour, Marshall continued over his cups till early dawn. The court and most of the bar were punctual at the cry of "Hear ye! hear ye!" the next morning; but Marshall did not make his appearance till an unreasonable hour, and as his presence was necessary to the progress of a case occupying the attention of the court, the Judge became somewhat impatient and worried at the delay occasioned by the absence of Marshall. Finally, however, Tom made his appearance, and, without apology, arose in his place to proceed where he had left off the day before. But the Judge was in no humor for leniency, and turning to the clerk, said:

"Mr. Clerk, charge up a fine of ten dollars against Mr. Marshall for contempt in causing unnecessary delay in the proceedings of this court."

Not at all abashed, Marshall took his seat and wrote a note, addressing the Judge:

My dear Judge, you are perfectly right. The fine is perfectly in line with judgment and discretion. You will remember that when you arose from the poker game last night you still were owing me twenty dollars. Please send me ten dollars and let the other ten be credited on the fine.

Respectfully, TOM MARSHALL.

The Judge read the note carefully, and addressing Marshall before the whole court, said:

"Mr. Marshall, your apology is amply sufficient. Very sorry, indeed. Mr. Clerk, cancel that fine against Mr. Marshall."

It seems that when Pullman was brought before the bar at Chicago, he gave the Judge a kind of monopolistic, corporation wink, whereupon Pullman and the Judge retired to a private room, and Pullman's apology was found "amply sufficient."

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

The Branches.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The book and job members of No. 6 at their first regular meeting last night discussed the question of "The Unionization of Book and Job Offices." It was a meeting fairly attended and remarkable to most of those present as a first experience of getting together socially for the purpose of educating themselves as to how to act in the union for the best interests of all. The subject is a large one and a variety of opinions was expressed, which I will give under different heads. The revision of the book and job scale; that a person be appointed in each office; the furtherance of the union label; that an organizer or walking delegate be elected or appointed, etc. The discussion on the different matters throughout was proceeded with in a manner that made it truly enjoyable.

Chairman Donnelly presided in a manner that made the meeting a real pleasure. Every body was in harmony, the agreement to differ being intuitively understood. There was only one sentiment—the good of all. By mutual agreement the matter was laid over till the next meeting in order that the fullest consideration should be given to the subject. It was also recommended to the next meeting of the union that the reports of chairmen of the book and job offices should be submitted to the book and job branch for discussion. Your humble servant was elected official reporter to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

The meeting, in its fullest sense, was demonstrative of its good for unionism, because it was so harmonious. The secretary of the book and job branch is L. W. Hearne, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck's, 441 Pearl street, New York City, N. Y., to whom all communications should be addressed.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Local Unions.

In these days, when the idea of organization is shaping itself in the minds of thinking men in various occupations, and all are agreed that some form of organization is necessary, and while the question is conclusively settled by those who have devoted attention and thought to it, yet there occasionally arises a question as to the best form of organization, and whether its operation shall be confined to certain limits, or of such a broad nature as to cover the whole field.

The object of this article is to deal with that side of the question which would limit the scope of organization to the narrow confines of the town, city or State.

Among those who advocate this side of the question is to be heard these utterances by way of argument: "Why should we trouble ourselves with the affairs of people at a remote distance?" "What is there for us beyond the borders of our own vicinity?" "If we can regulate conditions and wages in our own locality, can anything more be accomplished by uniting with other localities?" "Can not a local union effect this without interference from outside sources?" These are the main arguments in support of purely local unions. It is unfortunate that intelligent men can be found who take this view. It is well for the working people of the country that these narrow views do not prevail to any great extent, and that the broader, grander idea of organization, covering the whole field of operation, is the prevalent conviction of those who devote sufficient thought and attention to the subject.

When we take into consideration the condition under which we are forced to labor, the wages we receive, the means at the command of those who would oppress us, we realize the fact that distance is annihilated. If degraded conditions and low wages prevail a thousand miles away, if there is no bond of union between us and those at that point, the conditions prevalent there inevitably overtake us, and there can be no local form of organization that will prevent a national organization of employers bringing down the workers in any one locality to the lowest level.

Employers never content themselves with combining into a local body. They seek to cover the whole field, no matter how wide. From their knowledge and experience they know that if the idea of purely local unions prevails among the toilers, it is in effect precisely the same as if no organization was in existence.

The more divisions there are in the ranks of the workers the better pleased are those who oppress us.

Local unions, no matter how many there may be scattered over the land, so long as they exist without the thought of a grand combination of the whole, stand as so many individuals at the complete mercy of the overshadowing, widespread combination of capital.—John D. Dullea, in the Tailor.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.
S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.
Bouve-Crawford & Co.'s Shoes.
Geo. Ehret's Lager Beer.
Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.
Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.
St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.
Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.
American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.
Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.
Bicycle Wheel Works' Bicycles.
Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Bicycles.
Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.
School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.
Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.
Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

19. Elmira—For January.
34. Columbia—For January.
47. New Haven—For January.
50. Valley City—For January.
51. Lawrence—For January.
58. Minitnomab—For January.
68. Keokuk—For January.
74. Gainesville—For December to date.
90. Richmond—For January.
93. Macon—For January.
105. Vicksburg—For October to date.
116. Lynchburg—For November to date.
122. Kalamazoo—For January.
126. Butte—For January.
142. Olympia—For January.
149. Saratoga Springs—For January.
151. Oil City—For November to date.
157. Sunflower—For January.
161. Fall River—For December to date.
163. Superior—For January.
178. Scandia—For January.
190. Omaha—For January.
241. Temple-Belton—For December to date.
242. Waltham—For December to date.
244. Cumberland—For October to date.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
253. Holyoke—For January.
260. Findlay—For January.
261. Huntington—For August to date.
275. Santa Cruz—For October to date.
280. Laramie—For January.
283. Oklahoma City—For January.
290. Hamilton—For January.
295. Newport—For December to date.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
304. Albuquerque—For January.
310. Lowell—For January.
313. Madison—For November to date.
314. Meriden—For January.
321. Greenville—For January.
322. Norwich—For December to date.

PRESSMEN.

1. Washington—For December to date.
3. Chicago—For December to date.
8. Boston—For September to date.
32. Omaha—For January.
47. Fort Wortb—For June to date.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

7. Philadelphia—For January.
16. St. Paul—For December to date.
20. Pittsburgh—For December to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Minneapolis Pressfeeders—For Nov. to date.
1. Boston Mailers—For January.
4. St. Paul Mailers—For January.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For Oct. to date.
2. Chicago Bindery Girls—For Dec. to date.

AMONG the peculiarities of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, we note an oath he signed only last year. He was swearing to his tax list at the time and erased the regular oath and wrote and signed the following:

The signer solemnly swears that the railway corporations of the state and nation have taken possession of the highways, and exercise on him and his lands and personal estate unlimited power of taxation when he has no representation, and their decrees are enforced by a hireling army, under the name of detectives, using force without orders from state or nation; that on September 18, 1892, he had not made a dollar on his personal and real estate, but on the contrary had spent several hundred dollars in the payment of his laborers; that he has nothing that he can sell at a profit, and having been reduced from affluence to poverty, while honestly working for a living, and paid all to the usurping railways and their allies, the plutocracy of the United States, he is unable and protests against paying any more to the commonwealth of Kentucky, or to the United States of America, except under forcible compulsion, until the once republic resumes the liberties inherited by our fathers. And God defend the right.

WORK should center around the great fundamental truth "that governments," local, State, or federal, "derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed." The people are the source of all governmental authority. Governments exist for no other purpose but to maintain equal rights and equal freedom among the citizens. These principles have been lost sight of. Equality of rights has been swallowed up in a maelstrom of paternalism, privilege, class legislation, law created monopolies, trusts and combinations that rule and rob the people. It is the mission and duty of those who believe in the principle of liberty, equality and justice to band themselves together for the repeal of every law that bears unequally upon the people, and to re-establish such conditions as will secure to all equal rights, equal opportunities, and then leave them free, each one to work out his own career unaided by government favors, bounties or subsidies, unhindered by repressive or restrictive legislation.—Minnesota paper.

There are many would-be-poets—mere versifiers—who cover their faults with claims of insipidity. Charity covers a multitude of sappiness in your mere rhymester.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 1, 1895.

Withdrawal Card.

The International Union, at its last session, October, 1894, amended the Constitution by adding to Article XVII new sections providing for the issuance of a Withdrawal Card. The amendment having been approved by a vote of the referendum (notice of which was duly given), the form of Withdrawal Card, on and after March 1, 1895, as provided for in Section 4, Article XVII, shall be the only legitimate one used for the purpose intended, and the issuance and use of all former cards for the purposes of honorable withdrawal is henceforth prohibited. The new form of Withdrawal Card is now ready for issuance, and can be obtained by secretaries of subordinate unions addressing the Secretary-Treasurer, at these headquarters.

ARE the people afraid of trial by jury?

INJUNCTION does away with magna charta.

DOLEFUL is the way things look in Hawaii.

THE war is one of the parasite and the pauper.

PULLMAN and the judge—"You tickle me and I'll tickle you."

AN expenditure for free school books would lessen the expenditure of State prisons.

COMPULSORY arbitration is a sort of "Don't do as I do, but do as I say you must do."

ORDERS to the New York militia: "If you see an innocent onlooker, shoot him on the spot!"

SEND twenty-five cents for a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Twenty-four numbers for twenty-five cents.

AFTER you have read your JOURNAL, pass it to some one outside the pale of organization. It may prove an "eye-opener."

ALL the amendments to the laws and resolutions adopted by the referendum will be in full effect and force on and after the first of March, 1895.

WHEN the trusts fix the prices of goods on one hand, and the rate of wages on the other, what remedy has the public or labor for relief? Wake up!

PERSONAL rights, consistent with good government, is far away and above all other prerogatives guaranteed by a republican form of government.

MONOPOLY breaks into a broad smile at every resemblance of division in the ranks of labor. The smile may be on the other side of the mouth some day.

TRADES-UNIONISM in its ethical attributes is equally pure with Christianity. The "brotherhood of man" is in line with the admonition to "love one another."

Advertising in the Journal.

IT is not without mature consideration that the Executive Council has determined to make a new departure in the publication of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and to open its columns to the advertising world. It will be only to put it in line with all other publications of its class, and will assist in making it self-supporting, if not remunerative.

On and after April 1, the JOURNAL will appear in a handsome cover, to be principally filled with artistically displayed advertisements and matters of interest to the craft generally. While the columns of the paper will be open particularly to the advertisement of matters pertaining to the printing crafts, it offers, as a medium, first-class advantages to the general public—advantages unexcelled by any similar publication on the continent.

The paper is printed semi-monthly—the first and fifteenth of the month—and circulates among printers, publishers, pressmen, binders, stereotypers and newspaper and book concerns to the extent of many thousands—each number passing really through the hands of at least thirty thousand readers—a class of the most intelligent and observing people, whose good opinion and good report are of value in themselves.

Members of the craft will not be slow in appreciating the efforts of all who will lend a helping hand in sustaining the JOURNAL, and its advertisers will be first choice where patronage is to be bestowed. The JOURNAL is stable in its permanency. It is printed by order of the International Typographical Union; not, by any means, as a matter of revenue, but for the information and enlightenment of the allied printing crafts upon affairs in which they are immediately interested. It is sent, gratis, to every subordinate union—nearly four hundred—and also to thousands of subscribers, at a price considerably less than the cost of publication.

A department will be opened for "want" advertisements, such as "help" and "situations," for which a charge of one cent a word will be made. Advertisements by the page, or in halves, quarters, eighths, and by squares will be inserted. Information as to rates, special or otherwise, can be obtained by addressing THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE capitalist press set up a loud howl about the utterances of John Burns. If our city councils, State Legislatures and the United States Congress had a few such men as Burns to look after the interests of the people the monopolists and plutocrats would have something tangible to howl about. When working men awaken to a proper sense of their power to bring about an amelioration of their condition, and will elect honest men to represent them, without so much dependence upon the average corporation attorney, they will enter upon an era of emancipation, and the voracious wolves who have been, and are still, fattening upon the profits of half-paid labor will have occasion to howl from very hunger for the surplus stealings they will be deprived of by a change of system which has enabled them for years to rob the many to enrich the few. Education and organization of the masses will bring about the desired change. Let us all use earnest, energetic effort to speed the day of deliverance.

IT is hoped our members in the following States will not forget to interest themselves in advancing the interests of pending label laws:

Minnesota,
Tennessee,
Illinois,
Pennsylvania,
Nebraska,
New Hampshire,
New Jersey,
Wisconsin,
Michigan.

Chairman Reiger, of the Senate Labor Committee, reports that the bill will surely be adopted by the Texas Legislature now in session at Austin.

THE President has appointed as the Home Visiting Committee for the ensuing year Messrs. A. L. Runyon, Chieftain office, Pueblo, Colo.; John W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo., and Thos. McCaffery, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

IF less money was expended upon building armories and buying equipment for the band-box militia, and more expended upon school-houses and school equipments, free books, etc., an enormous retrenchment of expenditure might be made, also, in the support of State prisons and reformatories.

IT has been found that the method of sending out the framed label hangers is not an available one, owing to the expense incurred, and no further orders will be filled for single copies. Hangers can be ordered, printed on card board, in black, or in two colors, at five dollars per hundred.

THE growth of the JOURNAL as a factor for good in the labor movement is illustrated in the extracts from its columns found in almost every labor publication in the country. Proper credit is not always given, but the seed is being spread broadcast and the crop will prove an advantageous one, even when sown in barren places.

THE attention of members is respectfully called to the passage of a resolution by the Louisville convention requesting members to contribute to the Geo. W. Childs Memorial Fund. It is especially desired that as many of the members as are able will contribute the sum of fifty cents to the fund, and forward the same to the secretary of Typographical Union, No. 2, at Philadelphia, before May 12, 1895.

AFTER a heavy fine had been assessed against Carnegie for supplying rotten plates for our war ships the President of the United States reduced the fine to a mere nominal sum. Could he not be induced to extend his generosity to a more commendable subject and release Debs and his comrades from an imprisonment which was imposed contrary to all precedent and in violation of the constitution and laws in the protection of a citizen against his deprivation of liberty, without a trial by a jury of his peers?

Secretaries, Attention!

THE Constitution and General Laws have been forwarded to all subordinate unions. Where the pamphlets are not received, secretaries will please notify the Secretary-Treasurer, and the cause of delay will be ascertained. Every member who desires to be informed on the laws now in force should procure a copy and read it carefully. The attention of officers of subordinate unions is especially directed to the new Constitution and General Laws.

By the action of the International and the referendum, the funeral benefit of the International Typographical Union has been increased from $50 to $60. Upon the death of a member in good standing on or after March 1, 1895, all such orders will be drawn for that amount. This applies to the membership generally, except in the cases of feeders and bindery girls, when the draft will be for $45.

The law now in force regulating the use of the label, provides that the label shall never pass from the ownership of the union, but shall be loaned to parties to whom issued, to be called in at the will of the union. In the cases of Allied Trades' Councils, the same rule must apply, and must in no case be issued unless parties to whom such use is granted comply absolutely with the requirements of the bodies represented in such council.

It will be noticed that in the amendments to Section 1, Article XV, providing that twenty per cent. of the per capita tax levied by the International to be applied to the maintenance of the Home for Union Printers, it was provided that no portion of the per capita tax received from feeders and bindery girls shall be credited to this fund. Also that the provisions for admission apply to all members other than feeders and bindery girls.

Section 1, Article IX, providing that the membership dues (or per capita tax) to the International shall be twenty-five cents per month, makes an exception in the case of feeders and bindery girls, whose dues shall be fifteen cents on and after March 1, 1895.

The provisions for strike or lockout benefits to be paid by the International, $7 for married men and $5 for single men, was amended so as to provide that in cases of feeders and bindery girls $5.25 should be the amount for married members and $3.75 for single members per week.

ORGANIZED labor is not willing to receive its education from the monopoly press. It is learning by its own experience what will conduce most to wholesome progress.

THE label is doing wholesome work in its pressure upon the little rat shops. There should be no cessation in the demand for its appearance upon all classes of printing.

EVEN the amelioration of women who labor will find its solution in the principles of trades-unionism. Every trades-unionist should look after the welfare of working women.

TRADES-UNIONISM is having a substantial revival on the Pacific Coast. Over 10,000 have been added to the membership of organized labor since the beginning of the new year.

THE International Union of Garment Workers has reached the century point in the number of its locals, charter No. 100 having been just issued to the clothing cutters of Cincinnati.

IT won't do to think you are always right and everyone else is wrong. Strongly advocate your plea, but listen to some one else. You may be convinced of error in some of your notions.

EVERY workingman should be a trades-unionist, not in a partisan or unscrupulous sense, but to the extent of having definite politically economic associations and of helping to accomplish definite economic ends.

THE only way to pull is to pull altogether—to pull in one and the same direction. Nothing will be accomplished by pulling in opposite directions. Not to harmonize is to produce the music of "sweet bells jangled out of tune."

DUKE PULLMAN and Railroad Managers' Association cost the State of Illinois $254,721 for militia bills. The national government contingent was supposed to be thrown in free, but the "managers" are going to sue Uncle Sam for riding his troops to and from the scene.

THE monopoly press always admonish suffering labor to "Appeal to the law!" When the Brooklyn street car men came off the road and made an "appeal to the law," the law came upon the scene in armed force and murdered innocent people who had fled to the upper stories of buildings for personal safety. "Appeal to the law," indeed. Let us hope that the failure of such appeals may not end in desperation. The results would be terrible if conditions forced the "appeal" to the "higher" law. It may come at a time when it is too late to retrieve the errors of lost opportunity.

FOR want of sufficient time we were unable to refer in our last issue to the defeat of the shorter hour work-day. An analysis of the vote upon the question, as submitted, will show that very slight interest was taken, if we judge from the comparatively small number of votes showing up in the returns. It may be that the stringency of the times in the face of an assessment to support a possibly contingent number of people out of work had much to do with it. We feel confident that a large majority of the craft would gladly welcome the inauguration of shorter hours, but evidently feel that it could not be effected without substantial support, and that at this time such support was not obtainable. We hope the advantages of such a reform will not be lost sight of, and that the day may yet come when we will be able to make the effort under more favorable auspices.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of January 25, 1895		$39,957 60
Receipts to date		8,011 31
		$47,968 91
Disbursements		7,711 08
Balance on hand		$40,257 83

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	20,093 62	
Cash on hand	77 16	
Due by local unions	158 00	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$40,257 83

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., February 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of February, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] A. N. GRANT, Notary Public.

Worthy of Emulation.

A chairman of a chapel in a leading city writes that he considered one of the highest duties of a member, next to that of paying dues for the current month, that of subscribing to THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL; accordingly he approached each member individually, and secured the entire number, forwarding subscriptions for the same. If all chairmen would so consider it a portion of their duty to do the same, we doubt not their efforts would be crowned with the same success. Suppose they try it.

THERE never was a time that the opportunities were better for the education and enlightenment of the working masses. Every man should now attend his union meetings regularly and assist in not only giving strength to his own organization, but in the devising of plans for bringing together the unorganized. Look around you and see if you can not reclaim some one who is in need of counsel and encouragement. Every man who works as a producer should be allied with some kind of a trades-union organization, and every true union man should exert his best efforts to bring about such results.

IF the government were threatened with a foreign invasion upon our soil, and demanded the immediate service of a million men to met the invaders, it would not find any portion of them in Wall street, nor would the wealthy of any class furnish the material that makes an army. The masses of labor who are daily accused by the capitalist press of anarchy and outlawry would be the material to form in line and march to the defense of our sacred soil and to repulse the invaders. There is more danger from the anarchy of wealth than from the anarchy of labor. If there is ever internecine strife in this country, fanned into a flame of revolution, it will not be the fault of anarchy in the ranks of labor; but that species of anarchy, bred by the greed of monopoly and corruption, which is crushing the life out of the poor and oppressed.

Addresses Wanted.

WM. O'GRADY, last heard of in Denver and Kansas City. Please send address to Mrs. John Mulaney, 112 Labrosse St., Detroit, Mich.

N. W. CARR, send address to your brother, Clayton M. Carr, Capitol Hotel, Austin, Texas.

THE address or whereabouts of one Charlie Stockbridge, a union printer, is desired by relatives. He has worked in Ft. Worth and Dallas, Texas. Address L. B. Stockbridge, Brenham Texas.

HARRY J. STONER, please send address to Mrs. Sallie Ferguson, 511 Walnut street, McKeesport, Pa.

DAVID HAUGHEY, would do a great favor by sending his address to his old friend, John McCurry, 240 William street, New York City.

E. M. JOHNSON'S sister would like to hear from him. Address, Monroe, La.

WM. A. MURDOCK, please communicate with C. M. Clarke, 242 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Important information in regard to Canada property.

WM. HACKETT, send address to M. A. Connell, Box 548 Troy, N. Y., and get mail awaiting you.

BART BALLARD, last heard of in Jefferson City, Mo.; C. L. Day, last heard of in Lincoln, Neb., send addresses to D. R. Stevens, Ashtabula, Ohio.

State of Trade and Notes.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—State of trade, fair. Work for those who look for it.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade continues dull, with no better prospects. Machines have been ordered for the Free Press, to be delivered in four weeks.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—State of trade very dull with no brighter prospects. Tourists better steer clear of this city.

NORFOLK, Va.—State of trade, fair; plenty of men to supply all demands.

PEORIA, ILL.—Business, only fair; liable to be worse.

PERU, IND.—The office of the Miami County Record has been declared a rat shop and is closed to union men.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Trade very dull; nothing doing in newspaper lines; job business only fair; plenty of home talent.

PUEBLO, COLO.—Times are very dull in Pueblo. Six of the boys who were displaced by machines have got out a city directory for 1895 and have just completed the work, and it is very handsome and shows great labor in compiling such an edition in a city with 30,000 inhabitants. The boys did all the work except the press work and binding, which was done by the Chieftain at a low figure, and the boys will make enough to "square up" if nothing more. This town is a very poor stopping place since the machines were put in.

RICHMOND, IND.—Trade good just at present.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—State of trade continues very dull.

SAVANNAH, GA.—The office of the Savannah Morning News is unfair and closed to union men. Tourists remember this.

WACO, TEXAS—State of trade, dull; prospects not flattering for the future.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—State of trade, unchanged. Phalanxing on both dailies makes subbing slow.

Miscellaneous.

Traveling card No. 38,874, issued to C. W. Kesseler by Waco Typographical Union, No. 188, has been lost and duplicate issued. If presented the secretary will please take up and forward to P. A. Richards, Box 145, Waco, Texas.

Card No. 25,991, issued to H. W. Williams by Shreveport Typographical Union, No. 155, has been lost. The finder will please return same to Fred C. Sims, Box 182, Shreveport, La.

Books for the Home.

The following note from Frank S. Pelton, is self-explanatory:

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—I have this day forwarded to the Childs-Drexel Home, three volumes received from Mr. James Barnet, who on a previous occasion donated fifteen volumes to the Home Library. I give you below the names of the books:

"The World's Largest Libraries"—By Gen. James Grant Wilson, D. C. L., with the author's compliments.

"Coast Pilot for the Lakes"—By James Barnet. The publication of this work was commenced in 1858 by Mr. Barnet under many difficulties, the details of which are furnished in a history of the publication inserted in the book.

"Martyrs and Heroes of Illinois"—Edited by Jas. Barnet. Published in 1865. This book contains biographical sketches of seventy Illinois patriots who fell in the late war. It is a very creditable volume. Mr. Barnet did the type-setting himself, as well as the editorial work.

Yours,
F. S. PELTON,

Wrong vs. Right.

The present difficulty between the Sedalia Typographical Union and Mr. Baldwin, proprietor of the Sedalia Gazette, has stirred the inmost feelings of the good citizens of that city, the tide of sympathy being with the locked out men. The facts of the case are as follows: Mr. Baldwin discharged two machine operators for asking pay for overtime worked by them at the command of the foreman. The two remaining men refused to take their places. Mr. Baldwin knew when he asked them to that they could not do so without violating their obligation to the union, and because they would not make perjurers of themselves he locked them out, doing so in the face of the fact that they stood by him through thick and thin, and that at the present time he owes them six weeks' back pay. The union has been very lenient with Mr. Baldwin in the past, allowing him to stand-off his men, which is contrary to the laws of unionism, but the Sedalia boys, characteristic of their profession, took pity on their employer, and instead of forcing him to the wall, as they should have done, and giving a more worthy man an opportunity to start a live morning daily in the place of the rag now published by the present management, they continued to work and wait for their wages, which sometimes were long in coming. Mr. Baldwin is now endeavoring to turn the tide of public sentiment, and has succeeded in bringing to his rescue J. West Goodwin, the ground hog editor of the Sedalia Bazoo. Mr. Goodwin has more than once been reduced to a pauper because of his array against laboring men with the hope of getting into the good graces of the corporations. These corporations, after using him until he was useless, turned him out on the commons to starve, and he got mighty near the door of starvation. His bones would now be bleeching had it not been for a good Samaritan, and he is the last man who should forget the lesson taught him in the past. The Typographical Union of Sedalia can well say to Mr. Baldwin, as Ahasuerus said to Haman: "Oh, base, ungrateful man, viperous is thy treacherous fang that smites the hand that feeds thee."—[Rockport Commercial.

UNDER present conditions it may be said that man is allowed the pursuit of happiness, but the pursuit is all that he is allowed.—Guard.

DEMAND is the mother of work and of wages. Demand union products and union men will have steady work at decent living wages.—Industrial News.

WHEN a body of men agree to divide work they are right, on general principles. It shows a willingness to live and let live; it is the essence of unionism.—Seattle Labor Gazette.

OWING to the pooling of the transcontinental lines freight rates have advanced a little over 10 per cent. We haven't heard of any raise of railroad laborers' wages.—Fremont Review.

IF YOU have a million or more dollars, like Carnegie, Huntington or Havemeyer, you can snap your fingers at law and public opinion, but God help you if you are a $50-a-month workingman and wobble the slightest fraction.—Exchange.

AT THE meeting recently held in Cooper Union, New York, Father Ducey, of St. Leo's church, said: "When I see the pampered woman of fashion spending in frivolities many dollars through lack of which other women, as good if not better, are starving, I feel within me the thought, 'Do these women believe in a God?' The more I see of charity, the more I think of hypocrisy." Turning to the ministers on the platform, he said, "Do not hesitate to refuse the $5,000 gifts and the stained glass windows if you know they come from the men who live luxuriously upon the flesh and blood of their employes."

TO-DAY a wider, deeper, more beneficent resolution is brooding, not over one country, but over the world. God's truth impels it, and forces mightier than he has ever before given to man urge it on. It is no more in the power of vested wrongs to stay it than it is in man's power to stay the sun. The stars in their course fight against Sisera, and in the ferment of to-day, to him who hath ears to hear, the doom of industrial slavery is sealed.—Henry George.

Charters Issued and Surrendered.

The following unions have been chartered during the past month:

Louisville, Ky. (German-American), No. 12—Z. J. Heininger, Jos. Tagwerker, Henry Hermos, Heinrich Knarwin, Anton Fessler, Joseph Schnell, August Muenninghoff, Fred Malsch, John Puschlar, Carl Riegler, Emil Beyer, Otto Wendelburg.

Buffalo, N. Y. (German-American), No. 4—Nicholas Euzinger, Henry Wulff, Joseph Haug, Fred Bauer, Geo. Schmidt, Ignas Zickenhader, H. H. Muth, Adolf Drexler, Joseph Gfroerer, Andreas Kommer.

St. Louis, Mo. (Web Pressmen), No. 2—W. W. Templeton, W. E. Kruse, L. G. Sbrick, Chas. Daybell, H. L. Rathjen, V. F. Phelan, A. J. Christman, Frank Henley, Geo. Ducker, John Burbach, W. C. Sheldon, W. H. Burklin, F. C. Pfister, C. Heiden, H. H. Jones, Adolph Meyer, Wm. Schrick, John Anderson, C. F. Schrick, Lawrence Farner, Emil Trimmuler.

Norwood, Mass., No. 228—A. Mather, F. P. Doherty, W. F. Rowell, Robert Cuthbertson, Daniel Weir, C. Y. Knight, John O'Hara, Wm. McCulloch, A. H. Smith, Chas. Chapleau, Richard Black, Simon Rubinsky, Harry Lawton, W. E. Mauger, T. M. Mackay, Wm. Skakle, J. B. Martin, J. F. Halloran, C. E. Hippisley, F. G. Magruder, Mathew Omen, Wm. Grandison, J. W. Olseu.

Hazelton, Pa., No. 269—W. H. Weidenbach, J. D. O'Donnell, I. G. Jones, J. W. Reinmiller, E. H. Bond, Geo. Reinmiller, E. A. McGeehan, Jas. Clyde, Corrie Harvey, G. H. Miller, Thos. McHale, Henry Walser, John Zacher, J. A. Cadden, H. F. Wagner, P. J. Lynch, Fred Pfausteel, J. B. Kruft, H. D. Lamont, H. M. Fallweiler, W. B. Grassler.

Cohoes, N. Y.—G. R. Palmater, L. G. Authier, W. G. Bennett, Stephen Trull, A. V. Bronillette, G. F. Meeker, P. D. LaTremouille, Thos. Bulson, C. W. Bedell, W. E. Seaport, R. A. Rockwell, J. H. Lyons, G. W. Foster, Alphonse Beaudoin, Daniel Thibedeau, F. C. Foster, F. H. Adams, W. H. Sessagrant, M. J. Lyons, C. F. Pilling, W. H. Brooks, W. M. Padley, Fred Warren, A. J. Young, P. H. McCaffery.

Brockton, Mass., No. 224—Bart Murphy, W. G. Sinclair, D. E. McSweeney, L. A. C. Skinner, F. E. Burroughs, H. P. Walsh, H. S. Hope, Mrs. E. Hope, Ada M. Powers, Maria Gayron, W. B. Adams, John Hill, Duncan McDonald, Michael Morau, Thos. L. Crawford, John A. McKinnon, Wm. Mastter, W. L. Evans, J. A. Mandeville.

The charters of South Omaha, No. 269, and Lincoln Pressmen, No. 6, have been surrendered.

Deaths.

ALEXANDER, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894, of œdema of lungs. Aged 63 years.

BROADWELL, HOMER—At New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1895, of cerebral hemorrhage. Aged 54 years.

CAMMACK, DANIEL—At New York, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 34 years.

COLLINS, H. E.—At New York, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 35 years.

CORYELL, J. H.—At Lansing, Mich., Jan. 25, 1895, of peritonitis. Aged 30 years.

CUNNINGHAM, HARRY—At Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 17, 1895, of consumption. Aged 20 years.

DOLAN, C. J.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 34 years.

DRISCOLL, T. J.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 35 years.

FLYNN, MICHAEL—At New York, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1894, of bronchitis. Aged 71 years.

FORRESTER, A. M.—At New York, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1895, of phthisis. Aged 44 years.

GIBBS, G. W.—At Newark, N. J., Feb. 18, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 38 years.

GOLDSTEIN, MAURICE—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1895, of blood poisoning. Aged 26 years.

GRAHAM, A. W.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 9, 1895, of consumption. Aged 38 years.

HAERING, FRED—At Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1895, of la grippe. Aged 28 years.

HANNA, J. G.—At New York, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1894, of acute nephritis. Aged 48 years.

JOHNSON, W. W.—At Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 12, 1895, of paralysis. Aged 64 years.

JONES, MCCLELLAN—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 4, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 33 years.

KUNZE, OTTO—At New York, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1895, of tumor. Aged 54 years.

KUSEL, HENRY—At Augusta, Ga., Feb. 16, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 29 years.

MASSON, J. L.—At New Orleans, La., Feb. 8, 1895, of hepatic abscess. Aged 37 years.

MILLET, C. W.—At Wasbington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1895, of bronchitis. Aged 42 years.

MURPHY, D. V.—At San Francisco, Cal., January 31, 1895, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

MURRAY, P. E.—At New York, N. Y., January 2, 1895, of phtbisis pulmonalis. Aged 26 years.

NANGLE, EDWARD—At New York, N. Y., December 11, 1894, of phthisis. Aged 53 years.

REISING, F. W.—At Newark, N. J., February 5, 1895, of nephritis. Aged 40 years.

RODGERS, R. L.—At Kansas City, Mo., February 1, 1895, of consumption. Aged 27 years.

SCHAFFER, J. B.—At New York, N. Y., January 10, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 36 years.

SCHULTZ, ANTON—At Grand Rapids, Mich., February 21, 1895, of Bright's disease. Aged 50 years.

SHANE, I. A.—At Philadelphia, Pa., February 4, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 54 years.

STEPHENS, J. H.—At New York, N. Y., December 28, 1894, accidental death. Aged 57 years.

STEVENS, WM.—At New York, N. Y., December 16, 1894, of phthisis. Aged 38 years.

STOCKERT, H. C.—At New York, N. Y., February 6, 1895, of nephritis. Aged 36 years.

STOUT, B. C.—At New York, N. Y., January 11, 1895, of phthisis. Aged 52 years.

WENTWORTH, L. R.—At Rochester, N. Y., February 9, 1895, of rupture of stomach. Aged 60 years.

WOODRUFF, W. S.—At Newark, N. J., February 20, 1895, of la grippe. Aged 42 years.

WREDE, W. H.—At New York, N. Y., January 17, 1895, of nephritis. Aged 37 years.

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 26, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from January 25, 1895, to February 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, Jan. 25, 1895....	$9,869 08
From A. G. Wines.....	1,589 66
Total.....	$11,458 74

EXPENDITURES.

W. B. Prescott, salary to Jan. 25, 1895.....	$25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to Jan. 25, 1895.....	25 00
Jas. J. Dailey, salary to January 25, 1895...	25 00
Fairley Bros.—6 dozen dishes $5.40, 6 doz. fruit dishes $2.10, 6 doz. plates $3.78, 3 sugar bowls 99c, 1 doz. salts and peppers $1, 6 syrup cans $2.40, 3 vinegar bottles $1.20, 5 doz. cups and saucers $4.90, 1 student chimney 10c.....	21 87
C. E. Durkee—Hatchet 50c, hatchet 85c, 1 fork $1, axle washers 20c, new bottom in coffee pot 25c, 5 1-6 lbs. rope 90c, 2 shovels $2, 1 pick and handle $1, 1 gal. cyl. oil $1, 5 doz. brass screws 25c.....	7 95
Baker & Co.—19 recipes and drugs.....	38 70
Stark & Siney—86 lbs. veal $7.31, 46 lbs. mutton $2.99, yeast 30c, 95 lbs. veal $7.60, 132 lbs. beef, $9.24, yeast 30c, 79 lbs. mutton $4.55, 21 lbs. fish $2.63, 23 lbs. fish $2.88, 112 lbs. beef $7.84, 66 lbs. veal $5.61, 59 lbs. mutton $3.84, yeast 30c, 69 lbs. veal $5.87, 87 lbs. beef $5.87, 66 lbs. mutton $4.29, yeast 30c, 56 lbs. pork $3.36, 86 lbs. veal $6.88, 131 lbs. beef $9.17, 49 lbs. mutton $3.43, yeast 30.....	94 86
Dr. Ashby—4 clocks $22, eye glasses 25c..	22 25
Hallet & Baker—Burial of T. R. Skinner..	45 00
Giddings Bros.—102¾ yds. pillow casing $14.91, 6 doz. thread $2.70, 54 yds. cotton muslin $3.24, 1 gross pins 80c.....	21 65
A. & W. Hemenway—1,035 lbs. oats $13.45, 1,130 lbs. corn $12.66, 1,200 lbs. chop $14.04, 170 lbs. bran $1.76, 1,794 lbs. bran $18.84..	60 75
J. T. Sanderson—1 box oranges $3.25, 34 lbs. hens $3.06, 60 lbs. honey $6, 1 bbl. apples $3.50, 52 lbs. turkeys $5.20.....	21 01
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—1 gross Henrietta soap $5, 2 sacks hams $27.69, 1 10-gal. keg molasses $8.75, 3 boxes candles $11.25, 1 case Golda Duet $5, 2 cases toilet paper $11, 20 sacks sugar $97.....	160 69
B. G. Robbins—1 doz. shirts $4.80, pants $3, 2 pair drawers 90c., shoes $1.50, pants $2.75, coat and vest $8.50.....	$21 15
Ira J. Morse—50 lbs. butter $13, 2 crates of eggs $13.20, 96 lbs. onions $1.68, 42 lbs. hens $4.20, 64 lbs. turnips 64c., 3 crates eggs $18, 50 lbs. butter $13, 1 barrel sweet potatoes $3.75, 1 barrel apples $3.75, 2 crates eggs $12.60, 60 lbs. butter $16.20, 1 box oranges $3, 35 lbs. of chickens $2.10, 54 lbs. butter $14.58, 2 crates eggs $12, ½ box lemons $2.40, 83 lbs. turnips $1.04, 141 lbs. cabbage $1.76.....	$136 90
Binford Coal Co.—47,250 lbs. McFerrin Mine Run $44.88, 18,500 lbs. McFerrin Slack $10.64, 17,890 lbs. Peerless Lump $35.78....	$91 30
Florence Oil and Refining Co.—60 gallons Silver State headlight oil $5.40, 60 gallons Silver State headlight oil $5.40.....	10 80
Lynch Manufacturing Co.—1 bed restraint $10, 1 pair anklets $6, 1 pair wristlets, $5.50.....	21 50
F. E. Robinson—Drugs for January, 1895..	51 35
W. C. Schuman, salaries for January, 1895—W. C. Schuman, $83.30; Eva Schuman, $30, Nina Campbell, nurse, $40; C. E. Porter, assistant nurse (15 days), $12.50; Fred. Warner, assistant nurse (6 days), $5; Chas. Jacobson, general work, $30; W. V. Proctor, general work, $27; John Reilly, watchman, $40; A. N. Mariuer, cook, $50; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, $25, Ella Merritt, dining-room, $20; Mary Hunter, kitchen, $20; Lina Davis, dining room, $20; Lizzie Dilworth, first floor, $20; Rachel Johanning, laundry, $30; Maggie McGoff, laundry, $25; M. Cummings, engineer, $55; Dr. Leverley Tucker, $49.....	$581 80
W. C. Schuman—Transportation of E. M. Roach to Alameda.....	$20 00

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Jan. 25, 1894.....	$9,869 08
From A. G. Wines.....	1,589 66
Total.....	$11,458 74
Disbursements.....	1,544 83
Balance.....	$9,913 91

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of February, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] JESSE GILBERT, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

A WASHINGTON expert has been making an investigation of the wage question for the census committee of the Senate. Among other deductions made by him are the following: Labor received a smaller percentage of the product in 1890 than in 1880 and still less as compared with 1850. In 1850 the share of labor was 53 and of capital 47 per cent. In 1880 labor got 48 and capital 52, and in 1890 labor only received 43, while capital took the other 57 per cent. In other words, the laborer is now getting but four-fifths as much as formerly, while the capitalist is getting six-fifths.

BEWARE of the subsidized press that raises false alarms against the people struggling to regain their stolen rights. It is false and treacherous. Remember that Lincoln said this: "As a result of the war, corporations have been enthroned and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed."

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.

Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.

Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Third District—James A. Power, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.

Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.

Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.

Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.

Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachin St., Mobile.

Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.

California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal. Cyrene E. Fisk, 550 S. Pearl St., Los Angeles.

Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.

Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.

Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.

Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.

Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Illinois—A. W. Heudricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; P. J. Maas, 671 Washburne Ave., Chicago.

Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.

Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.

Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.

Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.

Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.

Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.

Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. G. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St. Arlington.

Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.

Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.

New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.

New Hampshire—Charles E. Smith, 9 Hanover St., Concord.

New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.

New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.

New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.

North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks.

Nova Scotia—Wm. C. Hodgson, Halifax, Box 492.

Ohio—W. R. Voiles, care Post, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.

Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., Loudon.

Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.

Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh.

Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.

Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.

South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.

Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.

Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.

West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.

Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 1712, North Avenue, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Lahor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.

BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, Beckler & Co., 363 W. 12th St.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.

DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.

DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.

FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.

GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.

GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.

LINCOLN—President, W. H. Gillespie.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, C. D. Cully 1131 7th St.; Secretary, G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Ave.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Kuehnel, care Der Herald.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Prediedut, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.

NEW HAVEN—President, Louis Gompers, 43 Artizen St.; Secretary, Geo. H. Keppell, 143 Dwight St.

NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.

NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seveuth St.

SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowmau & Hanford.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.

ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.

ST. PAUL.—President, Frank Pampusch, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillmau, Globe stereotype room.

TORONTO.—President, John Armstroug, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.

WASHINGTON—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Applications for Membership.

9, Louisville, Ky. (Pressmen)—J. H. Miller, eighteen years at the business; learned trade at Rand-McNally's, Chicago; has worked in New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo; Humphrey Mayhall (stereotype helper), eleven years at trade, has worked in Memphis, Tenn.; P. H. Hartman, eight years at trade at Riverside Printing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

15, Rochester, N. Y.—L. H. Ballard, C. F. Meloy, J. J. Wyckhouse (apprentice).

20, Minneapolis, Minn. (Pressmen)—N. Baltuff (appreutice).

32, Omaha, Neb. (Pressmen)—Sam Barth, has worked in Chicago, Ill.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Carl E. Goodwin, learned trade at Moline, Kan., published Republican in that city several years; C. V. Seely, learned trade at Union Star, Mo.; Mrs. Jessie A. Selby, learned trade at Gallatin, Mo., worked in Kansas City short time.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—J. J. Buckley, Hoyt Kirkpatrick, J. W. Stewart.

49, Denver, Colo.—Orville L. Smith, Jr., has always worked in Denver; Mrs. Laura E. Van Brunt, has worked on Sentinel-Democrat, Garden City, Kan., also at Dodge City, Kan., Denison, Texas; Webb Patton, has worked on Ft. Collins (Colo.) Courier only; Charles M. Lenon, has worked at L. P. Allen Printing Company and other places, in Clinton, Iowa, and Rock Falls, Ill.; W. C. Morrish, has worked at Ouray, Colo., Telluride, Rico, and other Colorado towns.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—T. N. Hall, worked only at Tiernan-Haven's Printing Company, Kansas City, for conditional membership.

89, Chattannooga, Tenn.—M. W. Mathasy.

115, Salt Lake City, Utah—Peter Cunningham, learned trade in office of John C. Graham, Salt Lake, worked in Salt Lake and Provo, Utah.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Harry S. Merrill, Calton, Cal.

183, Savanna, Ga.—D. G. Patton, for reinstatement.

188, Waco, Texas—J. E. Wagle, learned trade at Marshall, Mo.

216, Springfield, Mass.—M. J. Moriarity (two-third membership), O. L. Haven, Leland H. Washburn.

270, New Castle, Pa.—Jacob Cox, learned trade in East Palestine, Ohio.

261, Huntington, W. Va.—Miss Maggie Angel, has served four years at the trade; Alice Lee, has worked five years at the dusiness; Enos Davidson (for apprentice membership), has worked in Gallipolis, Ohio; Kellus Hill (for apprentice membership), has worked in Charleston and other towns in West Virginia.

286, Marion, Ind.—Ed Denver, pressman, learned trade at Columbus, Ohio.

290, Hamilton, Ohio—J. E. Frey, worked at Hamilton and Dayton, Ohio, was at one time a member of Printing Pressmen's Union, of Dayton, but claims he left that organization on account of the vice-president of the organization taking his position, contrary to their own laws; is now working at the printing business as a compositor.

Application for Provisional Membership.

Joseph F. Turbeville, Florence, S. C., learned trade in the office of The Star, Marion, S. C.; worked on World-Budget, Charleston, S. C., September, 1890; Morning News, Savannah, Ga., July, 1893.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—Ed. F. Richter, reinstated; Geo. J. Critchell, expelled for ratting.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Chas. Skillman, M. S. King, F. S. Murphy, E. G. Schnebelin, suspended for non-payment of dues.

38, Baltimore, Md. (Pressmen)—Richard A. Chamberlain, Edward M. Wilhock, suspended for non-payment of dues.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—John Spencer (Pressman), R. Gulick, suspended for non-payment of dues.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—J. D. Diehl, D. B. Barnes, J. B. Huff, W. E. Palmer, reinstated.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—R. R. Harper, Joseph F. Beyer, Charles Draper, suspended for non-payment of dues.

57, Dayton, Ohio—W. G. Miller, rejected.

66, Portland, Me.—Robert Brown (Bookbinder), suspended for non-payment of dues.

75, Burlington, Iowa—W. B. Gallaher, suspended for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Jesse M. Calvert, expelled for embezzlement of funds; W. H. Miller, Jr., rejected.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—C. A. Smith, W. J. Matthews, E. E. Baty, W. P. Epperson, Giles O. Pearce, suspended for non-payment of dues and assessments.

91, Toronto, Ont.—John Adamson, A. E. Bradwin, W. J. Covington, Fred R. Ginn, Loftus Gray, A. Harold Harding, F. J. Jewell, W. E. Meredith, T. Nealon, W. J. Poole, A. Scott, H. J. Smith, J. T. Scott, J. R. Thextou, Alf. Wilson, E. Zingg, suspended for non-payment of dues.

97, Peru, Ind.—Alexander Liggett, expelled for ratting.

120, Lynn, Mass.—Andrew Goody, James Ropierre, A. G. Titus, Walter McManus, L. F. Holt, G. C. White, G. B. M. Houston, C. H. Abbott, suspended for non-payment of dues.

121, Topeka, Kan.—P. H. Southers, C. B. Walker, expelled for non-payment of dues.

188, Savannah, Ga.—J. W. Miller, expelled for ratting.

192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Carl Evans, W. W. Wilson, H. N. Carlin, Chas. Harmer, J. A. Moore, John Koler, Geo. Keogh, H. Long, W. H. Holmes, C. Hollabaugh, Maud Bickert and Charles Speake, suspended; J. H. Ems, E. G. Dean, reinstated.

217, Janesville, Wis.—Chas. Hansen, suspended for non-payment of dues.

290, Hamilton, Ohio—Sheridan Young, Lillian Powell, Josephine Faber, expelled for non-payment of dues.

324, Racine, Wis.—C. B. Matthews, Ole Petersen, suspended for non-payment of dues.

Election of Officers.

BOSTON, MASS. (Stereotypers)—President, Geo. W. Williams; vice-president, David W. Norton; secretary-treasurer, W. B. Flewelling; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Donnelly; executive committee, Wm. Hood, Charles Ashton, Edward Hartigan; delegates appointed to the allied trade council, John Kegan, James Dclegana, Edward Hartigan; delegates to the central labor union, W. B. Chase, D. J. Regan, E. W. Miner, W. Redfern, Jos. Thompson.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—President, A. A. Lee; vice-president, Jas. A. Jarret; recording secretary, Jno. S. Groves; financial secretary, W. F. Koehn; corresponding secretary, John H. Williams; treasurer, E. W. England; sergeant-at-arms, C. E. Piggott.

CONCORD, N. H.—President, J. E. Spellman; vice-president, Miss Julia E. Leary; recording secretary, Charles T. Allison; secretary-treasurer, J. W. McMurphy; sergeant-at-arms, E. P. Bryant; trustees, Frank E. Doyle, Frank Bushey; auditing committee, H. W. Cooke, C. F. Adams, I. N. Marden.

DENVER, COLO.—President, W. H. Montgomery; vice-president, Wm. Lucas; recording secretary, C. R. Miller; financial secretary, Frank C. Birdsell; sergeant-at-arms, R. M. Dunham; doorkeeper, J. J. Murray; business committee, H. E. Garman, chairman, John Henderson, J. W. Bramwood; appeals committee, Phil Johnson, chairman, W. C. Ashwill, John Lambert; relief committee, E. D. Rowland, chairman, F. E. Cantrall, J. J. Murray; board of trustees, Richard Pugh, chairman, W. F. Boardman, F. P. Demars; trades' assembly delegation, J. W. Bramwood, chairman, H. E. Garman, C. L. Merritt, W. C. Ashwell, Ellis Gregg, J. J. Murray, W. H. Montgomery; allied trades council, W. C. Ashwill, H. E. Garman, John Henderson.

PUEBLO, COLO.—President, H. C. Phipps; vice-president, F. A. Withers; secretary-treasurer, W. E. Beattie; executive committee, Chas. L. Valiton, Otto F. Thum, W. H. Young; auditing committee, F. A. Withers, A. L. Runyan, James A. Connor; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Youug; delegates to trades assembly, Otto F. Thum, A. L. Runyan, Charles L. Valiton.

QUINCY, ILL.—President, Claude Conklin; vice-president, Ed. Hellstern; financial secretary, Geo. Shulthers; recording and corresponding secretary, J. M. Wood; treasurer, J. A. Bamber; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Salmon.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—President, T. F. Moore; vice-president, T. P. Lambert; recording secretary, Jas. Nellis; financial secretary, Geo. E. Faulkner; treasurer, R. D. Runyan; sergeant-at-arms, Matt. Clinton; board of trustees and auditing committee, T. P. Lambert, J. B. Spinning, T. F. Ford, E. T. Hazel; investigating committee, Thomas Ford, Thaddeus Lambert, M. Clinton; delegates to trades assembly, A. F. of L., T. F. Moore, R. D. Runyan, T. P. Lambert, E. T. Hazel, James Nellis.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—President, O. P. Ogilvie; vice-president, W. A. Sutherland; recording and corresponding secretary, C. M. Van Loan; financial secretary, Fred C. Sims; sergeant-at-arms, Joe F. Looney, executive committee, C. W. Hutchins, E. M. Stetter and N. D. Goodwin.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Pressmen)—President, J. D. McKinnon; vice-president, Mathew D. Fenton; secretary, J. Marshall Little; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Hurdle; auditing committee, John M. Kemper, James McGrane and Patrick Hussey.

WACO, TEX.—President, W. H. Von Tiercks; vice-president, W. M. Woodall; secretary, P. A. Richards; treasurer, A. Poulson; executive committee, T. N. Graves, chairman, Charles Beall, H. R. Brooks; relief committee, B. F. McCaslin, chairman, Ira L. Hicks, Edward Singleton; sergeant-at-arms, Lonnie Adams; delegates to federation, F. N. Graves, W. H. Von Tiercks.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Stereotypers)—President, W. J. Slater; vice-president, W. J. Vievaring; secretary, R. L. Christian; treasurer, George Thayer.

WICHITA, KAN.—President, S. G. Skinner; vice-president, E. O. Welch; financial and corresponding secretary, W. S. Crawford; recording secretary, P. L. Murray; troasurer, Miss Pet Carnelius; executive committee, E. O. Welch, chairman, George Kleeberger, Wes Chamberlain; application committee, Gail Hoding, chairman, Walt Blake, E. O. Welch.

THE great problem which the next century will have seriously to take in hand and finally solve is this: Are rich men likely to prove of any real social use, or will it be better for society to abolish the institution? I see many ways in which they can be of use, and I earnestly invite them to convince the public of this before it is too late. The day may come when the world will have agreed to abolish rich men altogether as an obsolete institution. And certainly no anarchist or communist is working so desperately to hurry on that day as are the rich men themselves.—Frederick Harrison, in The Forum.

WHEN the stomach is empty the mind is usually inflamed with reckless passions, and if the starving person can not obtain food by fair means, he will have to—get it.—Midland Mechanic.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from February 9 to February 25.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 9.	Balance on hand	$15,148 29
Feb. 25.	Receipts to date	1,704 83
	Total	$16,853 12

EXPENDITURES.

Feb. 11.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	47 00
11.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	100 00
11.	Akron, No. 182	31 83
12.	Evansville, No. 35	132 67
13.	Cairo, No. 24	75 16
16.	Rutland, No. 134	7 00
18.	Akron, No. 182	29 50
18.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	40 00
18.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	100 00
18.	Evansville, No. 35	132 67
18.	Rutland, No. 134	7 00
18.	J. F. Klunk, expenses to Sedalia	16 15
19.	Cairo, No. 24	69 00
19.	L. P. Negele, expenses to Belleville	6 20
21.	J. A. Power, part expenses to Steubenville	23 00
23.	J. D. Flanigan, expenses to Port Huron	26 13
25.	Akron Pressfeeders, No. 1	100 00
25.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	33 00
25.	Evansville, No. 35	133 83
	Total	$1,110 14

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Feb. 9 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

	February 9. Balance	$37,820 93
1.	INDIANAPOLIS—For January	62 40
2,	PHILADELPHIA—For January	221 25
3.	CINCINNATI—For January	166 75
5,	COLUMBUS—For January	46 50
6,	NEW YORK—For January	828 25
7,	PITTSBURGH—For January	109 00
	For supplies	8 00
8,	ST. LOUIS—For January	140 00
	For supplies	2 00
9,	BUFFALO—For January	33 00
10,	LOUISVILLE—For January	34 00
12,	BALTIMORE—For January	103 00
	For supplies	50
13,	BOSTON—For January	263 50
14,	HARRISBURG—For January	22 25
15,	ROCHESTER—For January	7 50
	For supplies	5 00
16,	CHICAGO—For January	492 00
17,	NEW ORLEANS—For January	52 50
18,	DETROIT—For January	74 00
	For supplies	1 50
20,	NASHVILLE—For January	39 00
	For supplies	1 00
21,	SAN FRANCISCO—For January	180 00
22,	DUBUQUE—For January	11 75
	For supplies	5 00
23,	CREAM CITY—For January	25 75
24,	CAIRO—For January	8 75
26,	PETERSBURG—For January	2 25
27,	MOBILE—For January	10 50
28,	GALVESTON—For February	21 00
	For printing resolutions (L. A. Johnson)	1 70
29,	PEORIA—For supplies	1 50
30,	ST. PAUL—For January	86 25
31,	SANTA ROSA—For January	3 25
32,	NORFOLK—For January	12 50
35,	EVANSVILLE—For January	16 75
37,	HONOLULU—For January and February	13 50
	For balance February and March	8 25
	For 5 copies Journal to January, 1896	3 75
38,	HAVERHILL—For February	3 75
40,	ST. JOSEPH—For January	14 50
42,	MINNEAPOLIS—For January	62 50
45,	LEAVENWORTH—For February	8 25
48,	ATLANTA—For January	26 50
49,	DENVER—For January	54 00
	For supplies	1 00
51,	LAWRENCE—For December	12 00
	For supplies	2 00
52,	TROY—For February	29 50
53,	CLEVELAND—For supplies	4 00
54,	RALEIGH—For January	16 50
	For supplies	3 00
55,	SYRACUSE—For January	34 50
60,	ROANOKE—For January	7 00
61,	CAMBRIDGE—For January	7 00
63,	TOLEDO—For January	28 50
	For supplies	2 50
66,	PORTLAND—For January	20 00
67,	LOCKPORT—For January	5 00
	For supplies	5 50
69,	DURANGO—For January aud February	11 50
72,	LANSING—For January	18 50
75,	BURLINGTON—For February	10 75
76,	TERRE HAUTE—For January	10 00
80,	KANSAS CITY—For January	71 50
	For supplies	1 00
81,	BAY CITY—For January	8 50
	For supplies	25
82,	COLORADO SPRINGS—For January	12 50
	For card in Journal to November, 1895	11 00
83,	HEBREW-AMERICAN—For January	18 75
	For supplies	1 10
84,	SAN BERNARDINO—For Dec. and Jan.	10 50
	For supplies	60
86,	READING—For January	28 25
91,	TORONTO—For February	144 50
93,	MACON—For December	7 75
	For supplies	3 00
94,	HUDSON COUNTY—For January	11 25
96,	GLENS FALLS—For February	7 75
	For supplies	25
97,	PERU—For February	12 00
98,	BROOKLYN—For January	38 00
99,	JACKSON—For January	14 50
	For supplies	5 90
100,	NORWICH—For February	9 00
101,	COLUMBIA—For January	303 25
103,	NEWARK—For February	41 50
104,	BIRMINGHAM—For January	17 25
112,	SCRANTON—For January	31 25
	For supplies	2 00
117,	SPRINGFIELD—For January	26 00
	For supplies	1 50
118,	DES MOINES—For January	47 00
121,	TOPEKA—For January	34 75
	For supplies	4 50
123,	WILMINGTON—For February	9 75
124,	BLOOMINGTON—For January	12 25
125,	DURHAM—For February	2 75
126,	BUTTE—For 50 copies Journal to Nov., 1894	12 50
128,	SOUTH BEND—For February	8 50
	For supplies	1 50

129, HAMILTON—For February.....$14 50
130, HALIFAX—For January..... 21 75
131, THE NORTH—For Dec. and Jan..... 6 00
133, LONDON—For January..... 18 00
134, RUTLAND—For January..... 5 00
135, ONEONTA—For January..... 5 00
136, DULUTH—For January and February..... 37 75
137, JOHNSTOWN—For January..... 5 75
138, AUSTIN—For January..... 11 50
For supplies..... 10
140, BISMARCK—For January..... 3 50
For supplies..... 1 50
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For January..... 16 50
143, SNOHOMISH-EVERETT—For October, November, December and January..... 16 00
149, SARATOGA—For December..... 5 75
150, ELIZABETH—For January..... 8 50
152, MANCHESTER—For January..... 15 50
For card in Journal to November, 1895... 6 00
154, ANN ARBOR—For January..... 5 75
155, SHREVEPORT—For January..... 4 00
156, ASPEN—For Jauuary..... 3 00
158, SPRINGFIELD—For January..... 11 25
162, JACKSONVILLE—For January..... 12 50
164, FRANKFORT—For January..... 5 00
165, WORCESTER—For January..... 30 00
169, NEW ALBANY—For January..... 2 50
170, TACOMA—For January..... 8 00
172, SAN ANTONIO—For January..... 12 75
For supplies..... 4 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For January..... 35 50
For supplies..... 1 50
175, PUEBLO—For January..... 9 25
For supplies..... 1 50
180, SIOUX CITY—For January..... 18 00
181, MEADVILLE—For January..... 10 50
183, SAVANNAH—For January..... 11 25
For supplies..... 3 00
184, WYOMING—For January..... 6 00
For supplies..... 3 00
185, BRADFORD—For Jauuary..... 7 75
186, FARGO—For January..... 8 25
188, WACO—For December and January..... 15 00
189, BLUE GRASS—For January..... 12 50
For supplies..... 50
190, OMAHA—For December..... 50 50
191, WINNIPEG—For February..... 23 50
For supplies..... 7 25
195, PATERSON—For February..... 9 75
198, FORT WORTH—For January..... 13 75
For supplies..... 50
For printing resolutions death L. A. Johnson..... 2 30
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For February..... 10 50
203, COUNCIL BLUFFS—For February..... 11 50
205, JAMESTOWN—For January..... 9 50
206, SEDALIA—For January..... 4 50
209, LINCOLN—For January..... 10 75
For supplies..... 3 20
211, OSHKOSH—For January..... 8 25
213, ROCKFORD—For January..... 7 00
214, BOHEMIAN (Chicago)—For January and February..... 6 50
215, DECATUR—For January..... 10 00
For supplies..... 75
216, SPRINGFIELD—For supplies..... 2 50
217, JANESVILLE—For January..... 1 75
219, CANTON—For January..... 7 25
221, SAN DIEGO—For January..... 6 25
224, BROCKTON—For charter and outfit..... 10 00
226, VANCOUVER—For February..... 3 75
228, NORWOOD—For charter and outfit..... 10 00
231, SAN JOSE—For January..... 15 75
For supplies..... 1 10
232, BINGHAMTON—For January..... 5 00
237, SANDUSKY—For supplies..... 1 50
245, WOONSOCKET—For January..... 6 25
246, CHESTER—For January..... 4 00
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For January..... 11 50
253, HOLYOKE—For December..... 6 25
254, RIVERSIDE—For January..... 11 00
For supplies..... 15
255, ANACONDA—For February..... 8 50
256, GREAT FALLS—For January..... 6 25
258, GUTHRIE—For January..... 11 00
262, UNIONTOWN—For Jan. and Feb..... 7 00
265, OTTAWA—For January..... 6 25
266, ELKHART—For January..... 3 50
For supplies..... 60
268, FULTON COUNTY—For January..... 5 50
269, HAZLETON—For charter and outfit..... 10 00
270, NEW CASTLE—For February..... 4 50
For supplies..... 25
271, BOISE CITY—For January..... 5 50
For supplies..... 5 35
273, BRANTFORD—For January..... 3 25
274, LA CROSSE—For January..... 6 75
276, NEW BEDFORD—For January..... 15 75
For supplies..... 2 10
282, GRASS VALLEY—For January..... 3 00
285, RED BLUFF—For Oct., Nov., Dec. and Jan. 6 00
286, MARION—For January..... 9 25
For supplies..... 3 00
For 16 copies Journal to Feb., 1896 ..... 4 00
287, FRANKFORT—For February..... 4 50
289, TITUSVILLE—For January..... 3 25
290, HAMILTON—For Nov. and Dec..... 11 25
297, CONCORD—For January..... 15 25
For supplies..... 75
300, PORT HURON—For January..... 8 75
For supplies..... 60
301, RICHMOND—For January..... 8 25
For supplies..... 25
302, QUEBEC—For January..... 12 00
For supplies..... 1 50
306, ALTON—For January..... 3 50
For supplies..... 35
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For January 5 25
For supplies..... 25
308, WATERTOWN—For Jan., Feb., part March 37 60
For supplies..... 5 60
For printing resolutions (C. E. Rogers). 1 40
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For January..... 1 50
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For January..... 5 50
318, EAST LIVERPOOL—For January..... 3 00
320. OSWEGO—For December and January.... 6 50
323, HOBOKEN—For January..... 8 00
For supplies..... 7 00
324, RACINE—For January..... 5 00
325, COHOES—For charter and outfit..... 10 00

PRESSMEN.

7, NEWARK—For January and February..... 10 00
8, BOSTON—For June, July and August..... 24 50
10, AKRON—For February..... 1 75
14, ST. PAUL—For January..... 6 50
16, NEW YORK—For January..... 45 00
18, MEMPHIS—For January..... 6 00
For supplies..... 20
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For January..... 6 00
For supplies..... 30
38, BALTIMORE—For January..... 7 25
39, SEATTLE—For February..... 2 25
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For December..... 4 00

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

4, CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For February... 23 00
5, CINCINNATI—For February..... 7 00
6, KANSAS CITY—For February and March. 7 00
11, BOSTON—Electrotypers—For January.... 7 25
13, DENVER—For January..... 2 25
19, WASHINGTON (Stereo.)—For January..... 4 75
21, TORONTO—For Dec., Jan., Feb. and Mar. 16 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

9, ST. PAUL (Pressfeeders)—For January...$18 00
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For January and February..... 12 00
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For January... 19 50
11, MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—For Sept., Oct. and part Nov..... 20 00
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For January. 5 25
5, TORONTO—Mailers—For Dec. and Jan..... 8 00
6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For Jan..... 5 75
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Jan... 12 75
1, AKRON (Pressfeeders)—For February.... 4 25
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For January... 24 50
10, DALLAS—Pressfeeders—For February 2 50
1, NEW YORK—Photo Engravers—For Jan., Feb. and part March..... 41 50
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For Feb... 8 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—
Cash from sale of old brick..... 25 50
Cash from T. R. Skinner (deceased)..... 2 50
Cash from merchandise sold employes..... 4 00
SUNDRIES—
Individual subscriptions to Journal..... 17 96

Total.....$43,760 54

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report...$1,110 14
S. H. DYER—Organizing expenses 70 00
J. A. POWER—Official expenses, postage, telegrams, etc..... 40 15
J. A. POWER—J. J. Kiernan, balance expenses to Carbondale..... 9 25
J. P. MARNELL—Expenses in St. Louis..... 11 25
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—
Printing and mailing No. 12.....226 40
Addressing wrappers..... 12 00
1,000 advertising contracts..... 3 00
Composition on advertising circulars..... 2 50
EXPENSES—
Sharpening mailer knives..... 50
J. E. McBride, attorney fee in label law amendment bill for Michigan..... 1 00
W. V. Rooker, attorney fee for examining new bond of A. G. Wines..... 10 00
5 seals..... 12 00
25 cards returned by South Omaha, No. 269.. 1 50
100 books treasurer's warrants..... 12 50
5,500 shorter work-day ballots..... 8 25
3,000 remittance blanks..... 6 00
800 quarterly reports..... 4 75
A. L. Randall, services on Government Telegraph Committee..... 25 60
Clerk hire..... 33 50
S. H. Bell and A. L. Randall, expenses to New York interest Government Telegraph Committee 40 00
Lincoln, No. 209, expenses of legislative committee on label law..... 16 32
Sam L. Leffingwell, canvassing vote on shorter work-day scheme..... 4 00
6 typewriter ribbons..... 3 00
W. B. Prescott, expenses to Washington and New York.....125 00
Clerk hire..... 33 50
Printing number on due stamps..... 65
200 circulars to Organizers..... 6 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to date..... 31 45
BURIAL FUND—
1423. Philadelphia, No. 2—On account of death of J. A. Shane..... 50 00
1424. Chicago (Electrotypers), No. 3—Fred Haering..... 50 00
1425. Indianapolis, No. 1.—W. W. Johnson.. 50 00
1426. Brooklyn, No. 98—T. J. Driscoll..... 50 00
1427. Newark German-American No. 8—F. W. Reising 50 00
1428. Lansing, No. 72—J. H. Coryell..... 50 00
1429. Rochester, No. 15—L. R. Wentworth.... 50 00
1430. Kansas City, No. 80—R. L. Rodgers.... 50 00
1431. New Orleans, No. 17—J. L. Masson..... 50 00
1432. Boston, No. 13—A. W. Graham..... 50 00
1433. San Francisco, No. 21—D. V. Murphy.. 50 00
1434. New York, No. 6—Michael Flynn..... 50 00
1435. New York, No. 6—W. H. Wrede..... 50 00
1436. New York, No. 6—Homer Broadwell... 50 00
1437. New York, No. 6—J. B. Schaffer..... 50 00
1438. New York, No. 6—B. C. Stout..... 50 00
1439. New York, No. 6—Wm. Stevens..... 50 00
1440. New York, No. 6—J. G. Hanna..... 50 00
1441. New York, No. 6—A. M. Forrester..... 50 00
1442. New York, No. 6—Daniel Cammack.... 50 00
1443. New York, No. 6—H. E. Collins..... 50 00
1444. New York, No. 6—Thos. Alexander.... 50 00
1445. New York, No. 6—P. E. Murray..... 50 00
1446. New York, No. 6—Edward Nangle..... 50 00
1447. New York, No. 6—J. H. Stephens..... 50 00
1448. Chicago, No. 16—Maurice Goldstein.... 50 00
1449. Augusta, No. 41—Henry Kusch 50 00
1450. New York German-American, No. 7—H. C. Stockert..... 50 00
1451. New York German-American, No. 7—Otto Kunze..... 50 00
1452. Wheeling, No. 79—Harry Cunningham. 50 00
1453. Columbia, No. 101—McClellan Jones... 50 00
1454. Columbia, No. 101—C. W. Millet..... 50 00
1455. Grand Rapids Pressmen, No. 54—Anton Schultz..... 50 00
1456. Boston, No. 13—C. J. Dolan..... 50 00
1457. Newark, No. 103—G. W. Gibbs..... 50 00
1458. Newark, No. 103—W. S. Woodruff..... 50 00

Total.....$3,660 71

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand February 9, 1895.....	$37,820 93	
Receipts to February 25, 1895.....	5,939 61	
		$43,760 54
Expenditures..		3,660 71
Balance on hand.....		$40,099 83

REFERRING to late federal court decisions, Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, declares that, if such conditions are to continue, the fate of the American laborer is sealed. The process, however, will produce discontent, disturbance and hatred. "Russianizing a government is an expensive business," he says, and has never yet succeeded—not even in Russia. It will be a sorry day for our country when we shall have only the very rich on the one hand and a crushed and spiritless poor on the other. It behooves every friend of republican institutions to give these things most serious consideration.

HENRY GEORGE seldom fails to make his meaning clear, as in this: "There are many, who, feeling bitterly the monstrous wrongs of the present distribution of wealth, are animated only by a blind hatred of the rich, and a fierce desire to destroy existing social adjustments. This class is indeed only less dangerous than those who proclaim that no social improvement is needed or possible."

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentieth St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 288 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 1134.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigatiug Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—J. E. Rodgers, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austiu, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 370 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 728 E. Church St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Fontie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cottou.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—Wm. Ments, 1760 N. Clinton St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, Geo. Shulthers, 620 Vermont St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ed Salmon.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—J. D. Ambrose.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Graf.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, T. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—J. C. Nagle, 1065 White St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—N. R. Ashby, care Monitor.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—A. L. Wright, 305 W. Sherman St.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—I. R. Arbogast, Box Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, NO. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevne St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—P. M. Crowley, 12 Pearl St.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—John L. Jones, Jr., 209 Green.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—S. A. Chase, 3 Washington Ave.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—Miss E. E. McBride, 17 Calvery St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—Melvin Hodgins, Box 535.
DETROIT, No. 18.—Prescident, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording Secretary, G. H. Allison; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, R. W. Cooper; Vice-President, W. J. Goodspeed; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kirkpatrick, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Joel Choelman, 717 5th St., West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 418 Jefferson St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Regers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. W. Buck; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, S. J. Tiffany; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnsen, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Reith; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—W. H. Gillaspie, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luchs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Steddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carrell; Vice-President, D. E. Barnes; Recording Secretary, David Flintrowitz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, D. E. Barnes; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. LaFayette; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. E. Seaport, 39 Remsen St.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, Dan S. O'Brieu; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, C. F. Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—W. Mahoney, 451 3d St.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinaviau).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—Thomas Crimmens, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—R. E. Devlin, Maple ave.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—Prescident, C. A. Regers; Vice-President, Johu M. O'Hanlon; Recording Secretary, J. Ed. Cavanaugh; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Fred H. Potter.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, Box 214.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordau, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—J. T. Heffron, 15 Iddings Block.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—J. W. Giuler, 231 Brown St.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 29 Union St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—Prescident, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairmau Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—S. S. Hester, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Buildiug; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McCennell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—M. M. Smith, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. Hurst, 212 S. Main St.
PIQUA, No. 234.—Deborah Lippincott.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Ohendorfer; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, G. H. Howell; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Treasurer, Rose M. Glason; Secretary, W. F. Osburn, 162 Second St., Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, G. W. Moore, Chairman; C. G. McCoy, J. C. Gallagher, F. H. Martin, T. L. Johnson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 810 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, care Daily Authoracite.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—John O'Donnell.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, H. G. Bacon; Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Pepper; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. J. F. York, Box 226; Reading Clerk, W. R. Hughes; Guardian, George Sherman.
TITUSVILLE, No. 289.—J. J. O'Hern.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn, 147 Beckley St.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—G. W. Moore, Box 787.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—Wm. Abell, Weekly Visitor.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, J. H. Wincey; First Vice-President, M. Frank; Second Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer. Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—Prescident, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, J. L. Denham; Vice-President, B. F. Jones; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart. Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, A. F. Hess; Vice-President, C. E. Jones; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, J. C. Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Davis; Reading Clerk, E. C. Cleino; Executive Committee, O. A. Eylar, Chairman; C. H. Cunningham, Corbin Johnson, H. G. Stephenson, W. M. Reilly; Auditing Committee, P. W. Alterman, Chairman; H. G. Stephenson, B. C. Pittuck; Treasurer, A. F. Hess.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, T. G. Croft; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, John Fourty; Chairman Executive Committee, W. B. Harkness; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. F. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—J. J. Fenton, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, W. H Wells; Financial Secretary, W. C. G. Kizer, Box 192; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Houston, Box 192; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. L. Perkins; Board of Trustees, L. L. Rolfe, M. J. Holt, C. A. Mears.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—W. D. Strailman.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, H. B. McCulloch; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, S. B. Ragland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, G. W. Schleif; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, cr World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. T. Collis, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—J. H. Williams, care Evening Mail.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—H. A. Armstrong, 525 Tenth St.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Millor; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurher. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 N. Jacksou St.
LA CROSSE, No. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—George Witzel, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, 931 Grand ave.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Max Lemke, 531 N. 3d St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Alb. Wolff, 211 Short St., Lewisburg, Ky.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 1105 S. 13th St.
4, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Nicholas Enzinger, 317 Genessee St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Misch, 989 N. Rockwell St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, 1401 Ensor St.
12, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Joseph Tagwerker, 519 W. Market St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Gust. Bohndorf, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—Louis F. Maier, 48 W. Rich.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Jos. Baumgartner, 2632 Parker
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 399 Sherman St

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, M. D. Fenton; Secretary, J. M. Little, 616 3d St., N. W.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Hurdle. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2. DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—Thomas B. Mahon, 893 W. Taylor St.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 10 Belleville Ave.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—M. B. Martin, Dorchester, Mass., Templeton St.
9, LOUISVILLE, KY.—G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Av.
10, AKRON, O.—H. E. Wise, Box 33.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—Isaac Rosenthal, 511 E. 83d St.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Wm. Champion, care Hasselman Printing Co.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—T. U. Parkins.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—A. G. Linn, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Alex. Danner, Dorsey Ptg. Co.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun.
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. A. H. Strehlow, 132 Burling St.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. A. Sumner, care Star Stereo Room.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway.
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—G. S. Bricher, 177 S. Wabasha St., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers)—J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Stereotypers)—R. L. Christian, 213 New Jersey Ave., N. W.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

1, AKRON, O.—H. E. Wise, Box 33.
9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—C. H. Deutsch, 73 W. Lawson.
10, DALLAS, TEXAS.—J. W. Ricks, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. H. Luce, 2014 James Ave. N.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ralph Bates, 2323 Upton Ave.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—James Ryan, 1625 First Ave.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Ambrose, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Sam Johnson, 643 Canada St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—F. Etherley, 35 Howie ave.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—B. R. Humphrey, 32 Turner Av.
2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Frank Henly, 3760 Laclede Av.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 420 Center Ct., Jamaica Plain.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Clara Gegenmeier, 426 Third Ave., N. E.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Frances Martell, 580 W. Taylor.

The Typographical Journal.

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH 15, 1895. No. 15.

MAMMON OR PRIDE.

Princess and Pauper—Sham Sentiment—Ballot-Box Remedy.

St. Louis, Mo., March 8.—In these days of splendid international money-matches, with their accompanying descriptions of dazzling ceremonies, etc., in the daily press, the hard-fisted son of toil is apt to bring his slow wits to the envious contemplation, at second hand, of the value of wealth. Some poet has said that the mere contemplation makes one owner, but it may be doubted if that poet would say the same thing again, under present conditions. It reminds one of that other well-known saying about a "theory" and a "condition," and evidently enough, obscures the former phrase. There can not be much satisfaction to the toiling masses of this country in the spectacle of our multi-millionaires' daughters linking themselves to the titled nonentities of England or France, nor does the ethnic affinity of the old world and ours count for much in the matter. It may be that, in a sense, this affinity underlies the desire on the part of our best (?) families to marry into European nobility, but in view of the present moral status of the social uppers of Europe, the desire is not creditable to any American, and certainly is not approved by the masses here. It is not tempering the winds to the shorn to flaunt in their faces the abnormal results of an abnormal condition, as is done on every occasion when one of these "affairs" is on the tapis. It emphasizes the fact to the people, that somehow, in this country, where all are equal (?), individual members or families forge ahead while the multitude drags farther and farther to the rear. It emphasizes the fact, on each occasion more, that this country is developing a class which worship at the shrine, not of mammon alone, but of pride.

I do not think the people envy our millionaires in the possession of their wealth, but I do believe they resent this barter of womanhood for the paltry honor of an empty title, encrusted with centuries of licentiousness. The masses are not blind to the low moral state of what is usually termed high society; the literature and dramatic art of the day has taken care they should be informed as to the exact conditions prevailing, even if scandals in high life were not as numerous as sparrows on a tree. We appear to have reached days unique in the history of the social world. If any one doubts this let him analyze the "latest" from such writers as now are fads. The epigrammatic wit of the Talleyrand school is double discounted by the "Green Carnations" and "Lady Windemeres" of high lights, and while the daring is no more pronounced, perhaps because less original, the immorality is more visible. And no one doubts but that these "books" and "plays" are true pictures of their sphere. Why should not they be; they are written by the very high apostles of asceticism? I lately witnessed a performance of Rose Coghlan's "Woman of No Importance"—a fair example of the epigrammatic school. The play deals with very high life in England, and the characters are all lords and ladies except a single American girl. Into her mouth the playwright puts beautiful sentiments as to the aims of the American people, but I failed to hear a single murmur of applause. Instead the audience looked at one another as much as to say: "That's very pretty and encouraging, but is it true?" It was not true, and the audience, instead of applauding, resented it as coming from the lips of a pampered child of wealth. I can picture to myself some rude orator giving vent to the same sentiments as what Americans should aim at, and hear the thunders of applause. Indeed, I do not need to picture the scene, since I have heard almost the self-same sentiments expressed recently at a meeting of the Trades and Labor Union, and there was applause.

It is one of the healthiest signs of the times that social economy is receiving its fair share of discussion in the daily press. In a country like this, of course, the serious discussion of the question is sooner or later inevitable. And when special events, like the recent, call attention to the gross inequality of rights, relatively of the rich and the poor, the impetus given to the discussion is perceptible. The American inherent love of fair play is asserting itself to-day as never before in the annals of this country. On the one hand it is venting its scorn on an upstart aristocracy of wealth which bows down before the moloch—"horrid king"—of European society, the nobility, caricaturing it as money-bag and as fish to the titled angler after ducats; on the other hand it has coupled scorn for it with its battle for material betterment. On both sides no superiority is admitted save that of intellect—the aristocracy of brains, of which sturdy Thomas Carlyle told. Interlinked with these gross abuses, and directly occasioned by them are different evils, such as the social, the convict labor, and the sweat shop. They all stand as monuments to greed and rapacity on the part of a few and will fall only when the social and industrial scheme is readjusted to a basis which will voice the spirit of the law of the country. * * * *

There is a growing fear that labor will soon be divested of its right to govern its own affairs. Mr. Rogers, the talented secretary of the American Railway Union, argues that the Grosscup decision, if left undisturbed and unappealed, will be the law of the land, preventing all further strikes, under penalty of imprisonment of the leaders and participants at the counsels which advised it. Mr. Rogers holds that the threat of the strike is the one weapon which maintains the strength of labor organizations, and like the armed forces of Europe maintains the peace. If the strike were as potent a weapon now as in years gone by, the argument would be incontrovertible, but the strike has proved itself so often and almost invariably a failure, even before court injunctions became the fashion, that it seems clear a more adequate weapon must be sought, and I still believe that weapon is the ballot. When the working classes go to the ballot-box a unit in some common purpose, they must prevail, and with the eyes of all upon them their representatives must accomplish their purpose. This will occasion no revolution save a political one, and as we are in the habit of witnessing "landslides" every few years, no especial disaster will need to follow. The strike, on the other hand, carries nothing but menace of evil in that it accumulates all the floating riff-raff who soon make it unpopular and consequently a failure. We are too modern to cling to what has proved itself wanting when cast in the balance. Let us move on more modern lines.

Louis F. Fuchs.

Optimistic Reflections.

Chicago, Mar. 1.—The march of evolution goes forward. The occupation of the old-time daily newspaper compositor has departed. Twenty years ago, when here in Chicago, a few insisted that a type-setting machine was a thing of the then near future, they were laughed almost to scorn by the average compositor, who declared vain gloriously, that a "machine with brains" was "beyond the beyonds," etc. I fancy no intelligent compositor underestimates the power of the type-setting machine of to-day, which has already revolutionized the method of composition in nearly all the leading newspaper establishments of this continent, and thrown thousands upon thousands into strange (to them) walks of life. In this, the hour of his supreme trial, the old-fashioned compositor, doubtless, has the deepest sympathy of the noble of every nation and tongue.

The Chicago Herald has absorbed the once famous Times. Concentration is the rule of the hour. The Herald is machine-set, likewise its running mate, the Evening Post. Chicago is among the last to adopt the machine, but it is now here to stay forever, as against hand-composition. Hundreds upon hundreds of news compositors have been thrown out of employment here within the last month, and more are to follow! Among mechanics, the compositors have had comparatively golden opportunities during the last fifty years, and it is only within a couple of decades that any very considerable number of typos would affiliate with fellow-laborers in other vineyards. Had the printers clung more tenaciously to the teachings of their greatest intellectual lights on this continent—Henry George, John Swinton and Charles H. Kohlman—they might not only have been better prepared for the present crisis to the craft, but really and truly more deserving as a class of kind offices on the part of co-laborers for daily bread. The type-setting machine should teach every printer, at least, that he should love his neighbor as himself—that we are all depending upon each other, that competition between wage-earners is degrading to the citizen, and consequently treason to the state's best interests.

Henry George, printer, has won an international reputation as a philosopher for himself. He is a bright and shining credit to the craft, and to the intelligence of the people of the United States. Mr. George is usually credited to San Francisco.

No more whole-souled man than John Swinton ever lived. Brilliant as writer and speaker, he staked and lost a fortune, hard-earned, in the cause of labor. He is credited to New York.

As a Chicagoan, I take special pride in the distinguished abilities of Charles H. Kohlman, typo on papers here, and editor or leading writer on local labor journals for years. Mr. Kohlman emigrated from Springfield, Ill., to Chicago, and I do not suppose that any of his old colleagues belonging to the union would for a moment dispute the statement that he had no equal among printers in this city in expounding the gospel of labor. Mr. Kohlman is an omnivorous reader, and possesses a marvelous memory. He is not a practiced speaker, but anything he writes always stimulates thought and draws forth replies, criticisms, etc. I have been wondering why his pen has been silent of late in the columns of The Typographical Journal, but am reminded that he has been in poor health, and that his clever wife, also a contributor to the press and magazines, has been an invalid for years. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, I believe, the Kohlmans removed to St. Paul, thinking to find better health. In 1880, Mr. Kohlman wrote an address to the International Union, which met in Chicago, and which extorted the serious and favorable consideration of the intellectual lights of that body. By the way, I also recall, that no less a personage than Henry George declared that a document he wrote for the International, setting on foot a symposium for The Typographical Journal on economic topics, was the best thing ever put forth by a labor organization. Printers everywhere should take pride in the intellectual attainments and surpassing abilities of Mr. Kohlman, and I believe thousands of them, like myself, would be gratified to find in the columns of The Typographical Journal disquisitions from his learned pen on the present crisis, or rather freezing out of the old-time compositor, whose occupation has departed, never to return.

The employing newspaper proprietors of Chicago have, as a whole, been generous in their treatment of employes. The newspaper morning scale has run down from 55 cents per thousand to 33⅓ and back to 45 cents, during the last quarter of a century, without any unpleasantness occurring which could be squarely denominated a strike, which says a good deal for the spirit of give-and-take exhibited by both employe and employer. Now, however, it is idle to assert that the union, as at present organized, has any force whatever, once the tocsin of battle is sounded. The game is entirely in the hands of the employers, the business managers. No use hugging a delusion—no use saying otherwise in face of patent facts—and no one knows this so well as the practical employing printer. Now, it is clearly not in the interest of the American nation that her people should be degraded through wage-competition to the low level of Chinese slaves. Printers should rebel against eating each other up. To approve or to practice such a course is treason to the state! Just think this plain statement over and over again.

We would not take warning; we would not seek to set our house in order for the advent of the machine, consequently many of us—most of us—are at present in a slough of despond. Let us trust, now that we should cease to be stiff-necked, that our present experience will redound to the advantage of humanity and that, in our individual cases, brilliant light shall succeed the darkness of to-day. Chicago Old-Timer.

CANDIDATES SMILING.

Boston in the Throes of an Annual Election—New Paper—Notes.

Boston, March 6.—Just at present work is fair, with plenty of men to do it, especially around the newspaper offices.

The report that a corporation with a capital of $125,000 is soon to start a daily paper devoted to the interests of the A. P. A., is confirmed. A visit to the building, corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, discloses the foundation for two Goss presses well under way. The building is beautifully arranged for a newspaper publishing establishment, being light and roomy. Rumor says Mr. Ruston, formerly of the Traveller, is to have charge of the composing-room, for which ten linotypes have been ordered. Also that Mr. Farrand, of the Journal, is to have charge of the stereotype room. Also that the Gazette, Courier and Times will be gotten out in this office.

Well, the city printing has at last been awarded to a union office, and the committee representing the union are to be congratulated, although it must have been like swallowing a paving stone for them to advocate the granting of the contract to the Record, when any one knows Mr. Barrett's attitude toward the union. But it was their duty, although I doubt if it was their choice. The Transcript's refusal to recognize the union, when they are already paying the scale, was silly in the extreme, and both Mr. Whitney and Mr. Barrett now have a chance to see that indifference toward organized labor at this late day is retrograding. The other members of the Publishers' Association were not coaxed or urged to sign the union's price list. They did so as a matter of business contract, and there hasn't been any very loud complaints from them up to this time.

The Advertiser will receive ten machines shortly. The preparatory arrangements are nearly completed, and when they are in operation the Transcript will be the only daily set by hand. It is rumored that Mr. Noble, of the Post, is to take charge of the Advertiser plant.

Nominations for office for the ensuing year have been in order, and the several candidates will begin to "climb the stairs" shortly. The interest in the presidency is not very brisk, neither candidate having his card in the field at this writing. The nominees were Walsh, Davis, Nevins and Wood.

There promises to be a lively contest for the office of vice-president between Fred Zeigler and Tommy Barrett, both employed at Rockwell's. Mr. Zeigler has been a member of the union some years, although I have as yet failed to find any one who ever saw the gentleman at a union meeting. It is said his candidacy is very strong among the lady members of our craft. Mr. Barrett, on the contrary, is well known, he having served the union at various times on committees, and has also been a candidate for office.

For secretary-treasurer the following were nominated: Edward Levy, Paul M. Crowley, R. J. Faulkner, John Douglass, P. J. Mansfield, C. P. Dodge, Albert E. Smith, John Lavis.

Mr. Levy has been incapacitated for work for many weeks, and the office of secretary-treasurer, no doubt, would be a welcome one to him. He is well-known, and will make a strong candidate.

Mr. Crowley is the present secretary, and as "possession is nine points in a law case" he may hold over.

Mr. Faulkner was secretary of Providence Union for three successive terms, a good penman and a quiet hustler. Look out for him landing pretty near the top.

Mr. Douglass was the first permanent secretary of No. 13, and held the office for many years, being succeeded by McCraith. The attempt of certain aspirants for office to reflect upon the financial transactions of these two latter named gentlemen is one of the meanest and most contemptible political tricks ever introduced in pre-election canvassing. Although Mr. McCraith is in Indianapolis, his friends are still in Boston, and what appeared probable as a "big boom" will eventually, we sincerely trust, develop itself into a catacomb.

Mr. Douglass does not hesitate to lift all the blame from Mr. McCraith, who discovered trifling irregularities between Mr. Douglass's accounts and those of some of the chairmen and members, which was nothing more than could be expected in the accounts of a man who had held office a number of years, and looked after the interests of a thousand men. The matter was settled by Mr. Douglass as fast as Mr. McCraith could straighten them out. Then it became a question as to whether some men owed for their cards or whether they had paid for them, and there the matter stands. In conclusion, I may say Douglass never stood a better show for election in his career.

Mr. Mansfield (not Richard, but plain, every-day Pat) is the strongest book man in this city. He has been identified with union interests all his life, holding the chairmanship of Rockwell's for eight consecutive terms. He is an ex-delegate, a fluent speaker, and a "hustler."

Mr. Dodge is one of the old-timers, an ex-president, and a very conservative gentleman.

Mr. Smith is a book man, young, energetic and possessed of a pleasing personality. He guided our last ball to social and financial success, and is a strong man.

Last, but not least, comes Mr. Lavis, editor-in-chief of the New England Printer. Jack knows every corner in the city where there is a union card, is full of nice, new jokes which he can tell with his persuasive, listen-to-me voice in a manner that would put a drummer in oblivion.

And there you have it all. Now may the hustling be warm, and remember(?) and use the label.

I clip the following from the Newsman: "Gen. Taylor, of the Globe, will not allow any of the Globe's plant to be used in setting up or printing any outside work, for the reason that it is unjust, and deprives some poor fellow of an honest day's work. How much better the condition of the country would be if every man of affairs, like Gen. Taylor, would feel and think as he does."

Right you are, Brer. The General was a printer himself, years ago, and only a man possessed of his qualifications and ability, and his regard for his employes and the laboring masses, could take a newspaper from the grave to 200,000 circulation daily.

It is said that Ginn & Co. will remove to Cambridge. We lose thirty good fellows if this is so.

Two deaths have occurred since our last report, making thirty, I think, in less than a year.

A contest for speed is talked of on the "row." If Danny Wyman, of the Herald, enters I will accommodate any one financially who may have doubts of his landing on top, and at the rate of 3 to 2.

District Organizer Wilkins instituted a union in Brockton and Norwood recently. The "fiery steed" never sleeps.

"Base Ball" Billy Walsh has been elected president of Brockton Union. The female ball players will have no charms for William this season.

The magazines for the head letter arrived for the Herald this week. J.

Compliment to the Label.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Feb. 28.—State of trade here is nothing to be enthusiastic over. But few tourists have passed through the city the past winter.

At the last regular meeting of Typographical Union, No. 128, a committee was appointed to wait upon members of the city council and persuade them to have the union label placed upon all printed matter used by the city officials. At the council meeting held Monday evening, February 25, a resolution was passed unanimously indorsing the label and granting the request of the committee. This is quite a boom for the label in this section.

The New Sheridan hotel recently changed management, and it seems the new manager is going to spare both time and money to run it on a cheap plan. He has taken his work away from a union office and given it to the only rat shop in town. Considering the quality of material used, he pays dearer for his work now than when he was getting it done at a union office. The boys here "have got it in for him," and he will probably soon wonder "where he is at." "Hobos," and the traveling public generally, will confer a favor by steering clear of the New Sheridan when around this way. But "he is a stranger in a strange land," and will perhaps become wiser when he gets acquainted. NERO.

SELF-LOVE seems to be a prevailing principle with the human race. Every one wishes matters to be better with himself than others, professions of benevolence and philanthropy to the contrary, notwithstanding.

CROSMAN

Comes Again for Helvetius—Single-Tax—Prohibition Results.

BOSTON, MASS., March 4.—In the JOURNAL of February 15th the Cleveland Anarchist-Afraid-of-His-Name ignorantly or willfully undertakes to define anarchy as meaning ideal government, whereas it is lack of government. Helvetius says he is aware of the excesses of that gang of anarchists who march under the black flag. He is careful to neither deny or affirm that he is of that gang of bomb-throwers. But I can place him, for in the JOURNAL of January 15 he asserts that "the tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants!"

My voluble critic considers that I must be a very innocent political economist, and arrives at this conclusion through his ignorance of the fundamental principles of the single-tax. His knowledge of the reform is meager indeed when he asserts that the single-tax is in force in Russia, and that the reform is simon pure socialism! If it is the latter, why do socialists antagonize the movement wherever and whenever an opportunity offers? The single-tax is a happy compromise between the impractical and illogical theory of anarchy and the tyranny and restriction of socialism.

Single-taxers do not propose to nationalize land, as Helvetius asserts. What they purpose is to nationalize ground rent. And on this point Henry George says in "Progress and Poverty:" "Nor to take rent for public uses is it necessary that the state should bother with the letting of lands and assume the chances of the favoritism, collusion and corruption that might involve. It is not necessary that any new machinery should be created. The machinery already exists. Instead of extending it, all we have to do is to simplify and reduce it. By leaving to land-owners a percentage of rent, which would probably be much less than the cost and loss involved in attempting to rent lands through state agency, and by making use of this existing machinery we may, without jar or shock, assert the common right to land by taking rent for public uses:"

In Liberty of February 23, Benj. R. Tucker, who is the foremost anarchist in America, shows that he knows the difference between the single-tax and nationalizing land in the following sentence, else he would have omitted one or the other in the enumeration: "Spencerian ethics requires the believers therein to adopt some method, be it communism or land nationalization or the single-tax, of giving to all men equal use of the entire earth."

"Why can not the universal body politic rise above all forms of taxation?" asks Helvetius. Even in a condition of society where justice and equal rights were established a fund would be required to pay the cost of certain services, such as watering, sweeping and paving streets and keeping the same in repair, building sewers furnishing water, removing offal, maintaining parks and a fire department.

I am surmising for the satisfaction of Helvetius that we would require no police to protect property from the aggressions of indolent persons with a desire for communism, nor a National Congress, nor State or city legislative bodies. For the necessary services I have mentioned it would be horrible to compel an anarchist to pay his share by exacting from him the rental value of the land he was using! He prefers voluntary taxation. How liberally voluntary subscriptions for the benefit of sick or disabled union members or tradesmen on strike are responded to! The single-tax will not rob Peter to pay Paul, but it will take from Peter an amount sufficient to establish Paul's equal right to the use of the earth. But anarchists propose that this inequality shall continue, rather than have ground rent used to pay the necessary cost of government.

I am asked to give a dissertation on the taxable resources of the Oneida community. Under the single-tax the value of land would be the taxable resource of all communities. Under the tax laws of New York State real estate and personal property are the subjects of taxation. The Oneida community was distinguished for the fact that the immoral theory of free love had full sway, and for this reason I suspect that Helvetius knows more about that community than I do.

"E. P." accuses me of inconsistency in quoting from the plutocratic press, but stupidly ignores the fact that what I quoted was to show that the press of the privileged classes ridicule and misrepresent a great fundamental principle, but devotes lots of space to matters of small moment in order that the attention of the poor and oppressed may be diverted from the real cause of their poverty.

I read with pleasure the quotation from the Atlanta Constitution, for it proves what I have always stated, that if prohibition will give prosperity the land-owner reaps the benefit. "All improvement companies, with a basis in real estate, have seen their stock doubled in value since the election on prohibition," is a significant sentence. But there are others, and it will take too much space to quote them. Of course it is claimed that this great prosperity is due to prohibition. But I suspect a business boom was on in Atlanta in 1887, and because prohibition had been adopted there it was supposed that the boom was due to this fact. I am dubious about the prosperity of Atlanta being due to prohibition, because I have not yet heard of similar prosperity in Maine, nor have I seen or heard of such prosperity in the "no license" cities and towns in this State. Had such prosperity existed in Massachusetts when we had prohibition here the voters would have emphatically refused a return to license.

Although "E. P." states his belief in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, he refrains from declaring for the motherhood of earth. In the words of Dr. McGlynn's unanswerable logic, my prohibition friend must either declare his belief in the equal right of mankind to the use of land, or announce that "God is the Father of the few and the Step-father of the many." As a Christian, which horn of the dilemma will you take, Mr. Phelan?

"E. P." does not vouchsafe an answer to the cause of the poverty of working girls, that great class of teetotal wage earners, and I leave him now in the hope that in endeavoring to answer the above and other statements made by me in the past, and yet unanswered, he will arrive at the conclusion that it is more noble to work for the greatest good to the greatest number than to monkey with a mere palliative.

W. L. CROSMAN.

Colored Man in the Woodpile.

MOLINE, ILL., Feb. 7.—Business has been exceptionally good for the past few weeks in book work. We will soon welcome a new evening paper in each city. Moline is to have the Evening Mail, published by the Sunday Mail management, and the Daily Sun is soon to come out at Rock Island, under the management of Messrs. Swallon & Kinkade. A labor paper by Messrs. Cloudas & Dripps is another new feature for Rock Island. Sorry to say, boys, that the situations are all taken—two cases the limit here.

As 107 is composed mostly of temperance men and women, it is almost unnecessary to say that a resolution condemning habitual alcoholism was unanimously adopted.

We now have a full-pledged electrotyping and engraving plant in Moline. If some one will stick a pin in our Dutch cousin across the creek, we might be able to start a tri-city trades council, now that all branches of the business are represented.

Our rat factory in Moline is still grinding away, but has deviated a little from the ordinary. They are experimenting with the genuine black African rat. Whether we are to see a mixed breed, remains to be seen. Last week a big negro, giving his name as Ben Harris, and wearing tan shoes, eye glasses, bouquets, cigarettes, etc., tumbled into our midst like a thunder-bolt. He was from the "Windy City," so he said, and wanted to find a "squa' shop." He was directed to a newspaper office where they were wanting subs, but the look of satisfaction on his face as he was seen munching his dinner next day in the rat office was conclusive evidence that he had found the kind of a "squa' shop" he was looking for. He was asked to come out and go to work in a union shop, but refused.

Among the many mysteries unsolved by mortal man this is a sticker. While the management of the Plowman is worshiping in the sanctuary of the Lord on Sunday, their rat force is carousing around the streets or in the office, fairly swimming in whisky, ofttimes getting hilarious in their drunken revelries. FLOWERS.

Would Lead a Rural Life.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 6.—Work here at present is very "bum." The Directory was completed about two weeks ago, throwing some fifteen men out of work.

The question now agitating No. 10 is out-of-work benefits, but as the number out of work almost equals those more fortunate, it does not seem, in my way of thinking, that much can be done. It seems to me, were it practicable, that it would be a good idea for unions with a large number out of employment to open a correspondence with country newspapers, and try and work in a few of their idle men. GEO. D. FRISHE.

IT is equally true that all can not remain politically free if all are not economically free. Political freedom is but the first installment of economic freedom.—Henry D. Lloyd.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS!

Mr. Crosman Excites Humorous Commendation—A Friendly Bout.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, March 5.—I was disappointed at not finding the familiar signature of Mr. Crosman in the last issue of the JOURNAL. I sincerely hope Bro. Crosman is not seized with a sudden paralysis of his dexterious arm or a trembling in his non-genuflecting knees at the sight of an opponent of the caliber of Helvetius, with whom I have the honor of an intimate acquaintance. I would be sorry to see the old Bay Rum State deprived of his facile pen, from the sharp point of which has flown so much that is worthy of immortality. Mr. Crosman is in the possession of a hobby horse, and I must confess he rides it very gracefully. Bro. Crosman's mobility in straddling his saddle is speedily counteracted by a dilatory pose, which, although artistic per se, may be possibly construed by the unthinking into a species of preternatural stoicism peculiar to the inhabitants of super-heated and luxurious climes. Bro. Crosman should respond with more alacrity to the whip. Bro. Crosman should be up and "hustling" for his panicky panacea that he feels so confident would mitigate terraqueous evils. I am afraid Bro. Crosman is between the devil and the deep sea; I hope his good ship has not foundered in the maelstrom between Scylla and Charybdis, as he is a thorough and orthodox believer in death and taxes. Bro. Crosman should divest himself of his antediluvian taxation ideas or "a la Chinoise" doctrines and accept the inevitable fundamental truth inextricably involved in the homogeneity of the race. Let Mr. Crosman and his confreres rise above geographical lines of demarkation and extrude as unworthy such physical discrepancies as color and the minor caprices of nature, as the true skin of all the races is colorless, and gather the whole world into one family and subject to one government—self.

The drastic philosophy of Helvetius and that of Mr. Crosman are not separated by so wide a gulf as the latter imagines. The radical difference would seem to me to follow the line of distinction popularly supposed to exist between the British Lion and John Bull. The British Lion is supposed to represent the pugnacity of the British nation, while John Bull symbolizes the substantiality, obstinacy, prejudices and national peculiarities. To rouse John Bull is to tread on his corns; to rouse the British Lion is to blow the war trumpet in his ears. So a truce to the cacoethes corpendi and let union be our watchword, that the new altruism breathed in the appended lines of Tennyson may make way; that the voice of the great demagogue spoken of by Lacordaire may not resound through the cosmos in vain; its ominous mutterings are like the ocean's swelling billows, heaving whilst yet the hurricane is far away, but ready at any moment to spread terror and desolation; a voice growing louder and louder until it will ring like the deafening thunders from deep abysses when the earth in its frenzy will rock kingdoms and thrones and toss crowns as playthings in the dust:

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring happy bells, across the snow,
The year is going, let him go;
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that hear we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife,
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

FOG-A-BOLLA.

Woke Up at Last.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 4.—On Thursday evening, February 28, a Union Label League, composed of eight local unions, was organized. Mr. Brown, of the cigarmakers, was elected president; T. P. Lambert, of Typographical Union, No. 15, vice-president, and Geo. E. Faulkner, of No. 15, secretary. It is expected the new organization will be of great assistance in booming the label in the near future. G. E. F.

BOTH Senators-elect Butler and Pritchard, of North Carolina, are practical printers and newspaper men.

THE TWIN CITIES.

The Percentage System Wins—Fire Sufferers—Officers Nominated.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 10.—At the last meeting of No. 42 the percentage plan of assessment was fully cussed and discussed. All sorts of objections were raised by a few, principally those whose dues would be increased on account of drawing higher salaries than the average man. The fight was a bitter one, but the antis were beaten by an overwhelming majority. In fact, some of those who opposed the plan at first were counted among its warmest supporters at the close of the debate. A letter from President Bailey of Cincinnati Union, No. 3, was read, which assisted materially in bringing about a victory for the only fair plan of assessing dues. The assessment will be 1½ per cent., the cent to go into the general fund and the half cent the out-of-work fund.

It was decided last week by the State printing commission that the expense of printing the State geological survey reports and bulletins should not be paid out of the printing and binding fund. This step has complicated matters considerably. Harrison & Smith have Prof. Winchell's report on hand, in fact, partly printed, and unless the legislature makes some provision for the completion of the work, there will be a "pretty kettle of fish."

A committee consisting of Messrs. Stevens, Scott and Boreen was sent, by action of our last meeting, to confer with the St. Paul union in regard to the State printing. Most of the work is being turned out by machines, and is said to be "strictly on the bum." The idea was to have the St. Paul union join us in an appeal to the legislature to have the matter set by hand. Another matter the committee was to urge is the establishing of a permanent State printing office.

It is current news that some of the soreheads will attempt, at the next meeting, to knock out the percentage business. Their howl is "class legislation," "the few are favored," and other rot of the same series. The friends of the percentage plan will do well to turn out in greater numbers than even the last meeting and snow the kickers under so deep that they will be ashamed to bring the matter up again. The percentage plan contingent should register a great, big, ten-line-pica kick against such an idiotic movement.

The Crown Publishing Company, which was burned out a couple of weeks ago, is putting in one of the finest plants in the Northwest. The foreman, Joe Murphy, was quite badly burned at the time of the fire, but is getting along nicely now.

The great and only, the irrepressible Jim Webster is with us again. Jim's propensity for opposing everything that savors of "gag law" will undoubtedly reveal itself in the future as in the past.

One of the greatest sufferers from the Crown Publishing Company fire is George Matier. He had just struck town and went to work there the morning of the fire. Both hands and his face were badly burned, but from last accounts he was doing as well as could be expected. The boys of the Harrison & Smith chapel, with characteristic generosity, presented him with a purse of $12. This, of course, was independent of the benefits which he received from the union.

Some one in the last issue of the JOURNAL gave Billy McWhinney, of the Minneapolis Journal, a complimentary notice. Coming as it did, unsolicited and from an unexpected source, it was doubly appreciated by Billy. It would have been considered excellent cause for the big head with any one less level-headed than Billy.

Dick Fairchild is back from Jimtown, from whence they say he brings a goodly roll of filthy lucre, the result of a long pull on State work.

Tom Campbell, who sustained a fracture of the left ankle some time ago, is again holding down his situation as foreman of the Daily Market Record.

It is rumored that an investigation will be made into the affairs of the defunct Swinburne Printing Company.

The printers of this town stand just the ghost of a show of being benefited by the now famous Hayward case. There may be a brief gotten out in connection with it, and if so it is said that it will be a big one.

As some of the boys will not see their names in the JOURNAL, unless it be as candidates, I send a list of the "victims" nominated at our last meeting:

For President—F. F. Stone, Thomas E. Lees.
Vice-President—E. G. Erickson, A. A. Daily.
Recorder—E. E. Stevens.
Financial Secretary—F. W. Schmidt, H. S. Woodward, Isaac Brokaw.
Auditors—Martin Dwan, C. M. Snow, Harry Bunker, C. E. Hall.
Treasurer—Wm. McWhinney, George Woods.
Sergeant-at-arms—H. B. Benson.
Doorkeeper—Geo. F. Andrews, Grant Hyde.
Executive Board—John Lucas, Wm. Erickson, L. S. French, A. A. Daily, G. L. Mashinter, Chas. Hall, A. C. Stevens, F. A. Feare.
Delegates to the Trades and Labor Council—F. W. Schmidt, O. G. Otterson, Newton Stillwell, L. S. French, E. E. Stevens, J. L. Chapman, Grant Hyde.

CHAP.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.
S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.
Bouve-Crawford & Co.'s Shoes.
Geo. Ehret's Lager Beer.
Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.
Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.
St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.
Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.
American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.
Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.
Bicycle Wheel Works' Bicycles.
Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Bicycles.
Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.
School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.
Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.
Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.

That the good work is going on—that the leaven is working—is evidenced by the following communications received, among many others:

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' UNION, NO. 286.
GREAT FALLS, MONT., March 7.

W. B. Prescott, Esq., President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—Your circular letter regarding the non-union principles of the Werner Printing Company and the Rand-McNally Company was received and read to the Carpenters' Union at their meeting held last evening, March 6th, and it was unanimously resolved, that we indorse the action that the International Typographical Union has taken against those firms, and that we assist them all we can by refusing to use any goods made or printed by the said two firms. Yours fraternally,

A. E. CAUFIELD, Recording Secretary.

P. S.—I am also Recording and Corresponding Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council here, and I will read your circular to them at next meeting.

Yours, A. E. CAUFIELD.

WEAVERS' PROTECTIVE UNION NO. 10.
LEWISTON, MAINE, March 1, 1895.

Mr. W. B. Prescott:

Dear Sir—Our Secretary received your circulars and distributed them among the members. The members voted to discourage as much as possible the sale of the productions of the Rand-McNally Publishing Company of Chicago, and the Werner Printing Company of Akron, Ohio.

Wishing you success, we remain, yours truly,

BERNARD B. BOOGAN,
JAMES NEVINS,
CHARLES O'NEIL,
Committee.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.
TOLEDO, O., March 11, 1895.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, inclosing circulars in regard to the Werner Printing Company, and the Rand-McNally Company, and will say that this Central Labor Union indorses the course you have adopted against such people that are so unfair to the Typographical Union and organized labor, and wish you success in your action.

Your circulars have been fully put amongst our local unions. Yours fraternally,

WM. COWELL, Secretary.

THE Ledger believes in local self-government, and, therefore, believes that any constitutional inhibition that inferferes with this democratic creed should be removed, and removed without delay. Every community in Texas—county, municipality or district—has the moral right to adopt any system of taxation its people may elect. Any provision of law or sentiment to the contrary is undemocratic, hence—wrong in principle.—Bellinger (Tex.) Ledger.

THE FLOUR CITY.

Plan of Dues Adopted—Accessions—More Machines—Prosperity Ahead.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 5.—Let it be known that the Flour City is the next to fall in line with the procession of percentage system advocates and will begin to collect dues at 1½ per cent. next month. The writer, being one of the supporters of this plan, wishes to thank President Oscar Bailey, of Cincinnati, for what he had to say in his letter to a friend here, which was read in support of the system at the last meeting, in which he used the right kind of language and showed who the main opponents were, thereby saving any one here the necessity of saying the same. There was another plan offered by our secretary which was to collect dues for the number of days a man worked, the chairmen to keep account of the same and the executive board to have the total put into their hands, from which they were to assess each one on the number of days worked, an amount sufficient to cover the expenses of the union each month. And thereby hangs a tale. Our worthy secretary no doubt was honest in his intentions, but the fact remains that several strong-voiced opponents of the percentage system were still louder voiced against this one, and declared that they would rather have the first one than the last. So, after considerable discussion, pro and con, the substitute—the day plan—was killed and the percentage plan, with a few alterations from the committee's report, was adopted. Of course, we are not out of the woods yet, but I have no fear but that the majority of members of No. 42 are honorable enough to comply with the law and make no trouble, and I hope to be able in a month or two to chronicle the complete success of this plan as in operation here, as other cities have done before us.

Things are not so bad as they might be, as our membership is increasing and nearly every one is working. There were four—two ladies and two gentlemen—initiated last Sunday, and while only one traveling card was issued eight or ten were received. A month ago the Lumberman office was in trouble and it resulted in the men being called out later in the month, and we were under the painful necessity of taking action on two gentlemen of rodential proclivities in that office on Sunday last. I dislike to have to record matters like the above, but No. 42 is no exception to the rule "that rats will grow up in the best regulated unions."

Nominations for office occurred at the recent meeting and, according to my thinking, we have put up a good combination of candidates. Our present president, John Uglow, who went to the Home in January, is reported to have gone into business in a small town out there, being publisher, editor, printer and devil all combined; and I will say he is perfectly capable of performing any and all of those offices. Good luck, John, and may you have good health and find riches galore, so you may be able to help the Pops out in that State as well as you have here. We miss your genial face here, but can put up with our loss when we think that better health attends you there, and that our loss is another's gain. By the way, a little correspondence on the Home, giving your opinion on the question as to its usefulness, etc., through the JOURNAL would be read with interest by the craft at large and especially in the Northwest.

It is rumored now that the Penny Press, a seventeen or eighteen case paper, will put on machines ere the close of the month. If it does, there will not be a daily in the Twin Cities doing hand composition. The American Press Association, of St. Paul, will then be the only case office here. The Globe, in St. Paul, is nearly all machine work now, and the large room where so many men have worked for years looks pretty bare and deserted. It gives one a cold chill to go in there now; makes him wonder if the time isn't coming when printers won't be needed any more at all. But laying all sentiment aside, I am of the opinion that the advent of machines, while a pretty severe blow at the present time, will in the course of a few years make our union stronger than ever and make newspaper strikes as scarce as hen's teeth.

Where are the men who a short two years ago were howling about the union going to pieces? They were positive that in five years' time the International would be tottering on its last legs, ready to fall at the slightest hostile motion against it. Two years have passed and what do we see? The union stronger than ever; the International Secretary's report showing an increase in membership and finances for the year, while the majority of other organizations were reporting losses. What will it be three years from now? Let us keep up the pace we have now and there will be no limit to our prosperity.

I am very glad to see the old, one-armed veteran, General Lucius Fairchild, refutes the charge made in the last JOURNAL, and see him give the JOURNAL a chance to put him straight before its many readers. It was a very unpleasant surprise to me to hear that Gen. Fairchild had said what he was reported as saying, as he was held in esteem by all of our family, and was an old war friend of my father, though we have not met him since the war. The JOURNAL of the first of March was, therefore, a pleasant one to us, and I hope all printers will read his letter and do what they can to undo what has been done by a seemingly conscientious Chicago press.

It was also with pleasure that we in this part of the country read of the success of the President's suit against the dirctors of the Indianapolis Bank and hope it will result in our getting all the money back. There are a few things I would like to touch upon yet but will not take up any more space at this time. MORE ANON.

Affairs in the Windy City.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The attempt of a committee to report some scheme to the union which shall have the effect to open some of the job offices now closed to members of the union appears to have stirred up the class who are unable to bring a sturdy application of unionism and common sense together in considering questions of general interest. The necessity of a united effort to provide an opportunity to work for the men now on the streets was lost sight of in the remark that "this agitation all comes from the newspaper men, as they are the ones who are thrown out by machines." An effort was therefore put on foot to establish a separate organization of book and job men, but to the credit of the workers at those branches it can be said that the agitation was very weak. There were those who not only realized that the support of the newspaper men in the past would be coals of fire on the heads of the job men in such a selfish display of narrow-mindedness, but who also were sensible enough to know that a separate organization was impossible.

Granting the assertion to be true that the job men are the "artists of the business," it is nevertheless the province of the employer to judge of workmanship, and if the idea of the advocates of separation is to adopt such a proscriptive policy as to prevent altogether the opportunity of a union printer seeking work at the printing business because he has put in the most of his life on a news floor, then such a new branch would be antagonistic to the first principles of trades-unionism. That there could be good results from special separate meetings of the branches there is no doubt—that is, if the job printers could be induced to attend—but a plan to require separate membership can not but fail, as it should fail. The Dispatch last week published a purported interview with an unknown exponent of disruption, but as the article was palpably for political purposes, it could hardly be said to represent anybody.

And now about all these various branches. Here we are in some machine offices trying to co-operate in a general way with the machinists. There should be none but union machinists employed in union offices, but how are we to go about demanding it? Who are union machinists in a linotype printery?

The "period of transition," in the big offices in Chicago is now in a very unsettled state. The Herald had just put in an elegant plant, and the news of the paper going back to the management of J. W. Scott brought joy to the hearts of those who remember the paper under the old regime. But along comes the consolidation with the Times and an evident inauguration of Podunk methods that make the thoroughbreds very tired. If the "penny wise and pound foolish" efforts at metropolitan journalism continue, there will be a few more enthusiastic advocates of Askew and Harris great religious daily, which I will probably be able to say a good word for as soon as the handicap is lifted.

The Mail is moving along smoothly with eight machines, and the Dispatch, of which M. H. Madden is now foreman, has just put in seven from the Times plant, with the operators "to come along." Twelve on the Tribune are in readiness for work. The reports are that the Record has twenty on the way. W. W. ROSS.

THE out-of-work is a man separated from the social organism, cut off from the source of life. For him there is no law but the law of self and family preservation. As life is more than any of the castoms or institutions that have resulted in the evolution of life, so the right to live, to enable one's family to live, which pre-supposes an opportunity to earn the necessaries of life, is more sacred, more fundamental than any human law or institution, and this right makes null and void any title, law or custom whatsoever that interferes with it.—Midland Mechanic.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MARCH 15, 1895.

Important to Fifteenth District.

As a result of overwork and underpay, Organizer Hawkes, of the fifteenth district, has been compelled to take a vacation for the benefit of his health, and has deputized C. M. Lynch to look after his official business. Until further notice those having business with the Organizer of the above district should address all communications to Mr. Lynch, care "Union," Tacoma, Wash., in order to insure prompt attention.

GIVE the union label serious attention.

KEEP personal feeling outside unionism.

ARE you on the JOURNAL subscription list?

ELECTION day is a good time to "appeal."

INJUNCTION doesn't apply to millionaires.

LEGISLATION against labor is a good object lesson.

"TRIAL by jury" might be reached through the ballot.

THERE should be no double jurisdiction in any trade.

HAVE you been keeping "tab" on your legislators?

TRADES-UNIONISM first; all other isms you may please, afterwards.

DON'T expound trades-unionism with a scab cigar in your mouth.

THERE is no despotism so cruel as that determined by dollars and cents.

SHALL the railroads own the country or the country own the railroads?

THE future is not of so much importance to the suffering poor as is their present condition.

DON'T business men see that the continual cut in wages lessens the purchasing power of the wage-earners?

THE Indiana Legislature voted an appropriation for the militia, but it "downed" the free school-book proposition.

DO YOU know of any surer means of bettering the condition of the laboring masses than by thorough organization? If so, tell it.

TRADES-UNIONISM will lose nothing from being discussed upon its merits. It is only the erratic that will not bear the light of investigation.

DUAL authority in a trade organization is destructive of its object and intention. How would a company of soldiers fare in battle with two captains directing its operations?

THE February number of the American Federationist, printed in Indianapolis, appeared in an entire new dress of type, and is fully up to the standard of former issues.

The Trades-Union.

In entering a trades-union no one is called upon either to advocate or espouse any species of creed, craft or dogma. There is nothing in the teachings of trades-unionism that will disturb the faith of any one in God, or Christ, or the bible, or righteousness. There is no effort or purpose to take a fire-worshiper from his shrine to teach him the true religion. No effort is made to convert any one by predestination, by free grace, by water, or by the spirit. Neither is effort made to impress the unorthodoxy of any or all of these beliefs. Liberty of thought and action in spiritual welfare is exercised wholly unimpaired. The trades-unionist is not so much solicitous for the distant and unknown future as he is for the immediate and tangible present. He is little concerned about the working out of a negation of all former creeds and setting up a new one. There is nothing theoretical in his plan or mode of procedure—nothing of speculation. He is prompted by the conditions which confront him, and seeks only reasonable, lawful, legal means to change the application of external circumstances for the betterment of himself and fellowmen.

The workingman is just as religiously prompted to his duties in trades-unionism as is the devotee to any creed or dogma. He finds himself abitrarily fixed as an absolute necessity between the raw material of production and the finished article. The power to become possessor of the raw material as a commodity, the price of which may be regulated by the law of supply and demand, is not more arbitrary than the employment of labor as another commodity, with which to produce the finished article. The buyer does not fix the price on the raw material, but must pay the market-selling price. It may have come from the forest or mountain, from the mine or quarry, from oceans deep or distant lands—all the same, the price is fixed by the seller. What line of reasoning will avail which says that the labor necessary to produce the finished article shall not have a fixed price; and that as the owner of the raw material was absolute in his right to place a value upon his commodity, the owner of labor should not have the same right? The price of the finished article is fixed by the seller, upon the cost of its production, including raw material, labor, interest on investment and per cent. of profit. It goes without saying then, that if the first factor and the last factor in the production of this finished article can arbitrarily fix the price to the consumer, that the middle factor—the most necessary of the three—labor, and without which the first would be useless, and the capital of the last would be idle and worthless as investment—should also name and demand a living price upon the value of its participation.

There are other things which the workingman wants besides fair and living wages. He wants steady employment and shorter hours of labor. He will never obtain any of these simply by the asking. If one man in a workshop, seeing the inadequacy of remuneration himself and fellows obtained for the amount of labor performed, was to ask his employer for better pay or for fewer hours of labor, he would meet with flat refusal, and if he persisted in his entreaties would be discharged, losing not only his hope for better pay and shorter hours, but be thrown out of work and most probably be blacklisted to blast his chances for employment elsewhere. The employer would pick him up, as a single stick, and break him into little pieces, a condition in which he would find himself worthless to himself or to any one else. But let him combine with his fellows; let them all come up together, in a bunch, and there will most likely be much hesitancy, if not entire abandonment of the idea of breaking the bundle into worthless splinters.

The trade or labor union, organized on purely economic grounds, is the safest and surest method of regulating the ills which afflict the struggling man of toil. The trades-union is humanitarian in its teachings; it brings a closer tie to the relations and affections; its motives are of benevolence and philanthropy, mental cultivation, fellowship, and for the amelioration and betterment of the conditions which environ a very large mass of the human family.

Let workingmen of all classes give the subject of union organization earnest, serious thought. It is like no other society in existence for the enlightenment of the masses, the development of civilization, the suppression of unequal exactions upon the helpless, the advocacy of principles of equity, fraternity and the brotherhood of man. Let those who are organized renew their pledges of faith and devotion to the tenets of trades-unionism, a communion that bars none from participation in its beneficence and seeks not to control or direct opinions or beliefs in any line of thought, whether political, ethical or theological.

PRESIDENT John McBride, of the American Federation, on the advice of his physicians, was compelled to seek the curative qualities of the Hot Springs, in Arkansas, where he has been for several weeks, and, from advices at hand, with encouraging results. Second Vice-President James Duncan, of Baltimore, Md., has been on duty at the Federation headquarters and will remain during the absence of President McBride. Secretary McCraith is moving along finely with his department.

THE thanks of the fraternity and organized labor generally are due to J. E. Reynolds, of the Montana Legislature, for his successful efforts in shutting out the Werner Company in its offer to supply school-books and other supplies for that State. The dishonorable attitude to labor of this firm is being made known far and wide, and the friends of honesty and fair dealing must be on the alert to frustrate the placing of its dishonest productions in any community wherein attempted.

THE sending of Debs and his companions to jail, for complicity in a strike, did not scare worth a cent. The Brooklyn strike "followed hard upon." It will take something more than judges, jails and injunctions to subdue the spirit of liberty in the people. Agitation, organization and resistance to tyranny will continue until labor receives the full fruits of her toil.

AN organization of workingmen have just as much right to select and establish a trade-mark as any other firm or corporation. A union label is a legitimate trade-mark for fair-made goods and fair wages. In many States it has been legalized by law, and is a protection to honest production that even a subsidized judge can not forestall. Ask every time for the label.

THE more union label goods purchased, the more the demand will be increased for union labor; the better the demand for union labor, the better the chances for maintaining union wages; the better union wages are maintained, the better able will the wage-worker be to purchase more of the necessities of life.

BOYCOTTING is, of course, unlawful in the eyes of the party being boycotted. If one makes a choice of two tickets at election time, the one rejected suffers from a boycott if it happens to fall behind the favorite in the counting up. The majority are the boycotters every time. Funny thing, this boycott!

EVERY manufacturer insists upon not less than 10 per cent. profit on his production. If his percentage is threatened, the first thing he does is to cut the wages of the producer 20 per cent. The consumer goes right along, paying the same old price without a murmur.

ONE of our correspondents suggests that, if that style of typos known as Fraternity printers were to drop the "F" from the title, it would be about the proper caper. Read it with the amendment adopted, and keep your face straight.

THE label of South Bend (Ind.) Typographical Union was highly complimented by the council of that city. The label was indorsed and ordered to be placed on all printed matter ordered for the city by the officials. The label is a sure winner.

A WRITER in the Cigarmakers' Journal says the time has about arrived when the choice is to be made between revolution or the exercise of the ballot. Which had the professional politician rather have?

WHENEVER a rascal is likely to get justice in a State court, his attorneys have the case transferred to a United States court, and the accused most generally escapes through technicalities of the law.

LABOR leaders, delegated by the mass to do official service, inspire all kinds of epithet from the subsidized press—"disturbers of public peace," "demagogues," "dangerous agitators," etc. What about lawyers, as legal leaders? What about political leaders? What about "society" leaders? Take them in line, respectively, would it not be cruel to stamp them as "hirelings," "mountebanks" and "cleaners of dirty linen?" Such epithets as these would be no less applicable than those applied by the mere "penny-a-liner" to the men of brain and nerve, delegated to espouse the cause of other men legally and honestly, combined for the enforcement of measures conducive to the amelioration of onerous and oppressive conditions. There is not one man in twenty who writes in censure of labor leaders that owns a dollar in the publication through which he channels his editorial drift. The authors of such stuff are themselves mere hirelings, and do the bidding of their masters. They occupy, in one sense, the position of the "walking delegate," but the difference in motive is wide. The "walking delegate" is open, brave and honest, while the hired writer is hidden in personality, sneaking in his methods; stooping even to the disgrace of lying, to maintain his hireling sustenance and preserve him from the fate of trampism or vagabondism.

A BILL has been favorably reported upon in the Minnesota State Senate for the protection of unions and associations of workingmen in the labels, trade-marks and forms of advertising.

Addresses Wanted.

A. E. HARTMAN, last heard of in Galveston, Tex., please send address to W. F. Pearl, Herald composing-room, Boston, Mass.

THE address of L. L. Messmore is wanted by Lillie Harris, Columbia, S. C. News of importance.

T. B. O'NEIL, known as "Tip," or "Duke," last heard of in Pittsburgh. Send address to your father at Detroit, Mich., care Tribune.

B. C. WIVLE, formerly of Hutchinson, Kan., send address to F. L. Fisher, Kenton, Tenn.

I. A. BROTHERS, send address to R. M. Brothers, Jeanette, Pa. Important information.

WILLIAM L. LINDSEY, please communicate with Mrs. S. E. Whitemore, 45 D. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

FRED BEACH, who left Scranton October last, and who intended going to Denver, please communicate with Harry Howe, 515 Mulberry St., Scranton, Pa. Important.

HENRY K. GELHAAR, late of Rochester and Syracuse, send address to Alex E. Oberlander, 432-434 The Bastable, Syracuse, N. Y. Important information.

THE address of Fred Wood, pressman, is wanted by his father, Capt. James Wood, cor. Harrison and Erie Sts., Toledo, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY A. D. FRIEND, of Little Rock Union, No. 92, warns all sister unions against C. R. Tegettoff, who carries card 36,074. The gentleman in question left Little Rock with a suit of clothes and numerous other articles belonging to a fellow-craftsman.

CARD 40,212, issued to M. M. Payne by Oklahoma Typographical Union, No. 283, has been lost. Should this certificate be offered for deposit the secretary will please return it to H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, O. T.

CARD issued to Edgar G. Smith, by Jamestown Typographical Union, No. 205, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The secretary to whom the original card is presented for deposit will please return the same to F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick St., Jamestown, N. Y.

CARD No. 17,581, issued to John Butler by Fresno Union, No. 144, has been lost and a duplicate issued. If the original is presented for deposit, please return to Frank Tiernan, 140 Alice St., Fresno, Cal.

TRAVELING CARD 45,803, issued to H. S. Burton by Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, has been lost, and card 45,804 issued as a duplicate. The finder of the first named card will please return it to J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave., Huston, Tex.

TRAVELING CARD, No. 36,220, issued to A. R. Hudson, February 13, 1895, by Birmingham Union, No. 104, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries please govern yourselves accordingly.

State of Trade and Notes.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Business is in a bad condition. Newspaper offices are crowded with idle subs, and book and job offices are without any work.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Work dull, prospects not encouraging. Six machines have been placed in the office of the Evening Dispatch thereby displacing about twelve of the men on that paper.

DENVER, COLO.—Trade remains dull.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—State of trade, fair. The legislature has adjourned, thus cutting off the work on bills, which has given considerable employment to printers. The outlook is not very bright.

LACONIA, N. H.—Trade very dull.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—State of trade, fair.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Business very dull. Plenty of printers to "corral" any rush that may come this way.

PEORIA, ILL.—Trade fair, some anxiety caused by the possibility of machines on the Herald.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Trade continues dull.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—State of trade continues dull.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—State of trade never better in book and job work. Plenty of printers.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Trade dull, prospects not bright. Machines make this a poor town for tourists.

WICHITA, KAN.—State of trade very dull and no prospects at present for any increase in Wichita. Tom Wisdom and Herbert Francis, two old typos, have started a new labor journal called the Union Advocate.

Particular Attention.

In the JOURNAL of March 1 attention was called to a number of changes in our Constitution which went into effect at that date. One important feature which may be overlooked was the adoption of Proposition 19, which provides for branch meetings of the newspaper hands as one branch, and the book and job hands as another. This proposition applies only to subordinate unions who, by a majority vote, have adopted it. It is merely a privilege granted by the union for the meeting of members engaged in the several branches for the purpose of discussing and providing legislation for their own particular class. No definite action can be taken upon constitutional matters, scale of prices, etc., without referring the same to the union as a whole, and obtaining the lawful constitutional consent thereto. The proposition was submitted not merely to empower unions to provide means for discussion and education, but is obligatory upon all unions adopting it.

Attention is now called to changes in the General Laws, of equal importance with the constitutional amendments:

Section 2 provides, any member, on entering the jurisdiction of a sister union, can not accept work in such jurisdiction without depositing his card or certificate; while section 10 has been amended so as to make the reception of card by a secretary invest the depositor with full membership.

Section 25 prohibits subordinate unions from recognizing apprentices on newspapers, unless they be duly and lawfully indentured.

Section 39 has provisions of especial importance. It is punishable with expulsion for one union man to make application for the position of another union man in any office. Foremen of printing offices have the right to employ help at will, and may discharge help for incompetency; for violations of rules of the office, chapel or union; neglect of duty, or in order to decrease force. Any one competent to "sub" in an office is competent to hold a regular situation. Upon the discharge of a compositor or machine hand, the foreman shall furnish, if demanded, such discharged employe a written statement of the cause. In case of increase of force within sixty days, men discharged on previous account of reduction of force shall be reinstated.

It is provided in Section 51 that no local union shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietor, firm or corporation unless such contract is submitted to and sanctioned by the Allied Trades Council.

By Section 55 the payment of strike benefits is now permitted for the first week of the difficulty instead of payment not being made before the second week, as previously provided.

Section 63 provides for the election by subordinate unions of three auditors, whose duty it shall be to examine the books of the financial officers of the union, for the quarters ending July 31, October 31, January 31 and April 30, and report to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Union, within fifteen days thereafter, the number of members in good standing, number initiated, expelled or suspended, admitted or withdrawn by card, together with such other information as the Executive Council may deem necessary. Provision is also made for penalty for willful misrepresentation in such reports, by fine upon each and all of such board of auditors.

By Section 98 a regular in one office can not accept casual employment in another office. It shall be within the province of a local union to define and decide what constitutes a regular situation.

Section 101 prohibits any member from holding positions of pressman and compositor; in all offices where there are more than one pressman, one of them shall be foreman of the pressroom, and no compositor shall be recognized as foreman of a pressroom, and where only one pressman is employed he shall have charge.

Section 118 provides that the practice of recommending men for important positions by printers' supply agents is condemned, and that infractions of this provision shall be published in the JOURNAL.

Section 121 prohibits a member from using the name of his union, for political purpose, to enhance his personal interests, without consent of the union to which he may belong; but a subordinate union may take political action where the interests of the craft as a whole may be benefited.

By Section 140 indentured apprentices may work on machines at any time during the last six weeks of apprenticeship, provided, they receive the scale of the subordinate union. Local laws govern apprentices on machines in other respects.

Section 143 provides that upon the introduction of machines, members of a subordinate union employed in an office shall have preference as operators, allowing one expert operator to be employed.

Section 144 provides that no other design or union label shall be issued except that designed and approved by the Executive Council of the International Union. The label shall be loaned by the local union, and when more than one craft is organized by the Allied Trades Council, no office shall be permitted to use labels unless the rules and regulations of the respective unions are complied with.

By Section 156 subordinate unions are admonished to adopt conciliatory methods in making important changes in the scale of prices, etc., and it is provided that all material changes shall be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Section 175 provides that unions shall not allow honorary members, who are proprietors, to use the label unless they employ at least one active member; but local unions are not prohibited from increasing the minimum number of active members so employed to more than one.

ONE of the good ways to perpetuate the principles and benefits of trades-unionism is to keep everlastingly at it. "Pray without ceasing," is a valuable admonition. Agitate without ceasing, is another good one. Educate without ceasing, is another. Organize while the sun shines, rather crude, it is true, but full of promise in tangible results and happy returns. Be up and doing! "Now is the accepted time." Organization is salvation. Don't try to be saved alone. Don't be selfish. Don't try to occupy all the road yourself. You will probably get lonesome, and lose your way. Call upon every last wage-worker to fall in; pull hands together—all one way—and victory will be yours. Agitate! Educate! Organize!

THE cigarmakers' financial statement makes a showing commendable at every point. With a membership, January 1, of 27,828, an increase for the year of 1,040 members, the International expended in benefits during the year 1894: Strike, $44,966.76; sick, $106,758.37; death, $62,158.77; traveling, $42,154.17; out-of-work, $174,517.25; making a total of benefits paid for the year, $430,555.32. The grand total paid by this organization in benefits for fifteen years and two months foots up the enormous sum of $2,522,378.40. It shows up in brilliant colors the remarkable possibilities of a trades-union organized along correct financial lines.

Elmira Whittlings.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 4.—Mr. Joseph Geer has again resumed the editorial management of the Budget.

Mr. H. Converse, for the past eight months the Telegram's Mergenthaler machinist, has gone to Pittsburg, Pa., where he is in charge of the Dispatch's machines.

George Baltz, the most expert machine operator in the city, is favorably spoken of as a candidate for president.

A backcappers' association has been organized in this city.

"Capt." Adams, formerly of the Budget, has emigrated to the "wild and woolly" South.

The Star, it is said, will soon be enlarged, in order to accommodate its large advertising patronage.

That News benefit was a great thing for the boys. "Set 'em up again!"

Secretary McConnell has resumed his duties in the Budget composing-room.

"Mitch" Wood is now the Telegram's expert Mergenthaler machinist.

Where was "Brassy" when the light went out?

Now that nominations will soon be in order for officers of the union, it is to be hoped that good men will be nominated and elected to fill the various positions, and not so-called "good fellows." "SLUG 3."

A man that is a union member only for the reason that he is compelled to be so, is but little removed from the man who is maliciously unfair, and is of no possible good to any one but himself.

GOOD WORK IN MONTANA.

A Representative Who Represents—Werner School Books Shut Out.

GREAT FALLS, MONT., March 4.—Mention has been made heretofore in these letters of the election of J. E. Reynolds of No. 256 to the State Legislature of Montana. It was stated, also, that he was a politician, and he is crafty, suave, and in the direct way to something higher and possibly better than representative, for he is one of your persistent men who refuse to accept a repulse as defeat; a spoilsman who believes not in civil service reform, and withal a sturdy union man. This enumeration of some of his various qualities may or may not interest the reader, they are set forth to add a piquant flavor to this veracious (not to say voracious) record, which is intended as an exultation over a most significant and gratifying achievement of our "local statesman." It may chance, also, that some more than ordinary interest may attach hereto, the more perhaps, as the general run of Populists (like myself, for instance,) look upon Republicans as mistaken individuals, who seldom have the true interests of the country at heart.

To give the devil his due, however, our partisan has done what no Populist could have done better, although the programme wasn't down in the platform of any party, namely, tripped up the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, which thereupon, fell to the hard virgin soil of Montana with the customary dull thud which must have sent a painful thrill along its rodent spine, from the lower end thereof to the base of its corporate brain. And this is how it happened:

Among the several school-book companies that had lobbies at Helena, trying to contract with the State to adopt certain educational series, was the aforesaid Akron concern, and I am told their chances were pretty good to get a fat contract. Now, Reynolds, though not saying much, is a hard worker on the quiet, and so it came to pass, that not long after the arrival of the Werner agent, our representative had enough members interested in his tale of woe to put a bar across the progress of the Werner plans. The Werner agent would do great things—punish boycotts, etc.—but Reynolds possesses, among his other qualities, a quantity and quality of nerve that would do credit to great Grover I. himself; and as a consequence, the Werner bluff was speedily raised, whereupon, they threw down their hand and in the pot you saw all the Werner hopes and expectations triumphantly swept in as winnings.

Montana is away north; we are uncivilized, we have no culture, we are even free-silver folk—all but the Republicans. We are, according to a memorable dispatch sent up from the maelstrom of storm and strike in Chicago last summer, "Labor's Gibraltar." Scratch through the dirt of toil on every Montanian's skin and you will find the word "union" tattooed in red, white and blue all over his body.

Yet, notwithstanding, no rodent-made school or other books shall contaminate our children, no matter how cheap they be. We want a good many things we haven't got, and are not likely to get, but the Werner defeat is one of the few things that is just as it should be.

All thanks are due Joe Reynolds for it—and he hates the Populists, too! O. H. P.

Some Reflections on Co-Operation.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, March 5.—Mr. W. L. Crosman, who certainly is not a man afraid of his name, states that "it is as monopolists that capitalists make unjust demands." I have attended several meetings of unions where demands were made for a reduction of the scale, and so far as I can remember they were always accompanied with the statement that competition compelled it. To honestly give my experience, it seems to me that companies that have large capital and more or less of a monopoly in their business pay better wages, and are more reasonable in the demands they make of their workmen, than those who have small and insufficient capital, and have to meet a sharp competition. I believe that where the scramble for trade among capitalists is the worst, is the very place where wages are knocked down the lowest, and the greatest destitution among the working people prevails, as a general rule. Also, that wealthy capitalists are able to turn out better work at a cheaper price for their patrons, and that they are better able to maintain a minimum scale for the average workman, and pay an increased price for superior work, and thereby institute a competition for merit instead of a competition for cheapness. The former kind I heartily approve.

If there had been no hard times I do not believe there would have been any trouble with the Pullman company. If the company had continued to work on losing contracts long enough, the big profits they had accumulated in years past would have gone back to those who earned them, and the company would have been bankrupt in one department at least. The trouble with the company, I think, was that their monopoly was not extensive enough. If our co-operative government had been behind them, and their stocks and bonds had been owned practically by all the workers, and the patronage as well, which ought to include all the men and women that belong to the traveling public of the nation, and there had been no privileged class living in luxury and splendor on the usury of their investment in the company, I do not believe there would have been any trouble at all in Pullman. In case these circumstances had been so, the big profits that the good Lord had blessed them with in years past could have been used without question to tide the workers over the hard times, till their cause had been found out and remedied. Also, a part of the profits could have been used to give reasonable pensions to those workers who were old and worn out with faithful service to the company; and any, too, who were sick or disabled from accident. This would have been a far lighter burden than to support a privileged class in a splendor that only excites ill-will and jealousy among the workers, and we could realize something of the gospel invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly in heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls. For my yoke is easy and my burden is light."

God would not then have been robbed of the profit that he gave, but it would have been used as he intended for the benefit of his needy children.

You can call this socialism if you like, or call it collectivism, mutualism, or even anarchy. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

I stated in my former communication that the "business interest" had effectually kept down the national prohibition of the liquor traffic, and had spread this corruption among the working people in order that they might become the slaves of an unnatural appetite, and never acquire that independence that successfully resists the unjust demands of the capitalists. Perhaps I was a little too hard on the capitalists. Perhaps this result is all unpremeditated on their part, but it comes to pass nevertheless. It is certainly capitalists that push the liquor traffic, and many of their patrons become possessed of an uncontrollable and unnatural appetite, and are noted for their financial dilapidation rather than independence. With the appetite that they acquire, the liquor dealer has a pretty sure thing in getting their money. I do not think that the sometimes professed anxiety of the capitalists for the welfare and prosperity of the workingman appears in very good light in view of the Pullman affair or the late Brooklyn car strike.

FRANK H. DINSMORE.

The Newspaper Compositor.

The newspaper compositor has been a more important and influential factor in our life than most people are aware of, says the Boston Transcript.

Always an alert and generally an intelligent person, always in a way to see and observe what is going on in the thinking, talking and writing world, commonly an omniverous reader and in a considerable degree a person behind the scenes on the world's stage of intellectual activity, the newspaper compositor is, when combined with his fellows, the knowing sort of man who has to be counted with.

He is generally a liberal, independent fellow, too. His employment conduces to an acquirement of the talking gift, and this and the wide information that he is able to pick up make him a power among the organized workingmen.

Further than that, editors and writers generally, keep up a sort of communication with the typesetters and get a good many ideas from them. Generally you can hear more sharp and really clever things said about men and things in a newspaper composing-room in a moment of relaxation than you can in a social club, especially if it is a club of high degree.

The ranks of newspaper writers are still recruited in a considerable degree from the composing-room. Editors are well aware how valuable a good printer's habits of readiness, close scrutiny and accuracy in small things are in a reporter or desk editor: other things being equal, it is always a recommendation to an applicant for a newspaper position to be a practical printer. Everybody knows that a great lot of journalists and authors have begun their career at the printer's case. All these things have helped the prestige of the compositor's art.

LABOR might "injunct" with a ballot.

THINGS IN TENNESSEE.

Projected New Daily—Craft Annoyances—Lack of Interest.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Mar. 6.—In view of the hard times now prevailing in typographic circles, it was resolved at the last meeting of this union to appoint a committee of five to investigate the feasibility of starting a penny afternoon paper in this city under the auspices of the union. This committee is now actively discharging the duty imposed upon it. Should the proposed venture materialize, every worker on it, including printers, editors, reporters and clerks, will be a member of this union, and it will be conducted on the co-operative plan.

The Unionist, a new labor paper, was started in this city on the 23d ult. It is a bright and newsy sheet, brim full of matter pertaining to the interests of the working-men, and deserves their hearty support. Success to it. John C. Johnston and B. F. Jones, worthy members of this union, are the editors and publishers.

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to have the State printing done at the Tennessee Industrial School, a reformatory institution located about eight miles from the city, by the boys domiciled therein. The circumstances surrounding this institution precludes the possibility of a printing office being conducted within its walls on union principles, and it would necessarily become a hot-bed of rats, and its output would be an abundant harvest of incompetent printers. The union has, therefore, earnestly protested against the passage of the bill. It is thought the misshapen thing will die in the committee room.

The Marshall & Bruce Company, whose large printing establishment was recently destroyed by fire, are now putting in one of the most complete book and job plants in the South. Their new outfit consists in part of the largest assortment of book and job types ever sent south of the Ohio river, three Babcock presses, four Gordon jobbers, and all the necessary fixtures for a first-class bindery. Of the excellence of the typographic outfit suffice to say that it is furnished by Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, and includes a great variety of their newest and most artistic faces, besides an ample assortment of standard book types. This enterprising firm will soon be able to furnish its patrons with all classes of printing in the best style of the typographic art, and richly deserve the success which surely awaits it.

The past few months have been the hardest upon the printing fraternity, together with all other working people, ever known here. In addition to the financial depression prevailing everywhere and affecting alike all classes of business, the Evening Banner recently introduced six Mergenthalers into its composing-room, the effect of which has been to reduce the force therein more than 50 per cent. That is, about thirty-five men, including subs, made a living in that room previous to the advent of the machines, whereas only thirteen are now employed. This reduced force being on by the week, the genus sub is practically extinct in the Banner office. The immediate effect of this is that the old reliable American, which has never faltered in its adherence to unionism, is burdened with the displaced Banner force as well as its own quota of subs. The regulars on this paper deserve much credit for the generous manner in which they are sharing their work with their fellow-craftsmen who are not so fortunate as themselves.

This dull state of trade was aggravated by the recent destruction of the large Marshall & Bruce establishment. So it will be readily seen that Nashville has no attraction to draw the tourist this way, many of the resident printers being idle more than half their time.

The union here is not doing so well as it should. Its members seem to have lost interest in its affairs, and seldom attend its meetings. Matters of vital importance frequently come before the union to be disposed of by a mere handful of members. That grave errors have not been committed is due to the good sense of the few that have attended the meetings, and not to the oversight of the many who are equally interested, but who seem to have forgotten that they are union men. I do not mean to intimate that such a thing will happen, but such a state of affairs gives opportunity for the furtherance of jobs in the interest of the few and to the detriment of the many. A few men may have some pet scheme to push. They go to the meeting, and no matter how unwise or selfish their scheme may be, it prevails, for the other side is unrepresented. To illustrate, two or three men who have been holding cases for years but were displaced by machines, thought the union ought to remit their dues and give them money to leave town on. Only a few being present, their plea prevailed, and they are now drawing $10 each. It is needless to say that such an appropriation was wholly unnecessary, and will do no good, because others are coming in as fast as these go out. It is a waste of the union's money.

The possibility of disaster, in this or any other direction, makes it the imperative duty of every union man who has the good of his union at heart to attend its meetings, and see that it is not imposed upon, and that the money he can so illy afford to spare these hard times is not foolishly expended or wasted. It is hoped that this note of warning may arouse all careless union men to a sense of their duty.

In unionism we know that we have a bulwark that, if properly guarded, will withstand all the assaults of our enemies. We all know that were it not for the influence of the union in this city printers' wages would be far below the present figure, and that the percentage of the unemployed would not be lessened by the reduction. Experience proves this, for we can specify time and place when non-unionists worked for twenty-five cents, while unionists were getting forty cents. But unionism prevailed, prices were upheld, and even non-unionists, thanks to the untiring efforts of this union, are now receiving the union scale. This fact ought to commend the union to all thoughtful printers, even though they may be outside our pale.

But the union here, as is frequently the case elsewhere, is divided into factions, and its welfare is too often lost sight of in efforts to advance personal interests and policies, and unseemly bickerings and contentions often take the place of a calm consideration of business. Hence the meager attendance at our meetings. Let us have a change at once. Let every good union man attend the meetings of his union, and bury at its entrance door all his personal prejudices and animosities, and work alone for the upbuilding and advancement of unionism and the extension of the beneficent sway of trades-unions. Come on, boys; fill up your union halls, and work together for the good of the cause you profess to love.

M. L. FORD.

The Werner Outfit.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 28.—Secretary of No. 54 handed me a copy of the January American Pressman, and I have read the very flattering (?) "Official Statement from Akron."

It states that at the time McFarland opened the shop, about May 1st, with the scale at $17 per week, that the International Printing Pressmen's Union had at least twenty men getting $18 per week, or over two-thirds of the number of pressmen employed, and elsewhere in that number it says the 10 per cent. cut has been restored and everything is lovely, although one-fourth of the force is non-union, sounds good, don't it?

Now notice how they contradict themselves. If so many were getting $18 with the cut of 10 per cent. in operation, how can they say they are getting their old wages when they go to work for $17 (which is doubtful), and the cut restored to them? I have it from old members of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, who worked at Werner's before the strike last spring, that there was but two or three men getting as high as $18, and very few that got as high as $17.

I believe all fair minded pressmen will be glad to see this foolish war come to an end, and all united hand in hand for the good of all, but it seems that the American Pressman takes every chance to widen the breach and to represent International Typographical Union pressmen as a lot of incompetents in general. Does the International Printing Pressmen's Union fail to remember the fact that most of them were members of our organization at one time.

As far as incompetency is concerned, I would be willing to work beside any pressman in Werner's pressroom at the present time, and if my work did not compare favorably with his, I would forfeit my wages to him, and I know many other International Typographical Union pressmen that would do the same thing if it were required as a proof of their ability as workmen.

It stated that one pressman went to work at $14 per week, but he was an apprentice. It must be a new order of things when a pressman and apprentice are one and the same party. It further stated that there were no agitators there now. That must mean that they must be very careful indeed how they talk union matters or the non-union one-fourth would carry tales, and the union man (agitator), would lose his valuable situation. Must be a lovely hole to labor in now.

C. M. DANA.

THOSE who are fiercest to destroy and hang their fellow-men for having committed crimes, are, for the most part, at heart, criminals themselves.—Ingersoll.

AFFAIRS AT CREAM CITY.

Need of Thorough Organization—Manipulation of Funds—German-Americans.

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—In the JOURNAL of March 1 "Celsus," who had been taking a trip through Wisconsin, mentioned the fact that the presence of an organizer or deputy was very necessary in the smaller towns. This is too well known to need argument, and has been dwelt upon many times by President Prescott and others; but what can one do without funds? I think a good way to overcome this would be to constitute ourselves organizers, and write to headquarters for literature, which I think will be gladly furnished. I would suggest, though, that the next time "Celsus" takes a walk through the State he do a little missionary work, and write up the result for the readers of the JOURNAL.

Now, while I am speaking of organization, I wish to call the attention of those who do not know of the fact that the $1,000 appropriation to Milwaukee has half vanished (that is, half of it has completely vanished), and we can't see any results. As I understood it, the money was to be used for organization purposes—to scourge the Cream City of that pest, the Fraternity (silent F). But that fact seems to have been lost sight of in the excitement incident to the strike on the Wisconsin in August last. Most of the $500 was expended for printing, and the balance for peddling the printed matter. It might be well to state in this connection that while the members "locked out" of the Wisconsin office were drawing benefits from the International Typographical Union others were employed to distribute strike circulars, also being paid with International Typographical Union money. This may be all right according to Hoyle and other authorities, but it appears to me that while the International was paying its members strike benefits, their time should have been given to that body. If I'm wrong, correct me.

And about the Wisconsin. Nothing has been gained, except perhaps the knowledge of who were with us and those against us. During the whole time that the office has been closed no attempt has been made at a settlement, although opportunity has presented itself. One of the officers of No. 23 announced at a meeting some time ago that he had been "called up" by the manager of that concern, saying that his presence was desired at the office. He said he refused to go. That was when we lost a good chance. Now all is hopeless.

There isn't the interest in union affairs here that there ought to be. But "stir them up," says some one. Well, they were stirred up. J. W. Morrissey, of Detroit, the well-known label agitator, paid us a visit of several weeks, and while he remained everything looked "out of sight." He organized an allied trades council, which sailed right in and had an immense pile of printing done. (You see, we believe in distributing our money.) They seemed to be making some progress, when lo! they stepped on the corns of that twin brother to the Printer's Protective Fraternity, the International Printing Pressmen's Union. Negotiations were pending at headquarters with that organization, and to avoid a rupture the allied trades council decided to "lay low." Well, they laid so low that evidently they are dead now. And it might be well to state right here that although quite a number of offices are using the label, not one of them is entitled to its use. Instead of making the case fit the law, we've stretched the law to fit the case.

The 5 per cent. assessment for the out-of-work members is still on, and is sorely needed by some of them. One of the job members recently called my attention to the fact that nearly all those drawing benefits now are the same whose names were on the list last year. Many of them were thrown out by the machines, and as more machines are likely at any time, he thought it wrong that the job men should be compelled to support the news printers. The only answer I could give him was that we were not divided into classes, and that we were simply parts of a great whole. "Am I (not) my brother's keeper?"

Louis Schroeder, who has always been active in union affairs, and represented this city at the Denver convention, has been appointed supply clerk to the school board, at a salary of $60 a month. He entered the race as a "dark horse" against over fifty others and won by a nose.

Thomas Reynolds, who was assistant foreman of the now defunct Milwaukee Times, passed through this city on the 6th inst., on his way to Madison. He is now editor of the Madisonian, and had been to Chicago to get rid of his "wad." There's no such word as fail—in Chicago.

Our German brethren here, No. 10, are also having a hard battle. The machines have played havoc with them, as they have not the opportunity for job and book work granted their English-printing friends. At one time they were in quite a demoralized state.

If Plank 10—but this is already too long.

H. C. S.

Changes Going on at Denver.

DENVER, COLO., March 3.—The printing business has been fairly good in Denver for the past three or four months, but at present the bottom is dropping out. The State work is about finished, and all job offices are running just enough men to do what little work is coming in. Most of the State work was done on machines this year, Smith-Brooks having the contract. There has been plenty of home talent to do all the work necessary, both on machines and by hand.

The Evening Post has put in five Mergenthalers, thus letting out about sixteen people. This paper had been suspended for a long time, when those who wished to revive it came to Denver Typographical Union, No. 49, and got a temporary reduction in the price of composition, claiming that is the only way they could put the paper on its feet. This they did, as there was considerable antipathy from the people of Denver to machine-set papers, because so many men were thrown out of work by their introduction. The Post secured a large number of subscribers and other patronage on this plea. Under a change of management machines were contracted for. The Times, the other evening paper, which had been a machine paper, and against which the Post management had been making its fight on the above lines, was in the meantime burned out, and contracted with the union to not again put in machines for at least a year, with a fair prospect for a longer period. A new dress of type was secured, and the Times returned to hand composition with twenty-six cases. Now the tide has turned toward the Times, and the Post, since it became known it would be a machine paper, and all, and more too, of the patronage it gained as the "only hand-set paper in Denver," has gone back to the Times, and the Post is said to be in a bad way financially.

There is also some talk to the effect that the Republican, a morning paper, was going to discard machines. It is even said that a carpenter was in the office lately taking the measure of the machines for packing boxes, but there is little likelihood of either the News or the Republican discarding their machines, unless it is to put in a better and cheaper machine.

The machine scale existing between the newspaper proprietors and Denver Typographical Union expires in May. The proprietors have already given notice that they will demand a reduction at the time. The outlook for a pleasant "rag chew" over the matter is good. It is not likely the union will grant a reduction, as it is more apt to raise it a little.

The printers get a few crumbs now and then. George T. Williams, a member of No. 49, has been appointed State measurer of printing by Secretary of State McGaffery. It pays $1,800 per year. It is expected that several more political plums will fall into the hands of printer applicants from the State and city tree shortly.

Ex-President C. W. Rhodes, of No. 49, who has held a job paying $3,500 a year as a member of the board of public works of Denver, has been removed by the governor, because the senate failed to confirm him. Mr. Rhodes was formerly foreman of the Republican.

OBSERVER.

Rats in Roanoke.

ROANOKE, VA., March 1.—The Evening World, which went out of the union last October, is still out, but is having a very hard struggle for existence at present. We are thankful to say that not a union man staid in. The paper is being gotten out at present by the following gang of rodent incompetents: Walter Camper, Roanoke, foreman; Bob Salt, Wytheville, Va.; Tom. Morgan, Reidsville, N. C., who says he tore up a Raleigh (N. C.) Union card, and has worked in Richmond and other union cities; W. E. Crawford, Winston, N. C.; John and C. B. Rule, claiming to be appentices and Bob Owens, pressman, Roanoke.

The Times is running six and seven cases with a sub to every regular, besides the tourists, which are very few. The old talk of machines has been revived with a considerable prospect of being realized.

One sad fact we have to chronicle, and that is the very serious illness of Harry L. Thomas, one of our best members.

"X. X. X."

IT is proposed by some to introduce the military into our public schools. This proposition should be rebuked by the truly civilized among us. What do we want of the coarse and brutalizing influences of the military in our schools? We should try to get the savage out of us, rather than train it into us.—Progressive Age.

Good Cheer in Pennsylvania.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., March 3.—Differing from nearly all reports from various parts of the country, work has been very good here all winter. In fact, printers have been in demand. Every tourist who struck the town has been well used, both as regards securing work and an invitation to "come around the corner and have one" after composition has closed, prohibition cranks to the contrary notwithstanding. Machines on the afternoon paper about the first part of April, however, will go far towards "queering" the state of affairs here.

Charley Bart, of the Record composing room, sustained a serious accident several weeks ago, and is laid up for an indefinite period in consequence. He slipped on the icy pavement and fell, breaking one of his knee-caps. Dave Williams is representing the situation.

Mr. Editor, the boys call a halt on the long-winded articles, signed by various nom de plumes, who, it seems, are gifted with an inordinate desire to display elaborate rhetoric, and upon any conceivable subject save those of interest to the craft. We cry, "Hold, enough!"

The Times office would have perhaps been destroyed by fire on the morning of the 21st, but for the heroic efforts of Peter Babb, who, grasping at once the situation, and a tin pan belonging to the stereotyper, dashed frantically up to the blaze and threw on it at least a pint of water, encouraged by the cheers of the "gang." The fire was in the Lehigh Valley store-house, next door, and was soon extinguished We learn that no steps have been as yet taken to present Pete a medal.

The stereotyping powder manufactured by C. E. Hopkins, the Record pressman, promises a fortune for him. His New England agency alone is very lucrative, to say nothing of the Western and Southern States and Canada.

H. Thomas, foreman of the Times composing room, accompanied by "Bud" Simers, made a visit to New York last week. The prevailing impression is that the result of their visit to the metropolis means the near advent of the printer's bugaboo, the machine.

W. S. McCoy, Sam Hawman, H. F. Kane, Ed. Brush, Mike McCarty, "Speck" White and Dave Williams are among the number "holding down" the town. All are happy.

Charles Wilcox, "ad." man on the Times, has been disabled for some time by a bad felon on his right thumb. He is enjoying his enforced vacation to the utmost extent.

K. W.

Monthly Statement.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., Feb. 28, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

ADMITTED.

Feb. 16. Thos. Shortiss, of New York; chronic rheumatism. Aged 55.

Feb. 18. Jos. H. Harney, of Pittsburg; superannuated. Aged 63.

Feb. 21. W. C. Craig, of Cincinnati; superannuated. Aged 68.

Feb. 28. Jacob A. Sperry, of Washington, D. C.; superannuated. Aged 72.

VACATED.

Feb. 10. John Uglow, of Minneapolis; consumption. Able to work.

Feb. 28. Ed M. Roach, of Alameda, Cal.; consumption. Case hopeless, returned home.

Number of inmates February 28—56.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

Do you know that nearly all the dailies of the country are big corporations? Do you know that the presidents and stockholders of these corporations are also, nearly always, presidents or stockholders of some other corporations; railroad or telegraph, or Standard Oil, or coal, iron, flour, in fact everything in which money can be invested at a good rate of interest and profit? These corporations are linked with each other, either through money interest, blood relationship or social intercourse, into a large network, covering the entire country, taking in magistrates, senators, judges, officers of the army and others; so that, in most cases, our daily press, by its very make up, is the mouthpiece of corporation, the lawmakers are the agents of corporation, the judges are the attorneys of corporation, the army is the instrument of corporation, even most ministers of the gospel wear glasses of corporation.—International Railroader.

WHERE labor is cheap life is cheap. Where the woman is the slave to the man, the man is the slave to the ruling despot. Where the despot is a rapacious, effeminate, sensual mogul, the god typified in the pagan idol is set up in his own image. May the lesson of cheap men and cheap wages in the east not be lost. We propose to maintain intact Christian wages, Christian homes, and Christian morals in America, and to protest in a Christian spirit against all attempts to orientalize them.—Donahoe's Magazine.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.

Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.

Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Third District—James A. Power, 106 I St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.

Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.

Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 616 N. Girard Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.

Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Thirteenth District—J. W. Purcell, Box 515, Butte, Mont.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.

Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachin St., Mobile.

Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.

California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal. Cyrene E. Fisk, 550 S. Pearl St., Los Angeles.

Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.

Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.

Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.

Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.

Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; P. J. Maas, 671 Washburne Ave., Chicago.

Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.

Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.

Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.

Louisiana—Fred Alexander. Times office, New Orleans.

Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.

Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.

Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. G. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St. Arlington.

Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.

Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.

New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.

New Hampshire—Charles E. Smith, 9 Hanover St., Concord.

New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.

New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.

New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; James Dillon, 68 Berger St., Brooklyn.

North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks.

Nova Scotia—Wm. C. Hodgsou, Halifax, Box 492.

Ohio—W. R. Voiles, care Post, Cincinuati.

Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.

Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., Loudon.

Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.

Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, Brushton, Pittsburgh.

Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.

Rhode Islaud—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St, Providence.

South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1183, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.

Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.

Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.

West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.

Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 1712, North Avenue, Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes, care Werner Printing Co.

BOSTON.—President, Chas. O. Wood, 32 Edward St., Medford, Mass.; Secretary, W. G. Harber, Box 1817, Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, Beckler & Co., 363 W. 12th St.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.

DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.

DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.

FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.

GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.

GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.

LINCOLN—President. W. H. Gillespie.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, C. D. Cully, 1131 7th St.; Secretary, G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Ave.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Kuehnel, care Der Herald.

MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, William Dye, 19 Western Ave.

NEW HAVEN—President, Louis Gompers, 43 Artizen St.; Secretary, Geo. H. Keppell, 143 Dwight St.

NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.

NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.

SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.

ST. LOUIS.—J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Ptg. Co., Third and Vine Sts.

ST. PAUL.—President, Frank Pampusch, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.

TORONTO.—President. John Armstrong, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.

WASHINGTON—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Charter Reinstated.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 14, 1895.

The order of October 1, 1894, suspending the charter of Cleveland Stereotypers' Union, No. 22, is hereby rescinded, that organization having complied with the International law regarding per capita tax.

W. B. PRESCOTT, President.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, O.—F. W. Budrow, H. Allendorf, Jr.

5, Columbus, Ohio—George W. Mowry, age 50, has worked for past six years in the office of Spahr & Glenn (non-union), in this city, was a member of Dayton, Ohio, Union seveu or eight years ago; Fletcher Heiserman, A. D. Pierson (for apprentice membership), both now learning trade in this city.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Frederick J. Mester, Thomas Flaherty, Jacob G. Cromwell, Thomas Hubbard, John A. Batzer.

14, St. Paul, Minn. (Pressmen)—J. Gondek, has worked in Chicago and San Jose, Cal.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—W. A. Barbour, learned trade iu Gallatin, Tenn., ten years ago, but has not been working constantly at the business, has worked in Galveston, Tex., and Franklin, Ky., made application in Galveston iu 1885, but left the city before his petition was acted on and it was withdrawn by consent of the union.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—C. G. Trogner, has worked in Neilsville, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, Wis.; G. N. Spencer, age 21, Miles City, Mont.; Chas. J. Herman, age 20, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph L. Allabaugh, age 29, Milwaukee, Wis., latter claims to have been elected by No. 2 some years ago, but left before being initiated.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—Joseph McGloin, Sligo, Ireland, has served seven years at trade.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—W. N. Mueller, N. N. Agrew, W. J. Seymour, J. Sherman McCune, John Litonius, E. Frochstad.

49, Denver, Colo.—W. C. Calhoun, published Zionsville, Kan., Sentinel, now publisher Rocky Mountain Sentinel, Denver; Ogden Whitlock, has worked at Marshall, Ill., Chicago, Indianapolis, and Colorado Springs, Colo.; Mrs. M. L. Warriner, has worked at Geneva, Neb.; Roy Robinson, has worked at Newton and What Cheer, Iowa; T. D. Hickman, has worked at Wellington, Arkansas City and Winfield, Kan.; Miss Sadie Bates, has worked on Democrat, Atlantic, Iowa, Stewart, Iowa, Perry, Okla.; for apprentice membership, Walter W. Weber, has worked at Greeley, Colo.

57, Dayton, Ohio—A. E. Allen, has worked in Troy, Piqua and Sidney, Ohio; F. W. H. Robinson, has worked for fifteen years on the Batavia Courier, Batavia, Ohio.

63, Toledo, Ohio—George Frederick W. Manns, served seven years' apprenticeship in England; Geo. R. Pennell, served apprenticeship at Colorado City and Cottonwood, Kan.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—Mrs. Ettie Cross, worked in Ottumwa and Eddyville, Iowa, for ten years; Percy Doty, apprentice, worked in Ottumwa.

107, Twin City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill.)—John Cramer.

117, Springfield, Ohio—Edward Heinzen, learned his trade in The Aldine job office, Woodrow, Ryder & Co., Pugh & Co., Geo. P. Houston, Sullivan Printing Works, P. Bohnnell, at Cincinnati, Ohio, has just finished his time.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—A. B. Knotts, age 36, has worked at trade twenty years, learned trade in Council Bluffs Nonpareil Office, never worked where there was a uniou.

157, Kansas City, Kan.—F. W. Stewart, has worked on the Denver News and Kansas City Star.

172, San Antonio, Tex.—R. E. Kerr, Searcy, Ark.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Bert Hodgeman (electrotyper) served time in this city; Chas. Stewart (electrotyper); Geo. Emige, for apprentice membership; A. A. Stillman.

219, Canton, Ohio—Charles H. Snyder, age 21, at trade four years, learned trade in office of Massillonian, Massillon, Ohio.

237, Sandusky, Ohio—T. C. Flanagan, served apprenticeship in Norwalk, Ohio; has worked in Cleveland and Chicago.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—S. B. Scott, has served four years in this city.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—Wm. Clague (pressman), served time in this city.

257, Augusta, Me.—Leonard Y. Clark, learned trade in Gazette office, Dexter, Me., some six years ago, has since worked in Waterville, and at present is employed as foreman of Maine Democrat, this city.

296, Lima, Ohio—F. J. Spangler, learned his trade in this town, but has worked in Indianapolis (in the East End News office), and several other union towns.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—George Gunderson, age twenty-six, pressman, has always worked in Grand Forks.

312, Burlington, Vt.—F. E. Bernard, for apprentice membership.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

J. P. Gilman, Wilmot, S. D.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Roy Pierce, expelled for non-payment of dues; W. C. Retzsch, expelled for refusal to pay dues.

3, Chicago, Ill. (Pressmen)—A. Miller, E. A. Kiley, H. J. Hamilton, Howard Wade, ratted for accepting situations at Akron, O.

5, Cincinnati, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Harry Rheinhard, declared unfair.

5, Columbus, Ohio—Lou C. Parsons, suspended for non-payment of dues.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—A. Jerome Jones, Will M. Barnes, reinstated.

26, Petersburg, Va.—Ed. Murray, suspended for non-payment of dues.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Fred F. Fuller, expelled for ratting.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—C. V. Seely, W. P. Mitchell, rejected for incompetency.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—C. E. Bennett and Herb Smith, expelled for ratting.

43, Charleston, S. C.—J. R. Taylor, W. E. Connors, suspended for non-payment of dues.

47, New Haven, Conn.—William H. Carroll, Michael Brady, Charles Schmitt, suspended for non-payment of dues.

49, Denver, Colo.—E. J. Monday and J. M. Crosby, rejected for unfairness.

57, Dayton, Ohio—William Mahler, expelled for ratting.

62, Utica, N. Y.—Thomas A. Jones, expelled for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—A. Doggett, H. Ireland, J. B. Lockard, W. H. Park, H. C. Jones, W. D. Mitchell (bookbinder), expelled for non-payment of dues.

81, Bay City, Mich.—Wm. Kelley, suspended for non-payment of dues.

86, Reading, Pa.—Harry Sterrett, suspended for non-payment of dues; J. P. Eiche, expelled for working below the union scale.

90, Richmond, Va.—D. W. Bernard, Max Grolock, C. H. Huband, J. H. Lawder, A. L. Little, Jos. B. Powers, suspended for non-payment of dues; Roger Beazley, R. F. Halstead, T. N. O'Keefe, Aug. Deitz, H. L. Tenser, Chas. E. Foster, C. C. Maxwell, I. N. Percival, C. W. Saunders, Geo. M. Young, reinstated.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—C. S. McKown, expelled for uon-payment of dues.

99, Jackson, Mich.—J. Dibell, expelled for non-payment of dues.

107, Twin City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill.)—J. M. Smead, rejected.

115, Salt Lake, Utah—J. P. Jacobson, expelled for ratting.

132, Camden, N. J.—Chas. Westcott, Richard Rourke, suspended for non-payment of dues; Thos. J. Atkinson, N. M. Roney (pressman), Joseph Simmons (pressman), reinstated.

148, Wichita, Kan.—P. H. Wasser, reinstated.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Chas. L. Starks, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man; W. L. Chase, D. P. Sullivan, suspended for non-payment of dues.

162, Jacksonville, Fla.—The charges against Thos. Todd and A. T. Amidon have been quashed and the gentlemen reinstated.

165, Worcester, Mass.—C. F. Wilmot, F. H. Baird, John A. Gillis, John P. White, suspended; C. W. Randall, H. B. Berry, expelled.

177, Springfield, Ill.—H. A. Breusing, reinstated.

192, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—Carl Evans, Charles Harmer, J. A. Moore, John Koler, George Keogh, Harvey Long, W. H. Holmes, C. Hollobaugh, Maud Bickert and Chas. Speake, expelled; H. N. Carlin and Wm. W. Wilson, suspended; J. H. Enos and E. G. Dean, reinstated.

202, Seattle, Wash.—J. F. Seaman, reinstated.

212, Pawtucket, R. I.—James H. Moore, Robert Quinn, J. A. St. George, A. E. Choquet, A. M. Beers, suspended for non-payment of dues.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—R. H. Golwey, reinstated.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—Joseph Blaine, H. M. Ireland, F. L. Vandeberg, William A. Hall, J. V. Teed, James Congdon, C. W. Duff, J. P. Prendergast, George Brocius, J. R. Morrison, suspended for non-payment of dues; J. B. Hemperly, expelled.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—A. A. Meridith, Ray M. Wayman, W. B. Shawhan, expelled for non-payment of dues.

252, Bridgeport, Coun.—Henry Langhammer, expelled for non-payment of dues.

263, Asheville, N. C.—W. M. Lanier, reinstated.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—George Edgar, Andrew Radegan, G. M. Johnston, expelled.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Henry A. Stanton, Ben Strickland, expelled for non-payment of dues.

308, Watertown, N. Y.—A. B. Cronk, suspended for non-payment of dues.

311, Grand Forks, N. D.—C. A. Smith (pressman), Geo. A. Wheeler, Jr., reinstated.

Deaths.

BALLON, L. F.—At Boston, Mass., February 22, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 30 years.

BERGMAN, JOHN—At Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21, 1895, of consumption. Aged 41 years.

COOLEY, R. B.—At Albany, N. Y., February 22, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 42 years.

COSTELLO, FRANCIS—At Cincinnati, Ohio, February 25, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 21 years.

CUNNINGHAM, A. A.—At Worcester, Mass., February 28, 1895, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

DOERR, J. S.—At New York, N. Y., March 5, 1895, of consumption. Aged 29 years.

ERXLEBEN, EMIL—At Philadelphia, Pa., March . 1895, of acute pleurisy. Aged 36 years.

FREIBERT, W. J.—At New Orleans, La., February 23, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 27 years.

GROPPENBECKER, GEO.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, February 21, 1895, of la grippe. Aged 34 years.

HILL, G. W.—At St. Joseph, Mo., March 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 52 years.

LANNON, J. B.—At San Francisco, Cal., February 22, 1895, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

MCDOWELL, C. M.—At Harrisburg, Pa., March 1895, of consumption. Aged 54 years.

SALLYARDS, W. E.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, February 23, 1895, accidental death. Age unknown.

THOMAS, H. L.—At Roanoke, Va., March 2, 1895, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from February 25 to March 9.

RECEIPTS.

Feb. 25.	Balance on hand	$15,742 98
Mar. 9.	Receipts to date	588 26
	Total	$16.331 24

EXPENDITURES.

Feb. 26.	J. A. Power, exp. to Steubenville	25 00
26.	Cairo, No. 24	83 00
27.	Sedalia, No. 206	21 50
27.	Akron, No. 182	28 50
27.	T. F. McHale, expenses to Buffalo	30 00
Mar. 4.	Evansville, No. 35	132 67
4.	Akron, No. 182	22 83
4.	Akron Pressmen, No. 10	33 00
5.	Cairo, No. 24	76 00
5.	Belleville Ger.-Amer., No. 18	21 00
6.	Sedalia, No. 206	18 16
6.	New York Stereotypers, No. 1	78 47
7.	Belleville Ger.-Amer., No. 18	9 34
8.	H. S. Woodward, exp. in St. Paul and Minneapolis	22 50
8.	Hugo Miller, exp. to Belleville	23 35
8.	Rutland, No. 134	31 67
9.	J. B. Shuster, expenses in Chicago	18 00
	Total	$674 99

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Mar. 9, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from Feb. 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

February 25. Balance	$40,099 83
1, INDIANAPOLIS—For bal. January	1 10
4, ALBANY—For February	76 50
7, PITTSBURGH—For February	107 50
13, BOSTON—For supplies	9 20
19, ELMIRA—For January	10 00
22, DUBUQUE—For February	11 50
For supplies	1 50
24, CAIRO—For capita collected on cards	1 50
29, PEORIA—For February	19 50
33, PROVIDENCE—For February	16 75
36, OAKLAND—For February and March	30 00
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For February	32 75
40, ST. JOSEPH—For February	12 50
41, AUGUSTA—For February	6 50
43, CHARLESTON—For February	15 50
44, STREATOR—For February	3 50
For supplies	70
46, SACRAMENTO—For February	55 75
47, NEW HAVEN—For January	13 00
53, CLEVELAND—For February	37 50
55, SYRACUSE—For February	37 50
56, STOCKTON—For February	9 50
57, DAYTON—For February	41 75
58, MULTNOMAH—For January	19 50
59, QUINCY—For March	15 50
64, LA FAYETTE—For February	11 00
For supplies	25
65, WASHOE—For February	6 75
68, KEOKUK—For January	6 50
70, LANCASTER—For February	8 75
71, TRENTON—For February	30 00
73, OTTUMWA—For March	3 75
75, BURLINGTON—For supplies	1 50
77, ERIE—For February	13 50
For supplies	4 75
78, FORT WAYNE—For February	17 00
For supplies	1 50
79, WHEELING—For February	20 75
85, ST. JOHN—For January	13 00
86, READING—For February	25 50
88, HANNIBAL—For February	7 00
89, CHATTANOOGA—For February	14 75
90, RICHMOND—For January and February	31 50
92, LITTLE ROCK—For February	17 50
93, MACON—For January and February	16 25
95, HELENA—For February	11 25
102, OTTAWA—For February	57 00
107, TWIN CITY—For February	7 75
For supplies	1 50
110, BELLINGHAM BAY—For Feb. and March	5 25
114, ANNAPOLIS—For March	2 50
115, SALT LAKE—For February	11 50
For supplies	5 50
120 LYNN—For January	7 75
For supplies	1 50
121, TOPEKA—For February	29 25
126, BUTTE—For January and February	15 00
127, HARTFORD—For February	28 75
For supplies	6 10
132, CAMDEN—For February	11 50
144, FRESNO—For March	8 50
For supplies	3 00
145, JACQUES-CARTIER—For February	10 00
146, CHARLESTON—For February	14 25
148, WICHITA—For February	8 75
For supplies	25
For card in Journal to February, 1896	2 00
149, SARATOGA SPRINGS—For January	5 50
152, MANCHESTER—For February	16 75
156, ASPEN—For February	3 00
157, SUNFLOWER—For January	5 50
For supplies	25
165, WORCESTER—For February	15 75
166, ADRIAN—For February	6 00
167, SCHENECTADY—For February	8 50
168, MUSKEGON—For February	3 25
173, DALLAS—For February	20 00
177, SPRINGFIELD—For February	25 25
For supplies	25
182, AKRON—For February	2 50
184, WYOMING—For February	6 50
190, OMAHA—For January	49 00
For supplies	7 50
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For February, March	17 00
For supplies	1 00
193, SPOKANE—For February	11 25
For supplies	15
194, JOLIET—For January	6 50
196, LOGANSPORT—For Jan. and February	12 00
For supplies	1 50
198, FORT WORTH—For February	12 50
199, ZANESVILLE—For February	13 50
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For March	10 50
201, VICTORIA—For February	14 25
202, SEATTLE—For February	16 75
For supplies	3 00
204, LIMESTONE CITY—For January, February	4 00
209, LINCOLN—For February	9 00
For supplies	1 50
210, CAPITAL—For February	9 00
212, PAWTUCKET—For January	5 50
For supplies	25
213, ROCKFORD—For February	7 00
216, SPRINGFIELD—For February	14 50
219, CANTON—For February	6 00
223, MARYSVILLE—For February	6 00
231, SAN JOSE—For February	$14 00
232, BINGHAMTON—For February	5 75
242, WALTHAM—For bal. Nov., Dec. and Jan.	9 00
243, HUTCHINSON—For February	5 25
249, FORT SMITH—For January and February	9 50
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For February	8 00
253, HOLYOKE—For January and February	12 00
261, HUNTINGTON— For August, 1894, to February, 1895, inc.	12 25
263, ASHEVILLE—For February	3 25
276, NEW BEDFORD—For supplies	1 00
280, LARAMIE—For January and February	3 25
283, OKLAHOMA CITY—For January	4 25
287, FRANKFORT—For supplies	1 50
288, GALESBURG—For February	9 25
290, HAMILTON—For January	6 00
292, CARBONDALE—For February	3 00
294, ONEIDA—For March	3 50
296, LIMA—For January	5 50
299, TAMPA—For February	3 25
305, NEWBURG—For February	10 75
For supplies	1 50
312, BURLINGTON—For February	5 00
314, MERIDEN—For January	4 50
317, LACONIA—For February	3 25
326, MONTGOMERY—For charter and outfit	10 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For February	18 50
2, CINCINNATI—For February	17 75
3, ST. LOUIS—For February	20 25
4, BUFFALO—For February	2 25
5, ROCHESTER—For February	4 00
6, CLEVELAND—For February	10 50
7, NEW YORK—For February	65 00
8, NEWARK—For February	10 50
9, CHICAGO—For February	37 50
10, MILWAUKEE—For February	17 50
11, BALTIMORE—For February	13 00
12, LOUISVILLE—For February	3 00
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For February	5 50
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For February	5 00
15, EVANSVILLE—For February	5 50
16, PITTSBURGH—For February	8 00
18, BELLEVILLE—For February	3 75
19, COLUMBUS—For February	5 00
20, OMAHA—For February	2 50
21, DETROIT—For February	9 50

PRESSMEN.

3, CHICAGO—For Dec., Jan. and Feb	9 00
10, AKRON—For March	1 25
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For February	9 50
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—For February	2 25

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For February	69 50
3, CHICAGO—For March	20 00
7, PHILADELPHIA—For Jan. and Feb	4 00
8, ST. LOUIS—For January	7 25
9, DETROIT—For February and March	5 00
10, BALTIMORE—For January	3 50
12, MILWAUKEE—For March	2 25
14, COLUMBUS—For charter and outfit	10 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For February	6 80
19, WASHINGTON (Stereo.)—For February	4 75
23, NEW HAVEN—For February	1 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

1, BOSTON—Mailers—For January	11 00
GENERAL FUND—Rebate on seals	10 00
Provisional membership fee of J. P. Gilman	1 00
Per capita collected on card of J. B. Ansley, $2; J. N. Robinson, $1.50; Harry Green, $1.50; J. P. De Long, $1.50; Otto Rupertus, $1.50	8 00
SUNDRIES— Individual subscriptions to Journal	31 90
Total	$42,182 28

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$674 99
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
HUGO MILLER—Salary for February	40 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR— Per capita for February	76 00
T. F. MCHALE—Expenses to Cohoes	12 58
H. S. WOODWARD—Official postage and expressage, miscellaneous organizing exp	33 44
HUGO MILLER—Expenses to Louisville	12 50
F. J. BOYLE—Official postage	2 55
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND— Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, treasurer	1,558 28
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Postage	13 25
Wrappers	8 05
Addressing wrappers	12 00
1,000 lists of towns, advertising purposes	24 50
1,000 cards, advertising rates	5 25
EXPENSES—	
Postage, expressage, etc., to February 28	16 11
Rent of office to March 31	18 00
50,000 boycott circulars	30 00
Janitor's services for February	6 00
500 cards, two sides	3 00
500 note circulars	1 75
500 letter circulars	2 75
2,000 note circulars	3 50
Clerk hire	33 50
Engraving labels	12 45
Gas for February	2 63
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages from Lincoln, 40c.; to Washington, 88c.; from Washington, 40c.; Atlanta, 86c.; to Atlanta, 50c.; Kansas City, 35c.; from Washington, 40c., 76c.; to Washington, 43c., 40c.; Helena, 75c.; Rutland, 95c.; Detroit, 41c.; from Steubenville, 25c; to Belleville, 35c.; Evansville, 27c.; Minneapolis, $1.25; from East Liverpool, 74c	10 35
160 electrotype labels	24 10
Postage stamps for mailing boycott circulars	20 00
Shelving and drawers for supplies	25 20
Postal Telegraph Co., messages from St. Paul, 50c.; Nashville, 25c.; to Topeka, 62c.; Boston, 53c.; Port Huron, 49c.; from Chicago, 25c.; Nashville, 25c.; St. Paul, 50c.; Albany, 56c.; Auburn, 71c.; St. Louis, 25c., 47c	5 38
112 small labels	16 98
E. T. Oburn, services as auditor	16 00
R. K. Hudnall, services as auditor	16 00
Sam Leffingwell, services as auditor	16 00
100 ruled slips	1 25
1 ream following sheets	3 75
Designing and engraving label adv'ment	22 00
500 sample label ads	4 00
100 books death records	17 50
2,000 acknowledgment blanks	3 75
2,000 secretaries' reports	4 75
2 Gothic indexes	1 50
50 treasurers' cash books	22 50
50 treasurers' ledgers	22 50
5,000 pamphlets, "How to raise wages."	48 00
20,000 Constitutions and shipping	548 60
1 book for strike record	5 00
1,500 label advertisements	49 80
Clerk hire	33 50
Postage and expressage to date	12 77
BURIAL FUND—	
1459. Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5—On account of death of Geo. Groppenbecker	50 00
1460. Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5—John Bergman	$50 00
1461. Cincinnati Stereotypers, No. 5—Francis Costello	50 00
1462. New Orleans, No. 17—W. J. Freibert	50 00
*1463. Roanoke, No. 60—H. L. Thomas	60 00
1464. Worcester, No. 165—A. A. Cunningham	50 00
1465. San Francisco, No. 21—J. B. Lannon	50 00
1466. Boston, No. 13—L. F. Ballon	50 00
1467. Cincinnati, No. 3—W. E. Sallyards	50 00
*1468. Harrisburg, No. 14—C. M. McDowell	60 00
*1469. St. Joseph, No. 40—G. W. Hill	60 00
1470. Albany, No. 4—R. B. Cooley	50 00
*1471. Philadelphia German-American, No. 1—Emil Erxleben	60 00
*1472. New York Stereo., No. 1—J. S. Doerr	60 00
Total	$4.638 26

*After March 1, 1895, all the allied crafts except pressfeeders and bindery girls are entitled to $60 burial benefit upon the death of a member in good standing.

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on band February 25, 1895	$40.099 83	
Receipts to March 9, 1895	2,082 45	
		$42,182 28
Expenditures		4,638 26
Balance on hand		$37,544 02

Auditing Committees' Report.

To the Officers and Members of Subordinate Unions:

In accordance with Section 1, Article XII, of the Constitution of the International Typographical Union, relative to auditing accounts, Messrs. E. T. Oburn, R. K. Hudnall and Sam L. Leffingwell, members of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, were appointed as an auditing committee to audit the accounts, etc., of Secretary-Treasurer A. G. Wines from September 1, 1894, to February 28, 1895, inclusive, and Messrs. George Chance, Robert L. Tatem and Theodore Yarnall, members of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, were appointed to audit the books and accounts of James J. Dailey, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Childs Drexel Home for Union Printers and Allied Crafts represented in the International Typographical Union, for the same period; and below will be found the result of the investigation:

W. B. PRESCOTT, President.

Secretary-Treasurer's Accounts.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7, 1895.

To W. B. Prescott, President of the International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—Your committee selected to audit the books and accounts of the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union for the six months commencing September 1, 1894, have performed the duties assigned us and herewith submit our report:

1894. Sept. 1.	Cash balance	$36.949 22	
Sept. 1.	Due by local unions	168 65	
			$37,117 87
1895. Feb. 28.	Receipts to date	$45.695 44	
Feb. 28.	Due by local unions	196 95	
			45.892 39
	Total receipts		$83.010 26
	Expenditures		44.445 85
	Balance		$38,564 41

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1894. Sept. 1.	Balance on hand	$14,788 36	
1895. Feb. 28.	Receipts to date	13.355 89	
	Total	$28.144 25	
	Total disbursements	12,531 30	
	Balance		$15,612 95

BURIAL FUND.

1894. Sept. 1.	Balance on hand	$11,117 97	
1895. Feb. 28.	Receipts to date	13.329 13	
	Total	$24.447 10	
	Total disbursements	11,350 21	
	Balance		$13,096 89

GENERAL FUND.

1894. Sept. 1.	Balance on hand	$10,088 73	
1895. Feb. 28.	Receipts to date	10,077 47	
Feb. 28.	Due by local unions	196 95	
	Total	$20.363 15	
	Total disbursements	11,567 19	
	Balance		$8,795 96

THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND.

1894. Sept. 1.	Balance on hand	$1,122 81	
1895. Feb. 28.	Receipts to date	8,932 95	
	Total	$10.055 76	
	Transferred to J. J. Dailey	8,997 15	
	Balance		$1,058 61
	Total		$38.564 41

ASSETS.

Indianapolis National Bank claim	$19,922 05
Fletcher's Bank deposit	18,429 36
On deposit with gas company	7 00
Due by local unions	196 95
Cash on hand	9 05
Total	$38,564 41

Respectfully submitted,
E. T. OBURN,
R. K. HUDNALL.
SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

Treasurer Dailey's Report.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1895.

To W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—The committee appointed to audit the accounts, books, etc., of James J. Dailey, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, would respectfully report that they have examined the books, vouchers, check book, checks, bank book and papers of that officer from September 1, 1894, to February 28, 1895, and find them correct in every particular. The following is the statement:

RECEIPTS.

1894. Sept. 1.	Balance on hand at last report	$13,297 28
Oct. 1.	Received from A. G. Wines	1,281 67
Oct. 29.	Received from A. G. Wines	1,428 39
Nov. 30.	Received from A. G. Wines	1,330 63
Dec. 28.	Received from A. G. Wines	1.808 38
Dec. 31.	Interest from Drexel & Co.	190 00
1895. Jan. 31.	Received from A. G. Wines	1.589 66
Feb. 28.	Received from A. G. Wines	1,558 28
	Total receipts	$22,484 29

EXPENDITURES.

Total expenditures from Sept. 1, 1894, to February 28, 1895 (an itemized account of which accompanies this report marked Exhibit A*)	10,873 40
Cash bal. to credit of fund Feb. 28, 1895	$11,610 89

RECAPITULATION.

February 28, 1895— Casb to credit of fund in hands of A. J. Drexel & Co.	$11,762 52	
From which should be deducted orders No. 836, F. E. Robinson, $51.35; 838, W. C. Schuman, $60; 839, W. B. Prescott, $25; 840, A. G. Wines, $25; 841, James J. Dailey, $1.30, for which checks have been issued but not returned	162 65	
	$11,599 87	
Cash in hands of treasurer	11 02	
		$11,610 89

All of which is respectfully submitted.
GEORGE CHANCE,
ROBERT L. TATEM,
THEODORE YARNALL,
Auditing Committee.

*As the matter contained in Exhibit A was published by Treasurer Dailey in his monthly reports in the columns of the JOURNAL, President Prescott decided it was unnecessary to reproduce it here.

Election of Officers.

ANDERSON, IND.—President, E. E. Goss; vice-president, J. C. Fleming; secretary, Clyde S. Armstrong; treasurer, Mary Casey; sergeant-at-arms, C. R. Cravens; auditing committee, B. F. Hart, J. C. Fleming, C. R. Cravens; Madison county federation, A. R. Baker, E. E. Goss, C. S. Armstrong.

BROCKTON, MASS.—President, W. B. Walsh; vice-president, M. Moran; secretary, W. G. Sinclair; treasurer, Geo. Fox; executive committee, Messrs. Hope, Fox and McSweeney.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. (Pressmen)—President George Quigley; vice-president, R. E. Parks; financial secretary, G. W. Julien; recording secretary Frank Knitler; sergeant-at-arms, Edwin Wright.

KANSAS CITY, KAN.—President, H. M. Kinney; vice-president, E. L. Evans; financial secretary, B. F. Specklar; recording secretary, F. C. Williams; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. File; reading clerk, J. A. McCormick; auditing committee, C. H. Duboc, C. C. Evans and F. D. Heisler.

LANSING, MICH.—President, E. E. Hawley; vice-president, T. H. Springstead; recording secretary, Chas. J. Strang; financial secretary, S. N. Chilton; treasurer, Fay Strickland; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. E. Ford; assistant sergeant-at-arms, F. W. Hunt; board of directors, C. F. Smith, A. J. McMillan, C. H. Fish, V. O. Loomis, C. G. Tromblom; auditing committee, Thos. Hart, O. L. McKinley, O. A. Calkins.

LINCOLN, NEB.—President, E. L. English; vice-president, Mrs. Hummel; financial secretary, S. A. Hoon; recording secretary, Art Cunningham; treasurer, John B. Leister; sergeant-at-arms, H. A. Lohff; executive committee, W. A. Johnson, Thos. Conley, C. L. Day; application committee, Messrs. Griffin, Cook, Kellum.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. (Bindery Girls)—President, Minnie Raymond; vice-president, Mamie Conway; secretary, Maggie Melchisedeck; treasurer, Clara Gegenmeier; recording secretary, Annie Hoiby; sergeant-at-arms, Nellie Devery.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Photo-Engravers)—President, Theodore Atworth; treasurer, W. L. Welbe, financial secretary, E. D. Williams; recording secretary, D. L. Fraser; corresponding secretary, E. Gaffney.

PETERSBURG, VA.—President, W. T. Leatb; vice-president, B. S. Turner; recording and corresponding secretary, T. B. Nelsell; financial secretary and treasurer, Wm. Campbell; trustees, F. T. Strailman, T. E. Owen, B. S. Turner.

RICHMOND, IND.—President, C. W. Genn; vice-president, M. Ritchie; recording secretary, Geo. O. Ballinger; financial secretary-treasurer, S. A. Brown; sergeant-at-arms, J. Holt Livingstone; auditing committee, M. Ritchie, Ray Anthony, R. L. Brown.

RICHMOND, VA.—President, W. H. Mullen; vice-president, Jas. A. Healy; recording secretary, Horace A. Hawkins; financial and corresponding secretary, John T. West, Jr.; treasurer, George Stoll; sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Mitchell.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—President, Sylvester Grogg; vice-president, H. S. Green; financial-recording secretary, James W. Reilly; treasurer, W. A. Graham; board of directors, C. P. Klugsbury, chairman, Geo. Maxfield, Samuel McAtee; application committee, Al Nash, cbairman, John McGuire, W. L. Charlton.

ST. PAUL, MINN. (Pressfeeders)—President, C. A. Rinke; vice-president, J. P. Schroeder, recording and corresponding secretary, Ed Morgan; secretary-treasurer, F. Pampusch; executive board, J. L. McGeehan, James Murnane, F. Menschek, D. H. McDonald; delegates to trades and labor assembly, S. A. Best, J. L. McGeehan, F. Pampusch; sergeant-at-arms, P. J. Flynn.

STREATOR, ILL.—President, John M. Knipp; vice-president, John L. Perry; corresponding and financial secretary, C. E. Bruer; recording secretary, M. H. Reed; treasurer, Grace Hawkshaw; sergeant-at-arms, F. G. Martin; executive committee, J. L. Perry, J. M. Knipp, M. H. Reed, J. R. Achuff.

WE need no Christian rule of political right; we need only one which is rational, just, humane. The right, the true, the good, has always its ground of sacredness in itself, in its quality.—Feuerbach.

OFFICE OF

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL

ROOM 7 DE SOTO BLOCK

Indianapolis, Ind., April 1, 1895.

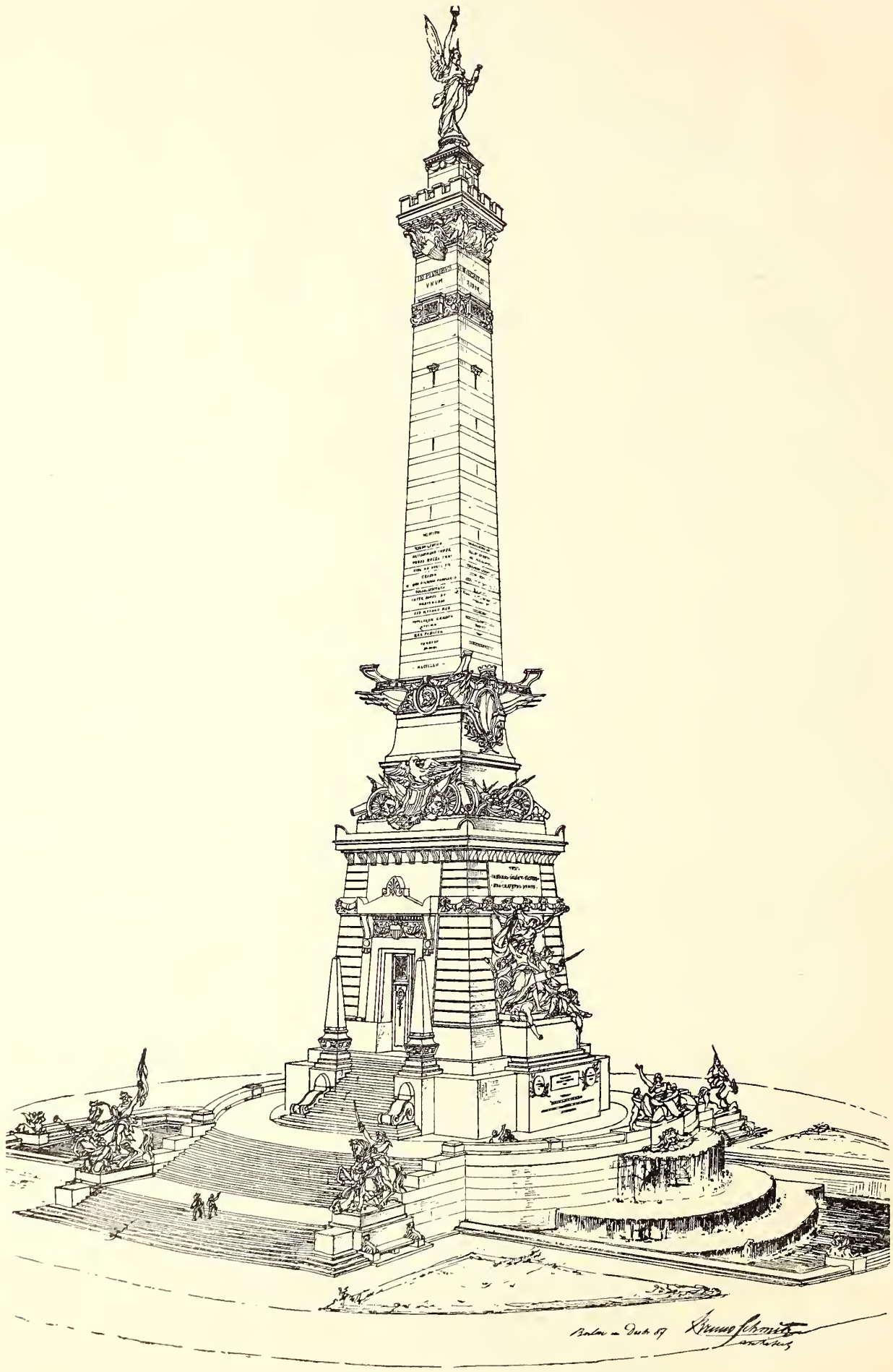
It was not without mature consideration that the Executive Council determined to make a new departure in the publication of **The Typographical Journal**, and to open its columns to the advertising world.

While the columns of the paper will be open particularly to the advertisement of matters pertaining to the printing crafts, it offers, as a medium, first-class advantages to the general public—advantages unexcelled by any similar publication on the continent.

The paper is printed semi-monthly—the first and fifteenth of the month—and circulates among printers, publishers, pressmen, binders, stereotypers and newspaper and book concerns to the extent of many thousands—each number passing really through the hands of at least thirty thousand readers—a class of the most intelligent and observing people, whose good opinion and good report are of value in themselves.

Members of the craft will not be slow in appreciating the efforts of all who will lend a helping hand in sustaining the **Journal**, and its advertisers will be first choice where patronage is to be bestowed. The **Journal** is stable in its permanency. It is printed by order of the International Typographical Union; not, by any means, as a matter of revenue, but for the information and enlightenment of the allied printing crafts upon affairs in which they are immediately interested. It is sent, gratis, to every subordinate union—nearly four hundred—and also to thousands of subscribers, at a price considerably less than the cost of publication.

Advertisements
by the page, or in halves, quarters, eighths, and
by squares will be inserted. Information
as to rates, special or otherwise,
can be obtained by addressing
The Typographical Journal,
De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.



Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument

BY PERMISSION OF
W. B. BURFORD, INDIANAPOLIS

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF THE TOWNS AND CITIES IN WHICH THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL CIRCULATES

ALABAMA.

Anniston. Bessemer. Birmingham. Calera. Evergreen. Mobile. Montgomery. Ozark. Phenix City. Piedmont. Sheffield. Vernon.

ARIZONA.

Fort Grant. Phœnix. Tombstone. Prescott.

ARKANSAS.

Eureka Springs. Fort Smith. Gurdon. Hot Springs. Jonesboro. Little Rock. Lonoke. Morrillton. Russellville. Texarkana. Vanburen.

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda. Berkeley. Blue Lake. Cucamonga. Dixon. Eureka. Fort Jones. Fresno City. Guadalupe. Grass Valley. Hanford. Los Angeles. Marysville. Mendocino. Oakland. Ocean View. Ontario. Orange. Oroville. Pico Heights. Prospect Park. Red Bluff. Redlands. Riverside. Sacramento. San Bern'dino. San Clara. Santa Ana. Santa Cruz. Santa Rosa. San Diego. San Francisco. San Jose. Sebastapol. Stockton. Truckee. Vacaville. Visalia. Wheatland. Winchester. Yreka. Yuba.

CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo. New Westminster. Revelstoke. Vancouver. Victoria.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton. St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst. Caledonia. Halifax.

MANITOBA.

St. Boniface. Winnipeg.

ONTARIO.

Brantford. Belleville. Brockville. Brussells. Dunville. Dundas. Elmira. Hamilton. Hensall. Gananoque. Guelph. Kingston. Kingston St'n. London. Ottawa. Portsmouth. Peterboro. Morrisburgh. Ni'g'ra Falls, S Sandwich. Stratford. Toronto. Windsor.

QUEBEC.

Lachute. Montreal. St. Sauveur. Quebec.

COLORADO.

Aspen. Colorado Springs. Cripple Creek. Delta. Denver. Durango. Greenwood Springs. Highlands. Leadville. Manitou. Mancos. North Denver. Pueblo. Redcliffe. Salida. South Denver. Steamboat Sp'gs. Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport. Berlin. Danbury. East Hartford. Hartford. Kensington. Middletown. Meriden. New Britain. New Haven. Naugatuck. New London. Norwich. Rocky Hill. Rockville. Stafford Sp's. Waterbury. Willimantic. W. Winstead.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck. Devil's Lake. Ellindale. Fargo. Grafton. Grand Forks. Jamestown. Seymour. Steele. Valley City. Wahpeton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen. Alexandria. Britton. Brookings. Castalia. Deadwood. Kimball. Lead. Letcher. Mitchell. Salem. Sioux Falls. Wilmot.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.

FLORIDA.

Barton. Green Cove. High Spring. Jacksonville. Ocala. Ormond. Orlando. Palatka. Pensacola. St. Augustine. St. Petersburg. Sanford. Tampa. Tallahassee.

FOREIGN.

Lancaster, Eng. London, Eng. West Bramwick, Eng. Glasgow, Scotland. Paris, France. Sydney, N. S. W. Leeds, Eng. Manchester, Eng. Dublin, Ireland. Auckland, N. Zealand. Maclean, N S. W. Amsterdam, Nederl.

GEORGIA.

Albany. Alpharetta. Americus. Atlanta. Augusta. Barnesville. Brunswick. Canton. Cave Springs. Columbus. Cuthbert. Dahlonega. Decatur. Forsyth. Griffin. Lulu. Macon. Rome. Savannah. Talbotton. Thomasville.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu.

IDAHO.

Bellevue. Boise City. Moscow. Pocatello. Shoshone.

ILLINOIS.

Abingdon. Alton. Anna. Arcola. Astoria. Aurora. Austin. Beardstown. Belleville. Bloomington. Bunker Hill. Bushnell. Cairo. Carbondale. Cartersville. Carthage. Centralia. Champaign. Charleston. Chicago. Chicago Lawn. Clinton. Clyde. Cooksville. Danville. Decatur. Earlville. East St. Louis. Elgin. Elmwood. Englewood. Galesburg. Geneseo. Harvard. Havelock. Highland Park. Hoopston. Hutsonville. Ipava. Irving Park. Jacksonville. Jollet. Kankakee. Kensington. La Harpe. Lanark. La Salle. Lewiston. Lincoln. Lindon Park. London. Mandell. Marshall. Maywood. Metropolis. Minonk. Moline. Monticello. Moreland. Mound City. Oak Park. Ottawa. Paris. Pekin. Peoria. Princeton. Quincy. Ravenswood. Red Bud. Ridgeland. Rockford. Rock Island. Rockland. Roger's Park. Rushville. Sheldon. Simons. Springfield. Stark. Streator. Sullivan. Tower Hill. Warsaw. Waynesville. Winchester.

INDIANA.

Anderson. Arcadia. Attica. Atlanta. Brownsburg. Bloomington. Borden. Bluffton. Clinton. Crawfordsv'e. Cicero. Colfax. Columbus. Dublin. Elkhart. Evansville. Elwood. Fort Wayne. Frankfort. Fairmount. Grand View. Greenwood. Greencastle. Greenfield. Hartford City. Huntington. Indianapolis. Knox. Kokomo. Jeffersonville. Jasper. La Fayette. Lake. Logansport. La Porte. Lowell. Madison. Monon. Muncie. Marion. Michigan City. New Albany. New Castle. N. Winchester. Noblesville. Oxford. Peru. Plymouth. Rensselaer. Richmond. Rushville. Seymour. Stone Bluff. South Bend. Salem. Terre Haute. Tipton. Valparaiso. Vincennes. Veedersburg. Warsaw. Williamsport. West Lebanon.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Brazil Station. Muskogee. Muldron.

IOWA.

Atlantic. Avoca. Alta. Burlington. Bedford. Boone. Cedar Rapids. Charlton. Creston. Clinton. Council Bluffs. Cresco. Defiance. Davenport. Des Moines. Dubuque. Elkader. Everly. Fort Dodge. Fort Madison. Grundy Centre. Harlon. Hawarden. Hillsboro. Jefferson. Holstein. Iowa Falls. Keokuk. Leon. Le Mars. Marshalltown. Maquoketa. Mount Vernon. Muscatine. Nashua. Northwood. New Hampton. Ottumwa. Pomeroy. Rockford. Sheldon. Shenandoah. Sac City. Sioux City. Stony City. Sibley. State Centre. Vinton. Waterloo. Winterset. Winfield.

KANSAS.

Arkansas City. Atchison. Atwood. Burlingame. Burlington. Caney. Chanute. Coffeyville. Colby. Conway Springs. Denison. Frankfort. Ellindale. Emporia. Erie. Fort Scott. Goodland. Hiawatha. Hugoton. Hutchinson. Iola. Independ'nce. Kansas City. Kensington. Kiowa. Lansing. La Crosse. Lawrence. Leavenworth. Lecompton. Marysville. Manhattan. Neodesha. Newton. North Topeka. Olathe. Osage Mission. Ottawa. Russell. Salina. St. Mary's. Reedsville. Shawnee. Stafford. St. John. Topeka. Troy. Wa-Keeney. Wellington. Wichita. Winfield.

KENTUCKY.

Bellevile. Bowling Gr'n. Covington. Cynthiana. Dayton. Erlanger. Earlington. Frankfort. Henderson. Lexington. Louisville. Ludlow. Marion. Newport. Owensboro. Paris. Parkland. Paducah.

LOUISIANA.

Arcadia. Baton Rouge. Carrollton. Monroe. New Orleans. New Iberia. Patterson. Port Allen. Plaindealing. Shreveport.

MAINE.

Augusta. Bangor. East Deering. Kennebunk. Portland. Rockland.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis. Baltimore. Branchville. Bladensburg. Cumberland. Calverton. Frederick City. Hyattsville. Kensington. Laurel. Lonaconing. Riverdale. Towson. Wash. Grove. Waverly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Allston. Attleboro. Beachmont. Boston. Boston Highlands. Cambridge. Cambridgeport. Charlestown. Chelsea. Chicopee Falls. Dorchester. East Boston. E. Somerville. Everett. Fall River. Faneuil. Greenfield. Haverhill. Holyoke. Lawrence. Lowell. Lynn. Malden. Mattapan. Medford. Melrose. Merrick. Milbury. Nepanset. New Bedford. North Adams. N. Somerville. Pittsfield. Rehoboth. Roslindale. Roxbury. Shelburne F'ls South Boston. Somerville. Springfield. Stoneham. Turner's Falls. Walnut Hill. Ware. West Everett. Westfield. Weymouth. Williamsett. Worcester.

THE FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL LIST OF THE TOWNS AND CITIES IN WHICH THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL CIRCULATES

MICHIGAN.

Adrian. Escanaba. Northville.
Albion. Grand Rapids. Pontiac.
Alpena. Hillsdale. Port Huron.
Ann Arbor. Holland. Saginaw City.
Bay City. Homer. St. Ignace.
Berrien Sp'gs. Howell. Stanton.
Bessemer. Imlay City. Stockbridge.
Big Rapids. Ionia. Sturgis.
Charlotte. Jackson. Tekonsha.
Cheboygan. Kalamazoo. Union City.
Clare. Lansing. West Bay City.
Colon. Leslie. Wyandotte.
Detroit. Marine City. Ypsilanti.
Eaton Rapids. Marquette.
E. Saginaw. Muskegon.

MINNESOTA.

Ada. Hastings. Rochester.
Anoka. Jordan. Robbinsdale.
Austin. Lucerne. Sleepy Eye.
Adrian. Lake City. St. Paul.
Clinton. Little Falls. Stillwater.
Brainerd. Mankato. Staples.
Benson. Magnolia. Tracey.
Duluth. Madison. Lake Crystal.
Faribault. Minn. Lake. Winona.
Glenwood. Minneapolis. Waseca.
Graceville. New Richland. West Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

Batesville. Jackson. Starksville.
Columbus. Lexington. Vicksburg.
Forest. Meridian.
Hazelhurst. Natchez.

MISSOURI.

Bevier. Kirksville. St. Joseph.
Bolivar. Louisiana. St. Louis.
Bloomfield. Lexington. Sedalia.
Columbia. Maitland. Springfield.
Eminence. Maryville. Sweet Springs.
Fair Play. Mexico. Thayer.
Hannibal. Macon. Trenton.
Hamilton. Olden. Troy.
Hopkins. Old Orchard. Tarkio.
Independence. Nevada. Westport.
Jefferson City. Platte City. Weston.
Joplin. Patosi. Weelston.
Kahoka. Richmond.
Kansas City. Rockport.

MONTANA.

Anaconda. Butte City. Livingston.
Barker. Columbia Falls. Missoula.
Billings. Great Falls. Miles City.
Bozeman. Helena. Neihart.

NEVADA.

Carson City. Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord. Keene. Mt. Wash'gton
Dover. Laconia. Nashua.
Farmington. Manchester. Tilton.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park. Harrison. Phillipsburg.
Atlantic City. Hoboken. Rahway.
Avondale. Jersey City. Rochelle Park.
Bayonne. Jersey City Heights.
Beverley. Morlton. Trenton.
Bridgeton. Newark. Vallsburg.
Bordentown. New Brunswick.
Camden Palmyra. Westville.
Clementon. Passaic. Woodbury.
Elizabeth. Paterson.

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice. Kearney. Schuyler.
Burwell. Lincoln. Seward.
Cedar Rapids. McPherson. Sidney.
Columbus. Milford. South Omaha.
Emerson. Nebraska City. Steele City.
Fremont. Norfolk. Superior.
Greely. North Bend. Tecumseh.
Geneva. North Platte. Trenton.
Havelock. Omaha. University Pl.
Hartington. Red Cloud. Western.
Humboldt. Riverside. York.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque. Farmington. Las Cruces.
E. Las Vegas. Lordsburg. Socoro.

NEW YORK.

Albany. Jamesville. Penn Yan.
Amsterdam. Johnstown. Poughkeepsie.
Arcade. Lockport. Potsdam.
Bath. Lansingb'rgh. Rochelle.
Binghamton. Lawville. Rochester.
Bath-on-the-Hudson. Saratoga.
Black Rock. Little York. Sandy Hill.
Brooklyn. Long Island City.
Buffalo. Middletown. Salem.
Carthage. Morrisville. Seneca.
Camden. New Hartford. Schenectady.
Cohoes. New Rochelle. Silver Creek.
Cornwall. New York City. Syracuse.
Elmira. Norwich. Ticonderoga.
Dayton. Niagara Falls. Troy.
East Albany. Newburgh. Utica.
Ebenezer. N. Tarrytown. Warrensburgh
Erastina. Norwich. Waterford.
Fulton. Nyack. Watertown.
Glens Falls. Oneonta. Waterville.
Gloversville. Oneida Castle. Wellsville.
Ilion. Oneida. Whitestown.
Ithaca. Oxford. Winchester.
Jamaica. Oswego. Yonkers.
Jamestown. Rouse's Point.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville. Lumberton. Shelby.
Charlotte. Lincolnton. Wilmington.
Clyde. Raleigh. Wilson.
Durham. Salisbury.

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie. OklahomaCity. Stillwater.
El Reno. Cross. Ponca City.
Seger. Perkins.

OHIO.

Adamsville. Hamilton. Oxford.
Akron. Hyde Park. Portsmouth.
Arlington Hts. Ironton. Piqua.
Bainbridge. Leipsic. Rossmoyne.
Barberton. Lima. Rossmore.
Bowling Green Linwood. Richmond.
Bond Hill. Logan. Richwood.
Bellaire. Lockland. Sandusky.
Brooklyn. Loraine. Springfield.
Bradner. Loveland. State Soldiers' Home.
Canal Dover. Lancaster.
Carthage. Mingo Junct'n. Steubenville.
Cincinnati. Miamisburgh. Troy.
Cleveland. Martin's Ferry. Tiffin.
Columbus. Mansfield. Toronto.
Coshocton. Massillon. Toledo.
Canton. Marysville. Urbana.
Carrollton. Marietta. Wadsworth.
Dayton. McClure. Wauseon.
Delaware. Middletown. Whipple.
Defiance. Monroeville. Wilmington.
E. Liverpool. Norwalk. Warren.
Elmwood. Newark. Wooster.
Elyria. N. Baltimore. Walnut Hills.
Findlay. N. Linndale. West Union.
Fostoria. Napoleon. Xenia.
Galllon. Oberlin. Youngstown.
Girard. Oakley. Zanesville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City Duquesne. Oak Station.
Altoona. Erie. Oil City.
Arbisonia. Grant. Oxford.
Baim. Germantown. Parkersburgh.
Beaver. Greenville. Philadelphia.
Beaver Falls. Greensburg. Pittsburgh.
Bellview. Harrisburgh. Rochester.
Beltzhoover. Hummelstown Russellville.
Bennett. Ingram. Scranton.
Bethlehem. Irwin. Shiremanstown
Bradford. Johnstown. Skippock.
Bridgeport. Lancaster. Slatington.
Brooklyn. Latrobe. Tedford.
Brushton. Lebanon. Titusville.
Burgettstown Lewisburg. Tomaqua.
Burlingame. McKeesport. Towanda.
Butler. Meadville. Uniontown.
Carlisle. Mechanicsburgh.
Chambersburgh. Upland.
Charleroi. Mercer. Warren.
Chester. Mt. Holly. Wellsboro.
Chicora. Nanticoke. W. Bridgewater.
Clemo. Natrona. Wilkesbarre.
Coalport. New Brighton. Wilkinsburg.
Collingdale. Newcastle. Willamsport.
Crafton. New Florence. York.
Doylestown. Norwood.

OREGON.

Albany. Harney. Portland.
Albina. Hillsboro. Salem.
Astoria. Marion. St. Helena.
Burns. Milwaukee. Sunnyview.
East Portland. Newberg. The Dalles.
Eugene. Pendleton. Westport.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol. Newport. Providence.
Central Falls. Pawtucket. Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adam's Run. Edgefield. McCarters.
Camden. Greenville. Pickens.
Charleston. Laurins. Rock Hill.
Columbia. Manning.

TENNESSEE.

Athens. Jackson. Nashville.
Centerville. Kenton. Obion.
Chattanooga. Knoxville. Ridgedale.
Covington. Lexington. Ripley.
Dickson. Memphis. Sevierville.
Hill City. Milan.

TEXAS.

Austin. Denison. Rosebud.
Belton. El Paso. Rogers.
Bowie. Eagle Pass. Rockport.
Bullard. Fort Worth. Sealy.
Calvert. Gainsville. San Antonio.
Cameron. Galveston. Tyler.
Colorado. Greenville. Thurber.
Columbus. Groveton. Temple.
Comanche. Groesbeck. Velasco.
Courol. Hillsboro. Waco.
Cleburne. Houston Winsboro.
Corpus Christi. Luling. Weatherford.
Corsicana. Lampasas.
Dallas. Paris.

UTAH.

Ogden. Provo.
Payson. Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Burlington. Rutland. Underhill Center.
Middlebury. St. Albans.
Newport. St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria. Norfolk. Richmond.
Danville. Petersburg. Roanoke.
Lynchburg. Portsmouth. Staunton.
Manchester. Radford.

WASHINGTON.

Anacortes. Friday Harbor.
Ballard. Hoquiam. Seattle.
Blakely. New Whatcomb.
Bucoda. North Yakima. Spokane.
Centralia. Olympia. Silver Beach.
Chehalis. Oakesdale. Tacoma.
Colfax. Palouse. Walla Walla.
Edison. Parkland. Wallace.
Fairhaven. Port Angeles. Whatcomb.
Farmington. Port Towns'nd
Fremont. Pullman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston. Martinsburg. Wellsburg.
Bluefield. Middlebourne. Wheeling.
Fairmount. Princeton.
Huntington. Ravenswood.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland. Madison. Richl'd Center
Beloit. Marshfield. Sauk City.
Boscobel. Menominee. Sparta.
Black River. Milwaukee. St. Croix Falls.
Chippewa. National Home Steven's Point
Dodgeville. Neenah. Tomahawk.
Eau Claire. N. Greenfield. Waukesha.
Fon du Lac. Oconto. Waupaca.
Green Bay. Oshkosh. West Superior.
La Crosse. Racine. Wonewoc.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne. Lander. Rock Springs
Laramie. Rawlins. Saratoga.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 1, 1895. No. 16.

THE PASSING SHOW.

The Past and Future—What's In Store?—Political Promises—Cranks.

St. Louis, March 25.—With the advent of the greater Journal, it seems fair to predict a more useful future for it, for, not alone will it enter its old field, but new people will be met and enlisted in the cause of unionism. I am glad, therefore, at this new move, not only because it will be of financial benefit to our organization, but because it will give the paper a more authoritative standing in our own ranks. We need a constant reminder that the work of good is progressing, and we must give evidence of the fact that it is doing so. Human endeavor is singularly susceptible to environment; the most absurd and preposterous ideas influence it for good or evil. I have caught myself looking out of the window at the building opposite, and have felt its statuesque quality creeping over me in spite of myself. It seemed to me everything was at a stand-still. We need movement.

The drama of life is one of incident; feeling plays a less important part. We almost reckon time by incident, and this or that particular happening stands vivid as a landmark in our memory. Ninety-three was such an incident in the history of labor organizations, overshadowed by ninety-four. Will ninety-five be a darker one? I believe not * * *

Reaction is a law which applies to every one and every thing. The human body or the mind reacts after a severe strain, and goes to the other extreme. Political leaders lifted into power arrogate to themselves powers which their rank and file never dreamed of, and landslides follow. Commercial stagnation is followed by a period of activity and activity by dullness. And all along the line "labor" bears the brunt, but rarely more than a modicum of the reward. Let us take these propositions seriatim. Long hours of work, whether manual labor or brain labor, leaves the worker flaccid, unfit for reaction, unfit for anything but rest. Recreation is as necessary to a healthy brain as food is to the body; without it, rest is not the "dreamless replenishment of life's burned candle" which is invaluable to a rational creature, but merely a recuperation of animal nature. Where and how can this recreation be found in a system of industrial endlessness which exacts one-half of the toiler's daily life in his grind for existence? Only in a system of lesser hours? Partly so, but much more so in another way. Lesser hours are inseparable of course, with the proposition of more recreative time, since the day is but 24 hours long, but a doctrine less promulgated is the advanced one of lesser days. It is no new thing to talk about harnessing the improvements and labor-saving devices to the universal good of all men, but the idea that all men have a just right to partake of whatever progress in its evolution brings forth seems to be an only latterly ingrained proposition. No one seems to doubt that labor-saving machinery has in it the germ of alleviation; on the contrary, it is admitted that it lessens toil. But that it does not lessen hours is the rub; it simply lessens the demand for toil.

Political leaders in power forget the promises made when catering to voters, and as the mass of voters of every political party is broadened out to the wage-earner, the latter class inevitably gets the poorest portion of the pie. A political party is like a wedge, at the one end—the narrow—the leaders, and at the other the broad back of the rank and file. When you drive in a wedge you pound on the broad back of it, and just so the rank and file receives all the blows and never gets in on anything. This needs no further illustration, nor does it need a pile-driver to hammer out the moral.

Commerce is the great artery through which flows the prosperity or misery of mankind. When in a healthy state, suffering and want, as far as it can in this wrongly wrought nineteenth century civilization, disappears; when diseased, hunger stalks like a nightmare over the field of poverty. Poverty is always there, but hunger—actual starvation—not always. This is the difference, and this only. No commercial prosperity, in our industrial system, is adequate to lift the mass of toilers above the plane of poverty. Individuals may forge ahead, but it is by privation and self-denial, and a lessened number of days on earth. The system has not that in it which would compel a just—not equable—distribution of the profits, which every part of the machinery is instrumental in producing.

Cleveland, Ohio, seems to be blessed with a plethora of gentlemen whose pen efforts are particularly conspicuous in what a friend of mine recently termed "linguistic anarchy." What with "Helvetius" and the new gentleman who signs himself by the euphonious title of "Fog-a-Bolla," Brother Crosman must be rather wearied of his scrap on the liquor plank. Morbid English is striking at first reading, but the correspondent who employs it does so at the risk of being taken not seriously, and whatever good his writings might contain is thus lost. It is quite true that Brother Crosman has a "single" hobby, and while no doubt he is amply able to defend himself, I would still enter the breach and do the separating act. I know I do this at the risk of receiving a metaphorical sandbagging. It seems to me strange that a man's opinion manfully and openly expressed, when not of a reprehensible nature, should be sat down upon as emanating from the brain of a crank or hobbyist. It is surely given to every individual (or that is the general expression) to ventilate his opinions, as the late George Clark used to say, and that without dragging down upon his devoted head insinuations as to his sanity or worse. The babble of children is not more innocent of harm than the cold statement of opinion set before an intelligent reader. There is no danger whatever, that the arguments published in the Journal from time to time will be swallowed down without salt. As a class, printers are too alert, and (I admit it) sometimes, too, too dogmatic in their ideas of right and wrong, and there is no reason whatever for choler in any contributor toward another.

Louis F. Fuchs.

Education the Only Solvent.

Chicago, March 24.—Whether it be the scarcity of land or the improvement of machinery, or whatever be the cause, the failure of industrious workmen to secure employment is a serious problem that imperatively demands solution. Under present conditions the felon who is sent to prison is better provided for than the honest man who is seeking a chance to labor, and the latter is apt to suffer much more keenly than the former.

People in general are naturally conservative, and for this reason it is difficult to make radical changes, however much they may be needed. Yet the condition of affairs is such that there must be a casting aside of all fear of unjust censure or ridicule and a willingness to make any change that promises to be beneficial. Many timid souls are afraid of being called anarchists or socialists because of the meaning given to these terms by the daily newspapers and because of the criminal folly of some extremists. But are not all representative governments socialistic in varying degrees?

No sensible man can advocate the use of physical force, except to prevent crime. If you are powerful enough to win by physical force it is not necessary to use it; if you are not strong enough you are doomed to defeat from the first blow.

The anarchists, who believe the abolition of government is the true remedy, will find that education is the only method from which they can hope success. There must be perfect self-government before socialistic government can be abolished. Some of this class appear to believe that the simple abolition of government would cause each individual to respect the rights of all others. Evidently these are believers in the mind cure. Powerful as the mind is, however, for good or evil, we have not yet reached the stage when we can entirely rely upon it to abolish mental, moral and physical disease. And so long as mental or moral disease exists government will be found necessary.

The socialists who care more for their personal domination than for the triumph of principle are both foolish and dangerous. An honest difference of opinion as to the best way of reaching a certain result is perfectly allowable; but each opinion should stand solely upon its merits. If you are unable to convince a sufficient number that your method is the best you should still be willing to aid anyone else who has a reasonable prospect of improving conditions. It is often by very slow steps that great reforms are accomplished.

Why should there be any antagonism displayed by wise socialists toward single-taxers? Is not governmental possession of the land a great socialistic step? Even if it does not do everything that its advocates believe it will, there may be such a decided gain as to give socialistic ideas a strong impetus.

It must be evident that only by constant agitation and experience is there any possibility of advancement. The depression we have been going through for so long will be followed by a rally, but it will not be permanent. The same causes will bring back the same conditions. Changes of tariff or financial policies will not settle the matter, though they may ameliorate or aggravate. But after awhile, when the people become tired of falls and bruises, they will be eager to listen to and adopt better measures, however radical, and will forever retire the office-seeking corruptionists that now so often control. Alexander Spencer.

Labor's Best Platform.

Huntington, W. Va., March 25.—In this day of dissatisfaction and unrest, with a strong undercurrent of public sentiment bent upon reformation of political lines, there is a golden opportunity for laboring men to secure proper legislation for themselves by demanding from their new alliances pledges of law and not of friendship only. Reading the political platforms of the four leading parties now before the people, one is astounded with the fact that if the ideals set forth were fully attained the laborer's grievances would still remain. Why discuss trusts, free silver, single-tax, etc., when we know it is but indirect legislation and will benefit the capitalist even more than workingmen? We have no silver mines, cattle ranches or oil property.

Are there not some definite demands that if enacted into law would relieve the over-abundance of labor? That is what we want to aim our shot at. Here are four demands which seem to be in the proper direction:

1. We demand that patent laws be so amended that all labor-saving inventions shall become the property of the employes intended to be displaced thereby.

2. We demand restrictions upon immigrating labor.

3. We demand compulsory education and abolition of child labor by National and State legislation.

4. We demand indenturing of apprentices when entering upon the learning of a trade.

There are, doubtless, other enactments of general application that may be named and should form the workingman's political platform, regardless of party. Let not our American workingmen be blinded to their own interests; there are other great issues that should be settled and settled right, but if you go after those phantoms of capital, and forget to first secure your own, 'twould be like the hungry calf that run and run and run after a sleek heifer for its meal of milk.

What the laboring class wants is, briefly stated, laws that will relieve the supply of labor; first, by proper provision for that class who are compelled to work in mill and office to their own hurt, and thus lessen the supply, and second, by encouraging individual enterprise among capitalists in those fields requiring most labor, and consequently increase the demand. Let the workingmen once know what they actually want and they'll do their part toward getting it. Chas. H. Cargo.

When the policy of government becomes antagonistic to the best interests of the people, then do the people become antagonistic to the government. It is a jealous interest in the common welfare that develops and sustains the patriotism of the people. —Watchman.

WILL NOT DOWN.

Crosman Is Irritated at Reneau—Single-Tax—After Helvetius.

Boston, March 19.—In the Journal of March 1, S. L. Reneau, of Memphis, urges some weighty arguments against the single-tax. The writer seems to be laboring under the hallucination that land is used only for agricultural purposes, and although in one paragraph he asserts that "Henry George's plan is not to tax improvements," he says in that same paragraph that there would never be another acre of land cleared, for men would not be silly enough to do that and erect buildings to shelter man, beast and fowl. If clearing land is not an improvement, what is? It is the result of labor, just as much as draining, fencing or erecting buildings. Under our present system men are fined for doing this kind of work. What encouragement there is for a man to be thrifty, industrious and enterprising.

Mr. Reneau claims that the United States has had her vast domain open to settlers for a generation. This is quite true, and it is because labor has always had free access to land that makes wages in the United States higher than elsewhere in the world. But any of this vast domain that is not in use is owned by land speculators, railroad corporations and titled aliens. It is said that there is government land that may be had for the asking, but no one will take it, for it is not worth that much.

My Memphis critic believes the unemployed will not take up unused land, even if they had a chance to. About a year ago, Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, formulated a scheme to assist the unemployed of his city by giving them an opportunity to cultivate the vacant land of Detroit. The land speculators gave their consent, and arrangements were made to proceed. Did applications come in? Yes; 3,000 unemployed men in Detroit applied for a chance to raise vegetables, and only one-third of this number could be accommodated. At an expenditure of $3,000, vegetables to the value of $12,000 were raised, and prevented the necessity of these people having to supplicate for degrading charity. Has the wild rush for land in Oklahoma and other Indian lands since opened up for settlement escaped the memory of Mr. Reneau? Oh, no; people will not "squat" on unoccupied land!

After one year's advocacy of the single-tax by the great army of temperance workers, I said, and then will follow its adoption. Not on the moment, of course, for the constitutions of all the States would have to be changed so as to exempt from taxation all forms of wealth, but with the great mass of people demanding the change, legislators would not dare to give deaf ear to the people's demands.

There is no necessity for a change in the Constitution of the United States to adopt the single-tax to raise federal revenue. All that is necessary is to abolish tariff and inland taxes and apportion direct taxes on the States. General demand for labor products is the employer of all labor. Land is the storehouse to which labor must resort to obtain labor products. Land is now largely held out of use by land speculators, otherwise called dogs in the manger. They are waiting for the rise in value which increase of population, the industry, thrift and enterprise of the people and the making of public improvements gives to land. This appropriation gives a scarcity value to land and labor is forced to pay for access, even to the poorest. Thus all labor is impeded and many laborers are completely locked out. That condition forces laborers to seek employers who can unlock nature's storehouse by paying the price demanded by the owners of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term of land. This in turn makes such a glut in the labor market that wages are reduced. The demands of workingmen being a very large proportion of the general demands for labor products the reducing of wages materially diminishes the effective demand of workingmen for labor products. This falling off of demand for products causes a falling off of the demand of employers for laborers. Laborers, nevertheless, need employment, and the competition for opportu-

nities to work becomes keener, still further reducing wages and consequently still further lessening the effective demand for products. Now, if the single-tax were applied, it would be unprofitable to own land except to use it. Hence unused land would be put to use, which would increase the demand of employers for laborers, or it would be abandoned, which would open opportunities to laborers to employ themselves. The first effect of that would be an increase of employers wanting to hire labor, a decrease of laborers wanting to be hired, a consequent rise in wages and a resulting increase of demand for labor products. This increase of demand for products would still further increase the demand for labor; that would further increase the wages of labor and that would make renewed demands for labor products. The action and reaction now certainly tend to reduce wages and decrease demand for products. Under the single-tax the action and reaction would be permanent in raising wages and increasing demand for products.

Why any wage earner should oppose the single-tax has always been a mystery to me. I suspect my Memphis critic's interests as a large landowner are greater than his interests as a wage earner. However, I court the fullest discussion, believing that by this means we can arrive at right conclusions. And in proof of this it seems to me that Helvetius is beginning to see the light, for he has asserted that the single-tax was socialism pure and simple, but in the last JOURNAL, over the signature of Fog-a-Bolla, he asserts that there is not such a wide gulf between his drastic anarchy and the single-tax as he supposes, I imagine. He is off there. I am aware that the single-tax philosophy is individualistic, but not extremely so. It is no use for the Cleveland bomb-thrower to write over the signatures of Helvetius, Abacadabra and Fog-a-Bolla. He can not hide his personality behind the voluble language he uses. Perhaps if he took a bath, combed his hair and trimmed his whiskers, all of which he no doubt needs, he would in future refrain from the unnecessary use of words not in common use.

W. L. CROSMAN.

Labor the Creator of Wealth.

The man who, with his hands, digs clams out of the seashore or, climbing a tree, gathers apples, or one who fashions a hoe out of hard wood, is a poor, simple laborer and is entitled to all he gets or makes. The man who makes such a hoe one day, and working with it the next day, digs twice as many clams as when he used his hands alone, is capitalist and laborer united. He works a tool, which is capital, the result of past labor. He, too, is an honest laborer, and entitled to all he gets. The man who works a week and makes ten such hoes, then joins nine less skilled men with himself, and they, the ten, share fairly the product of his hoes and their toil, introduces co-operation and a just civilization; a system which seems to hold within itself every possible safeguard against misuse, and to be full of the seeds of all good results. The man who, having made such a hoe, lends it to another, less skilled man, to dig clams, receiving an equivalent for its use, is a capitalist. Such a system has no inherent, essential injustice in it, and if it can be properly arranged and guarded, serves civilization. The difficulty is to guard it from degenerating into despotism and fraud. The man who, getting possession of a thousand such hoes, sits with idle hands and no mental effort but selfish cunning, and arranges a network of laws and corporations, banks and currency, interest and "corners," to get seven out of every ten clams that are dug, is a drone. We mean by an honest system to starve him out and compel him to work. The man who sits in Wall street, and by means of bank credit, buys up all last year's clams to raise the price—who, taking fifty thousand honestly earned dollars, makes a "Clam Digging Company"—bribes newspapers to lie about it—creates ten banks and locks up gold, or arranges a corner to depress its stock—then buys up every share;—makes ten more banks and floods the land with paper and sells out; retiring after a week of such labor with a fortune, is a thief. Such thieves of the past we propose to leave undisturbed. Our plan is to make such thieves impossible in the future.—Wendell Phillips.

THE men who really rule the world are limited in number. They own the gold and have kings and queens and governments at their call. When a new loan is wanted they make their conditions. The minor details of government are left to take care of themselves, and the people adjust themselves to those conditions as they can. Values go up or values go down as suits the interests of the money-bags. They are the arbiters of peace and war, and of the fate of nations.—Exchange.

THE BRANCHES.

Discussions by Book and Job Members—Unity, Not Separation.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The members of No. 6 made a good showing last Monday night, at the regular meeting of the book and job branch. It was notable from the fact that prominent representative members, including Secretary Ferguson, were present and took a lively part in the discussion.

The subjects for discussion were: "The Walking Delegate System;" "The Placing of a Union Man in Non-Union Offices;" "Which is the Best Means of Unionizing Non-Union Offices?" "The Organizing of a Union Label League," and "Should the Book and Job Scale be Revised?"

It was urged in favor of the walking delegate that he could do his work more effectually than one inside, and follow it up without fear of being discharged. It was admitted that a proper man for the position would have to be one whose sentiments were in unison with the work, and that a politician would not do. The former could do far more than a man at work in the office, having all day to work in; could get points from those inside and work more efficiently outside, keeping track of work and interviewing those who gave it out. As against the above, and in favor of having a man in each office, it was claimed that more effective work could be done. A good man could go to work and gradually get all the members into the union; besides the walking delegate was distasteful to many; one would kick him down stairs, if he was an employer, and he came into his office; an employer would sooner deal with his own employes than an outsider. It was claimed that neither question was complete without the other, and that the two systems might be put in practice and work harmoniously together for the general good. The matter was then laid over till next meeting for further discussion.

The union label was the next question. It was urged in favor of furthering the label that it had become one of the fundamental principles of our organization; there was nothing that could be more relied on for giving strength to the union. It had been of little practical value compared to what it might have been; members and the executive officers of the union had paid little attention to it. What was needed was vigorous work, a generous outlay of money for advertising purposes, etc., and the appointing of numerous committees. One committee would not do—it would have to be many committees. How many members of No. 6 belong to different orders and societies it would be difficult to tell. The officers of No. 6 should poll all its members and find out what organizations they belonged to. They should select committees from among the members of the different orders, and make applications to their lodges and districts (through them) to have the label placed on their work. Committees being composed of members of secret orders could gain access to the lodge-rooms and make a fraternal appeal, which an outsider could not do. Then, again, how many printers were continually buying tickets for entertainments, etc., without the label being upon them. Did they ever ask the tradesmen they dealt with to see that the label was used? Then, again, large companies and corporations working for the public, were they ever asked? Also installment plan people who had lots of printing done? Were they ever asked? And so on was the nature of the debate on this question.

A request was read at the last meeting of No. 6 for a conference on the label question, the idea being to form an alliance, and it was agreed that the matter lay over, pending the result of the conference.

The next question discussed was the book and job scale. The opinion was general that the scale should be revised, and by book and job printers, and it was decided unanimously to ask at the next regular meeting of No. 6 that "the book and job branch be requested to formulate a book and job scale and submit the same to the union for action." The meeting then adjourned.

Several members of No. 6, myself among the number, would like to know, through the columns of the JOURNAL, what unions have adopted the branch system, after voting to have it. We are fairly puzzled over Chicago. Chicago voted 210 for it, and only 2 against it, and yet they have not adopted it, the correspondents declaring themselves in favor of it. I want to tell every member in every union that voted for this that it will not do to depend upon the local administration of their union to put it in effect. I could have had it in force in Boston years before I did, if I had not been opposed by the administration. The administration that was in power in No. 13, when I succeeded in getting it through, did not oppose it, and proved itself a creditable exception. I only state the foregoing, because I think it is necessary to impress private members of the unions to see that what has been voted for shall be obtained. All that is necessary is for a member to rise on the union floor, and move that "a committee be appointed (or elected) to organize the branches." In addition, I wish to draw the attention of members to the last issue of the JOURNAL (March 15), on page 5, to the first paragraph under the head, "Particular Attention," and see that the officers of the union carry out the wishes of the members, as expressed by the referendum. Let us hear from them through the columns of the JOURNAL. The secretary of the New York book and job branch will be glad to impart any information and assistance in the matter. Address: Edw. W. Hearne, Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, 441 Pearl Street, New York City, N. Y.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Cream City Gossip.

MILWAUKEE, March 20.—It seems that old No. 23 will ever remain the happy hunting ground for the renegade printer, and I do not remember an instance where she has refused admittance to anyone. At our last meeting a man, who had just been turned down by St. Paul, was taken in. Although the constitution of the International provides for the publication of names of applicants, this man was rushed through in a few minutes—and why? Because he demanded it! He has worked in Norristown, Philadelphia, New Haven, Cleveland, Madison and Janesville, in all of which cities are unions. True, he made application to Philadelphia, but says he was induced by his associates to withdraw it. Isn't it barely possible that some of those unions might raise objections to such methods?

The label bill prepared by the officers of the International Union and sent to the legislatures of several States—Wisconsin being among them—has passed one branch of that body and is now before the house, with good prospects of ultimately becoming a law. Much credit is due to State Senator J. C. Officer for his efforts in behalf of the measure, and No. 23, at its last meeting, adopted resolutions thanking him.

In line with this, it may be stated that, although the committee on printing of the Milwaukee county board of supervisors reported favorably on a resolution to have the union label on all county printing, the board in session yesterday defeated it. George Nugent, candidate for secretary-treasurer, worked hard for the resolution, and it is due greatly to him that it went as far as it did. Because it was defeated is no reason why he shouldn't be elected. He has several opponents.

An assessment of one (1) per cent. on the earnings of all members was levied at our last meeting. This fund is to be allowed to accumulate (unless drawn upon in cases of distress), and something provided for next winter, when there may be the usual quota of members out of work. The five per cent. assessment, which has been running for several months, has been declared off, and the members will have to do a little more hustling for themselves.

Officers have been nominated for the ensuing year, and it is safe to predict the re-election of President M. P. Walsh. He has no opposition.

John H. Ward, ex-president of No. 23, and its representative to the New York session of the International, is very ill of catarrh of the stomach. He recently took a trip to the East in search of health, but was not benefited.

Stephen Duffy, our popular recording secretary, has tendered his resignation. He has launched out in the life insurance business, and expects to be wearing a "plug" hat in the spring.

Leo Haertle is now carrying mail for Uncle Sam.

Foreman Cook, of the Journal, was looking at the Chicago machines this week.

Tim McGeoy is taking a course in dentistry. It is said that he has made such rapid advancement that he can hold the victim in the chair to perfection, while the dentist pulls the tooth.

Herman Rieck has pulled out for greener pastures.

Seneca Beale is spending the winter at the soldiers' home here.

Expert Machinist Kelly, of the Mergenthaler company, is in the city for a few days. He is looking over the Journal plant.

George Crow seriously contemplates joining the Salvation Army. He says that's his only chance of salvation. H. C. S.

THE principles of trades-unionism are founded on the teachings of Christ. There is nothing unfair or unjust about them and their purpose is to elevate mankind by striking off the fetters of ignorance and oppression.—Railroad Telegrapher.

SPIRIT OF REVIVAL.

Organization of Branches—Awakening of Interest—The Label to the Front.

DETROIT, MICH., March 18.—Detroit Typographical Union, No. 18, having voted in the affirmative on the proposition submitted by the last International convention providing for "branch" meetings, President Bessler, at our regular March meeting, appointed committees to arrange for meetings of the respective branches. The committee of book and job men issued a call for a meeting of the members employed in that division, which was responded to by about forty members. The result was the adoption of a plan similar to that of New York, No. 6, providing for regular meetings of the branch each month. John R. Morrisey addressed the meeting upon the advisability of holding branch meetings, pointing out the line of work the book and job branch should take up, and predicting great good as a result of the movement. He paid a glowing tribute to the zeal and earnestness that had in the past characterized the newspaper workers in the union and gave them the greatest credit for their work in upholding and building up union principles. He spoke with regret of the lukewarm interest taken in union affairs by the majority of book and job printers. He made the point that as the introduction of type-setting machines must result in lessening the number of newspaper printers the work of the union must fall more heavily upon the book and job members, and he urged them to prove themselves equal to the emergency. Messrs. Ashley, Madigan, Bryce, Sprunk, Esterling and Beck were chosen as a committee of management, and Noble Ashley was elected president. At its next meeting the branch will discuss the questions of "The thorough organization of the book and job printers of Detroit," and "The securing of a shorter work-day in book and job offices." These questions will no doubt bring out a large gathering of book and job men.

While many members of No. 18 are enthusiastic over this new idea of branch meetings, it is but fair to state that there are others who believe it to be a step fraught with great danger to the union. They maintain that in union there is strength—in division, weakness; and, while admitting that a majority of the members voting on the proposition were favorable to its adoption, maintain that could hardly be taken as an expression of opinion, inasmuch as only about fifteen per cent. of the members voted, and many of them didn't fully understand the nature of the proposition. They also point out that a part of the obligation we take upon becoming union members provides that we will "belong to no society composed wholly or partly of printers with intent or purpose to interfere with the trade regulations or influence or control the legislation of this union."

Granting the soundness of this argument, the fact still remains that some effort of an unusual nature is necessary to awaken the book and job men to take a deeper interest in union matters. That their present concern is at a low ebb is evidenced in the recent vote on the nine-hour proposition, when only 5,000 out of a total membership of nearly 38,000 voted on the question at all—or only a small percentage of the members most nearly concerned, the book and job men. If the "branch meetings" will bring about a revival among book and job men, they will have accomplished a most desirable object.

Detroit was favored by a visit from President Prescott during the present month, his presence here being made necessary by complications arising out of the consolidation of two of our daily papers, the News and Tribune, which are now published by one company. At a special meeting of the union, held March 17, the company publishing these papers was given the right to transfer matter at will from one paper to the other. At this same meeting the union also voted to withhold the label from a concern here until certain arrearages for wages had been paid up.

There is a general revival in the printing business in Detroit at this time, and many members who have been "waiting for something to turn up" for a long time, have "caught on" at last. There are still a few unfortunates, however. EDWARD BECK.

GOOD, old, level-headed, patriotic Abe Lincoln must have been an anarchist, don't you think, Mr. Plutocrat? Mr. Lincoln said that those fellows down on Wall St. "ought to have their devilish heads shot off." Must have been an anarchist. Oh, that we had a Lincoln in the presidency now.—Farmers' Tribune.

THE greatest paradox in financial matters ever known is found in the proposition to strengthen the credit of the government by increasing its debts.—Exchange.

The "Scab."

[Sam L. Leffingwell, in The Carpenter.]

'Tis hard to start the verse on theme of hate,
When ev'ry breath the viper doth release
The air doth sore infect. Yet I'll ne'er prate
Of lack of mother wit, nor of decrease
Of sounds of jingling rhythm, nor words to state
The scorn I inward feel; nor will I cease
To battle with the muse, till flowing gab
In burning accents doth indict the "Scab."

The "Scab," then, be my theme. A dirty job
You think. Yet, let it be a venial crime
To hold one up before the quiet mob
Like mirror up to nature. Filthy grime,
'Tis true, to taint the morals, or to rob
An honest man of purer thoughts sublime.
Yet I'll compassion have, nor leave you blind,
If I am "cruel, only to be kind."

A "Scab" on man or beast denotes disease;
An incrustation o'er infected wound.
It means a low and dirty fellow. Please
To note the 'semblance. Do not yet confound
The one the other with. But let us seize
The filthier of the two, and gently sound
His inner depths. He'll test our greatest skill.
We'll treat him, like the doctors—cure or kill.

To you not posted, might you ask his fault?
One most egregious to his fairer fame—
"Betrayed his comrades for a drop of salt"—
His oath made false—his resolution, game.
He barter'd honor for a cup of malt,
And brazed his folly with a wanton's shame.
Yet guilt steals in and plays the havoc's part,
And in his seeming triumph sears his heart.

The "Scab" is no uncertain, doubtful sprig;
Nor yet consummate, as you might surmise,
He'll dress a falsehood with a mask, and rig
In honest habit—simple truth disguise—
While most the villain plays; nor care a fig
To cover shame with most malicious lies;
With nothing clean, or pure, to give or sell,
He'd drag his fellows all to hell, pellmell.

If thorns he reap in such a dastard cause,
No pity can he hope for. 'Tis the tree
He planted for himself; and, if the laws
So rule it, let him bleed. 'Tis plain to see
He chose it for the gain. And now, because
The fruit is bitter, he would fain be free
Of scorn and censure felt in honor's breast,
And seek seclusion in a tomb of rest.

"The coward never on himself relies"—
When fac'd by expose of a dirty creed—
"But to an equal, for assistance flies."
And, so, 'tis fashion with this scaly breed
To be suspected most, when most he tries
To ape a kindly mien—to drape his deed
In garb of verdant youth—and seek to crave
Your pardon of a fault so dastard, grave.

The lion's skin is quite too short to hide
The recreant limbs of such conniving fool.
'Tis treason's curse to have most hate abide
Where treason's service most is used. The tool
Worn out—the job complete—'tis cast aside
And, while the culprit utters whining pule,
The honest world looks on, nor trusts him more—
The time may come when he'll repeat the score.

There be that class of crime which ruin brings
Upon itself and author. Then 'tis meet
The world be proud and couple, with its stings,
Derisive jeers—the laugh of triumph. Sweet
The consolation be—hosannahs sing—
At dire disaster, downfall of a cheat—
A "living lie, and mighty of the mean"
Whose deeds deny him place in mem'ry's green.

Against Eight Hours.

CINCINNATI, O., March 14.—The vote on the eight-hour proposition, recently taken, shows that a majority of printers are capable of acquiring knowledge from the school of experience. Why this question should be continually brought up year after year by a set of visionary reformers is past finding out. "None are so blind as those who won't see," is an old saw that is very applicable in the case of these would-be progressive reformers. Look at the failure of the shorter hour strike in St. Louis, Chicago, New York (1887), Boston and the ever-to-be-remembered Pittsburg, and it ought to show a thinking, reasoning person that the printing business is surrounded by conditions which make it almost impossible to enforce a shorter work-day. In the first place, any diminutive, deformed or debilitated person of either sex can learn the printing trade; any boy or girl that has gone to school at all can soon be taught to set a straight line of type, and this is what the printing trade requires now; reformatory institutions for youths generally place about half their inmates to learn the printing trade, because it is the easiest taught; if they were taught other trades they would spoil too much material in learning. Before the printers can ever obtain shorter hours they will have to shake off some of the thousands of rats that stand, half starved, watching for trouble in some union office that they may rush in, and the only way in which this can be accomplished, in my humble opinion, is by the union men, as a matter of policy, reducing their scale in such a ratio as to permit of a union office bidding against these places for work and also for union men to constantly urge the call for the union label, and also for the unions to keep an antagonizing committee, whose duty it will be to hound these holes out of existence. But the great trouble with printers is they are too selfish; take, for instance, some office where the proprietors will not run a rat shop, either through principle or policy, and in this office there are two or three men who are always at work. These men would see all the rest of the men in the union starve before they would be in favor of a reduction, and this is the case everywhere. I saw, in a previous number of the JOURNAL, an inquiry why it was that book compositors could not get the same compensation that the news men did, the solution of which is very easy. A newspaper has to be gotten out in a very few hours and everything is on the rush; and, on the other hand, work in a book or job office can be postponed from day to day, or even sent to some other city to be done where the scale is lower or there is no scale, and there are many publishers of books who will wait six months longer provided the price is $100 cheaper. While the writer of this article has been idle two weeks, the large rat office, known as the Aldine Printing Works, 248 Walnut street, Cincinnati, O., is advertising for hands, and it is such places that get all the book work that there is, except what is wanted in a rush, and here I might inform our readers that the above-named rat shop does all the printing for the John Church Music Company, which is an enormous amount; also, they help print school books for the American Book Company, who have a press-room and bindery in this city. They also did the composition on Dubb's arithmetics, owned and published by the American Book Company, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago.

In view of the conditions which exist and operate against the printing trade, and of the competition which the employer of union help has to contend, I am sure (while the writer of this article is in favor of an eight-hour day), yet, as I have said before, the conditions are such that a shorter work-day is absolutely impracticable, unless you wish to drive two-thirds of the fair offices into the unfair field; look at the letter of the correspondent from La Crosse, Wis., in the last number (March 1) of the JOURNAL, where he says he knows of good printers working for $6 per week, and then ask "why should they get $18 in Cincinnati and other large cities," it is easy to see where the rat holes get their help from.

If a canvasser for a subscription book or a newspaper approaches you for your subscription, look and see if it has the union label upon it; if not, turn him away, as nearly every one of these publications are printed in rat holes. Give this your attention, and call the attention of your friends to it, and the attention of members of other unions to it, and you will do a great deal toward unionizing some printing office.

Nine United States Circuit judges held a private conference in this city this week. Now, you fellows who contemplate a strike, open your mouths if you dare! We are fixed for life at the expense of the people, you fellows can live on hay, it will be ripe pretty soon.

C. S. HOWLER.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.
S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.
Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.
Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.
St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.
Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.
American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.
Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.
Bicycle Wheel Works' Bicycles.
Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Bicycles. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."
Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.
School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.
Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.
Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.
United States Baking Co.

LABOR organizations need to learn the truth of the principle that a wise man should "beware of entering in a quarrel"—but if he has got to go in, to be in good enough training to do up the other fellow.—Boston Labor Leader.

A NEW PLAN OF AMELIORATION.

Proposition for Organization of Mammoth Proportions—Universal Unity.

CHICAGO, ILL., March 6.—I would like to know what good all this "economic" discussion is doing for us? I see no material results from it effecting the great body of labor. We are in as bad, if not worse, condition to-day than we were five years ago, and yet, discussion is far more voluminous. Discussions on questions of some import they are, to be sure, but they bear no fruit. What is the good of prolonging the agony? Why not do something? Discussion alone will not help us out! We must do something.

I have been silent quite a while, now, let me put in a finger. Let me suggest, with all the earnestness, honesty and candor my manhood is capable of, the following plan, and for the sake of the thousands of helpless, suffering, hungry and barefoot children, the coming people, let us act at once, for it is the conclusion of a twenty years' close study of fact instead of theory.

Let the International Typographical Union immediately, without a ravel of unnecessary "red tape," take the necessary and legal steps toward appointing an early date for each local union in the United States to call a mass meeting of all organized labor, where and when the people there gathered shall have presented clearly to them for their action a means, as below, for some actual relief and betterment of the general conditions. The people know full well what these conditions are, but they do not know what to do to ameliorate them.

I would have good speakers of every local unionized labor body—and it would be a great benefit to have one or two outside the ranks interested and induced to participate, they would be glad to do so—go to their respective meetings and tell their people what they can do, and easily in this way:

First. Desire to help themselves out of the old, deep rut. Second. Back up that desire by signing an agreement (as the blanks are passed among them) to pay three dollars within six months for, first, a first-class daily news journal that will not only give them all the news, but will give them the actual, vital truth on all necessary questions as prepared by the most learned and experienced men and women students of political economy, civil government, human rights and citizens' duties in this country. Second. Make them see the fact that unless they all unite in a natural, civil, just and wise, cool-headed, determined effort, the approaching industrial slavery will utterly ruin the already retrograding Christian and common civility, as the effects of the conditions are already weakening the common intelligence of the great mass by lessening the freedom provided for by the American Constitution; lessening wages, opportunity, time and means to develop that natural humanity, a progressive nation requires in its body politic. Third. That by so subscribing for and thus establishing such a journal, with strict, proper and binding rules governing the duties and personal responsibility of the servant-managers, furnish with the least hardship possible (fifty cents per month for six months, if impossible to do better) the ample means to take their children from the shop, store and factory, and put them where they belong, in the school, supplying the parents or guardians with those necessaries of life which those children (and probably the parents before them) had to sacrifice their proper and the main preparation and equipment for civilized citizens' lives. Fourth. Build a free college each year in each and every community of 30,000 such subscribers until ample educational capacity is complete. Fifth. Cause or create work at reasonable wages for the forcedly idle thousands in various ways. Sixth. By the union of sympathy and necessary knowledge, thus rebuilt in the minds and hearts of the members by reading in this one journal daily, only the truth in honest, essential fact and pure politics, instead of brazen, conniving fraud, as practiced by our leading—rather misleading—daily press, we will so mitigate the misconstruction and harmonize the "labor" idea on all those vital but vexed questions which have so long jeopardized, and in many cases ruined, utterly, our interests as a nation of free people.

Division of the people on these questions will make us slaves; we can not secure unionized or associated labor power sufficient under the present code of tactics—strikes, boycotts, etc.,—to materially nullify the unification of the money power, however well the few of us who are organized are so organized. And besides, one particular mistake we make, that true liberty means the right to slake our unbridled tastes and passions in poisonous, mind-destroying drink and other evil personal practices, spending needlessly therefor millions—yes, sirs, millions of our hard-earned wage-dollars every year! I mean what I say, and am amply able to prove it! In my personal investigations, I have learned that the average workingman spends twenty cents every day in the year for intoxicants that he can do much better in both a mental and physical way without. On that basis, the 100,000 organized men in Chicago alone spend—throw away, yes, worse than waste—$20,000 per day; $7,300,000 per year! Ye gods—and yet, hundreds and thousands of our own members suffer want and degradation, because of that waste!! And the criminal waste of precious time in doing it, that we might a hundred times better utilize in a way to help ourselves out of the "slough" we whine so much about.

There are other questions of perhaps some less vital import, and these, with the above, we must obtain a knowledge of so clearly that we can command self-control sufficient to throw off the yoke, which we misconstrue as the oppression and tyranny of the capitalists. It is ourselves principally who make this oppression possible, and we must turn our attention individually inward—properly prepare the soil, then sow the seed, and cultivate this constantly, as it grows!

As soon as the people are thoroughly conversant with the plan, and are convinced of the ease and practical certainty of its execution, a second mass meeting (open air) would be held, at which delegates (one for each 100,000 and fraction of work people) would then and there be elected to a state convention held for the purpose of electing two managing bodies, namely: (1) A National Industrial Board of Direction, its duty being (after giving good and sufficient bonds—each member thereof) to manage the entire business of the plan; (2) A National Industrial Board of Education to manage strictly and exclusively the educational functions of the plan, neither of these boards to have any control whatever over of the other.

C. F. MAKEPEACE.

[We highly respect the efforts of our correspondent, but fear his plan is of such magnitude that it will fail to elicit the favor anticipated by its projector. We hardly think, however, that the International Typographical Union is the proper custodian of such an undertaking. We fear that even in the hands of the American Federation of Labor, where it more properly belongs, it would not meet with the response to encourage its establishment. The condition of organization, at the present time, while cheering in some branches of trade, is not one to strengthen the hopes of any one suggesting new ventures, especially while indicating the magnitude of the one in question. It is with much difficulty that full meetings can now be had in the average organization of any trade, and when it is suggested as a starter that an assessment be levied to formulate and carry out an untried experimental plan like the one proposed, there wouldn't be enough in the places of meeting to justify the lighting of halls. The time is wholly unpropitious for any new or novel procedure of the kind suggested. It may be, as our correspondent says, that he can see no progress being made in the present method of economic discussion, but we can not agree with him that matters would be much improved by an adoption of the plan as suggested above. —ED.]

Lock-Out or Lock-Up.

SEDALIA, MO., March 18.—The locked-out printers here are making it interesting for the Sedalia Morning Gazette. Hundreds of subscribers have deserted the paper, and advertisers are using it gingerly. The Gazette has dropped. From the leading paper of the city it has deteriorated until it is the poorest; from the only card shop it has been degraded by its manager to a strictly scab basis. It is only a question of time with the Gazette. To enjoy the support of the numerous labor organizations of Sedalia it must employ union printers. Its manager says he will lock up the shop before he will take back the men he discharged. We are trying to make him lock it up, while the following named scabs are helping him starve (?) us out: Charles Barde, G. C. Miller, Woolridge, Scottie Harls, Chambliss, Clarence Dollard, Lamy, Everet Grayson, Parker, Milt Baldwin, Will Cotton and an occasional stray.

J. J. CUNDIFF.

From Birmingham.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., March 25.—The Age-Herald has resumed its Sunday morning issue again, and now gives its readers a paper every day in the week.

A new morning daily, The State, made its appearance last Sunday. It is gotten out in the News office, which, by the way, is a machine office. Eight members, including foreman and his assistant, found employment on the new paper and ten men have come to town, so the number of idle printers has not decreased. Work in job offices has been a little better of late.

L. C. M.

THE packing houses in Chicago have reduced the working hours to eight a day, and men get $1.08 per day and girls thirty-six cents. What are they going to do with all of that money?

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 1, 1895.

NO UNION, no fixed wages.

THE union label is a sure winner.

ENFORCE "injunction" at the ballot-box.

IS IT evolution or revolution that is now on?

EVEN a revolution does not have a majority to sustain it.

TO THE crime of blacklisting Minnesota law provides a penalty of $1,000.

SWELLED-HEAD officialism inspires the disposition to "strike" something.

WHAT we most need in the crisis now on is thorough, perfect organization.

IT is the idea that inspires them that makes trades-unions of firm foundation.

YOU will not likely get everything you may want without asking. Advertise.

IT is an easy thing to be a trades-unionist in success. Adversity is a surer test.

REPRESENTATION in municipal law-making bodies is a privilege not to be "sneezed at." Look to it.

IF labor does not know what it is worth, who does? If it has not the right to fix its price, who has?

THE longer one delays the commencement of advertising, the farther away are the chances of success.

AGITATION is always in order. Awaken, quicken, stimulate and develop thought at every opportunity—public or private.

KNOCKING chips off of shoulders often leads to black eyes and bloody noses. This applies to labor differences as well as all others.

IF the railroad telegraphers are looking for a new home, they might put Indianapolis down in their list as one of most inviting and available facilities.

IT is a bad illustration of labor economics to spend dollars on a midnight carousal, and have the financial secretary mark one up for delinquency in dues.

THE Switchmen's Mutual has been reorganized on a stronger basis than ever, with an insurance plan, in which widows and orphans will be taken care of.

EVERY man should have a JOURNAL of his own. Any time is a good time to subscribe, but the most opportune time is now, when your attention is called to it. Only 25 cents for one year—twenty-four numbers.

WHEN you have subscribed for the JOURNAL, and paid for it, and have read it through and through, pass it over to some unorganized workingman, and maybe it will convert him to the school of unionism.

WITHOUT organization, what would become of our boasted civilization? If owners of money-bags can lawfully organize, why can not the owners of labor, without which money-bags would be useless, also organize?

AS AN advertising medium to certain classes of business, there is not another publication in the country that offers a better field than THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. It is found twice a month, regularly, in two thousand printing offices in the United States and Canada, and is read by over thirty thousand people each issue. The same thing can be said of printers as Hamlet said of the actors, "They are the abstract and brief chronicles of the times. You had better have a bad epitaph after your death than their ill report while you live." There is nothing catches the eye of the average printer so quickly as a well displayed advertisement. He does not stop to discuss only the merits of the handsome display, but the business of the "ad" goes into the memory; and, if he does not immediately feel himself called upon to respond, he is ready to inform those who do where they can get the "most money for their white alley." Typefounders, stereotype founders, inkmakers, papermakers, press makers, paper-cutter manufacturers, engravers, photo-engravers, hotel and restaurant keepers, etc., all have a field opened to them here which can not be duplicated by any other trade journal. It is the intention to find space for any quantity of advertising, without encroaching upon the reading matter of the JOURNAL. Publication, first and fifteenth of every month. Address TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind., for terms and other information.

SOME inquiry has been made at this office, touching the formation of allied printing trades councils. Such councils are formed under the provisions of Section 51, of the General Laws, which provides that in a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charter from the International body, they shall create a joint standing committee to consist of three members from each body, and their duty shall be to meet at least once in three months. It is to this committee the adjustment of difficulties with employers are referred. No local shall sign a contract guaranteeing its members to work for any proprietors, firm or corporation, unless such contract is sanctioned by the allied trades council. It has full control of the label, and shall loan the same to offices, provided that no office shall be permitted to use labels, unless the rules and regulations of the respective unions represented in such council are complied with. The formation of these councils is mandatory, and in every instance reported have been attended with the most beneficial results. No other labels of the trade than the local union label, or that of an allied trades council, are to be recognized or respected as representing authority within the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union.

THE JOURNAL swells with rather felicitous pride in its appearance with this issue in a sort of spring overcoat—a handsome cover. With the hope of making the JOURNAL self-sustaining—which it has not been heretofore—the soliciting of a limited amount of first-class advertising suggested itself, and we are inclined to believe the thought a good one. Cheerful and prompt response has been made and the outlook is encouraging for generous patronage in that direction. We have no apology to offer for the appearance, typographically, of the JOURNAL. It is as handsome as type and artistic work can make it, and we are confident all who enjoy its presence will be as well pleased as those interested in its make-up and production. Every one should have a copy of his own, and it is not within the province of apology for one's not having it when the low price of twenty-five cents a year is the full cost of subscription—twenty-four numbers for twenty-five cents. Are you on the list?

THE question of location of headquarters is agitating several national organizations. The American Federation is located at Indianapolis, and that city seems to be a prime favorite in the discussions now going on. It is central, with first-class facilities of all kinds.

SPEAKING of thorough organization, all the blame for lack of it must not be placed upon the "outs." A large portion of the responsibility must fall on the "ins." Organization is not fully secure while there are any on the outside. Remember this.

OUR label law was adopted by the New Jersey legislature and signed by the governor of that State. Much praise is due Senator Skirm for his activity in this matter, though he was ably supported by our members and other trades-unionists of the state.

DETROIT sends out a new journal of labor, the Motorman and Conductor, published by the Amalgamated Association of Street-Car Employes of America. It is shapely in size, makes a good typographical appearance, is conducted with editorial vigor and will give emphasis to the effect of its motto: "Freedom through organization."

THE establishment of branch organizations of book and job and newspaper printers is meeting with much favor and success in all places that have entered upon the new work. Meeting separately in this way, not only matters pertaining to the particular branch are being discussed, but other matters of economic merit are being handled with results advantageous to all the members concerned. It will prove a medium of closer ties and fellowship, and can not but inure to the benefit of all concerned. As a method of starting the new feature it has been suggested that the presidents of local unions appoint a committee of five or seven to formulate a plan of organization, and if the members will generally give encouragement to the movement it will not be long in developing advantages unlooked for by many.

JAMES DUNCAN, second vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, on the 23d of March received news of his election to the office of general secretary of the National Granite Cutters' Union. Mr. Duncan is at present acting-president of the Federation of Labor. He will take charge of his new office at Baltimore in April. By this election all members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor become the national secretaries of their respective trades, except the president and secretary of the Federation, who are permanently employed in the general offices here. The Granite Cutters' Union was made a national body at Rockland, Me., March 11, 1877. It was organized by Thomaston H. Murch, who was soon afterward sent to Congress from his district, and was known as the Stonecutter Congressman from Maine.

IT was alleged of Macbeth that he claimed to bear a "charmed life that must not yield to one of woman born." We are not aware of the fact that he carried around with him any kind of insignia to indicate his "protected" condition; but we do know it is the custom down in "Arkansaw" to have a rabbit's foot always dangling about one's person to ward off all kinds of fate, except that which is good; and the JOURNAL is happy to bespeak for Vice-President Duncan and Secretary McCraith, of the American Federation, as well as President Prescott, a check (temporarily at least) against the ill winds of adversity, in the reception from President John McBride, at Hot Springs, each of a "charm" in the shape of a rabbit's foot, handsomely mounted, with link attached, to dangle on the chains of watches of which they expect some day to be possessed. It is hoped the charm may spread its influences to the good work in which these gentlemen are all engaged, and that they may live many years, and to a full consummation of their desires and anticipations.

WHEN the representative of a railroad corporation refuses to confer with a representative of organized labor, the lack of equilibrium in the scale of fairness and justice is broadly manifest. Your average railroad official exercises a despotism as absolute in its presumption as if prompted by the fallacy of "divine right." He has nothing but censure and reproach for the "walking delegates," and yet he is himself in a less defensible position than the representative he so heartily scorns. Labor, organized, legally and lawfully, seeks an amelioration of its condition, and it not being available to present itself in a mass for a presentation of its case, delegates one of its own number to represent it in conference for an adjustment of conditions. This representative finds it is impracticable to meet the owners of capital who control a corporation, and when he seeks out the agent or representative of such corporation to confer upon matters at ssue, he generally finds an official of highly pampered inspirations—a sort of "sitting" delegate—a mere hired lackey, having no personal or individual interest in the matter—who, with an ostentation bred of brief authority, waves him to the portals leading to the outer world, refusing him audience or relation of the grievance of those that sent him, and gravely informs him that he desires commerce only with the men themsolves. The stipulations which confront the workingman are not absolute, but can be changed; not, however, till the system is so regulated that worth, not rank, can assert its prerogative, and each and all shall stand upon an equal footing with their fellows.

NOTHING has ever before so well fitted the purposes of its invention as the union label. It is a bright jewel in the diadem of honest production. It is the insignia of "white," clean, fair-made goods. It is the invitation to buy and the safeguard to fraudulent traffic. It has knightly carriage in its bearing, and comes with "visor up." It carries with it neither threat nor reproach, but more of entreaty and invitation. It belongs only to the good and its absence from legitimate commerce in its line is cause for suspicion of fraud and piracy on the high sea of bargain and sale. It is the north star guide of safety for the direction of the wandering mechanic and laboring man, and is beyond the reach of court corruption or illegal injunction. Hold fast to it, for it is good. It is current, at par, wherever honesty deals. It will bring always one hundred cents on every dollar of investment. Demand its presence on honest-made goods of any and all classes. Hold it up, and it will hold you up in return. Swear by it; frame it in memory as the medallion of your brighter hopes and purposes. Worship it faithfully. It's a sure winner every time.

DEMAND is caused by men's wants. Supply is furnished by men's labor. When men are free, demand and supply will meet in each individual.

Addresses Wanted.

INFORMATION wanted of Ed. M. Johnson, a compositor. He is a blonde, light hair, cut "pompadour," wears gold eye-glasses, spare build, and about 5 feet 7 inches in height. He was employed, when last heard of, at Dallas, Tex., which place he left two years ago, seeking work elsewhere. Worked in State office, Albany, in 1887. Business of very great importance. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts, or any information concerning him, will confer a favor by acquainting John J. McNally, Financial Secretary Albany, N. Y., Typographical Union, No. 4.

J. C. NAGLES, last heard of in Texas, send address to S. A. Thomas, Batesville, Ark.

D. F. THOMAS, please communicate with your sister at Marion, Ind.

FRANK FLAHERTY, send address to A. J. Moore, 36 Montgomery Place, Trenton, N. J., and get mail and information.

ED. J. TRAVIS, formerly of Lebanon, Mo., last heard of in Wyoming, send address to your mother.

FRANK ROBERTSON, Will Watson, send addresses to C. F. Jones, North Vernon, Ind. Important information.

R. E. (ED.) ADAMS, send address to Lonnie Adams, 709 South Tenth street, or care Evening Democrat Waco, Texas, I have something of interest to communicate to you.

HENRY K. GELHAAR, late of Rochester and Syracuse, send address to Alex E. Oberlander, 432-434 The Bastable, Syracuse, N. Y. Important confidential information.

THOMAS N. MCGILL, last heard of in Trenton, N. J., please send address to Chas. McGill, 154 Summit street, Cleveland, O.

THE addresses of R. T. Holdesby, last heard of in Atlanta, Ga., and W. F. Wright, last heard of in Rome, Ga., are wanted by T. J. Smith, 413 N. Georgia street, Knoxville, Tenn.

State of Trade and Notes.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—State of trade dull; the Times and News machine offices; the Press being the only hand-set paper in the city. Business in job offices also dull, with more than enough men to supply the demand.

DENVER, COLO.—Trade is demoralized; there is not work enough here for our idle home printers, both machine and hand. All will do well to give Denver a wide berth for the present.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Trade never so dull; many idle members.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—Business was never better. Plenty of printers.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade, very dull; prospects gloomy. Machines are being put in the Free Press office and will be in operation in a week or ten days.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Trade continues dull.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Trade very dull.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—No work here for hand compositors.

Miscellaneous.

Card No. 45,162, issued to W. H. Roberts, and No. 45,160, issued to J. B. Willingham, have been lost. Secretaries will please take them up when presented, and return to Secretary No. 11, Box 103, Memphis, Tenn., as duplicates have been issued.

Secretaries are requested to be on the lookout for card 56,845, issued by Alton Typographical Union No. 306, to J. S. Hayden. If presented for deposit please take up and return to G. A. Neff, Alton, Ill.

Card No. 42,756, issued to James N. Hall, by Rutland Union No. 134, has been lost and duplicate issued. Return if found, to A. N. Rainville, Box 1064, Rutland, Vt.

ABOUT WERNER'S.

Correction of Statements Which Are Misleading—Rats Galore.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., March 20.—In the American Pressman of January I find under the caption, "Official Statement from Akron," an article signed by the secretary of the Akron branch of the Printer's Protective Fraternity, and which, I presume, was authorized by that organization. The article, coming from such a source, is supposed to have much weight, but as it is filled with misleading statements, rightly termed falsehoods, I can not allow them to go unchallenged.

The whole article is teeming with falsehoods, and I don't know which one to tackle, for if I should give attention to them all you would call me down for taking up your valuable space. However, I will take the following paragraph first:

"There are now employed in the Werner pressrooms twenty-two International Printing Pressmen's Union pressmen, four International Printing Pressmen's Union apprentices and seven who belong to no union. We have no agitators here and are working very harmoniously. The reduction was restored to the entire force employed about four days after we went to work."

J. H. Galbreath (Frosty), who signs the article in question, indorses the letter of "A Looker-On" in the December JOURNAL, wherein he states there are no "agitators" there. That is one of the conditions on which you accept work. You have to renounce your union or go elsewhere for employment. If this is not so, Frosty, why is it that John Ford, Mowatt, Kennedy, Baumgart, Guillett and others can not go to work there? These men have been blacklisted for the prominent part they took as officers during your discharge last summer, and there is not one among you who would dare go to the front and intercede for them.

Again, this article states, there are "seven pressmen who belong to no union." The writer left Werner's employ just previous to the International Typographical Union walk-out last fall, and I know personally that there was at least a dozen rats employed there immediately after the walk-out. Not non-union men, either, but rats, and I will also state that the International Printing Pressmen's Union to this day is working with its own rats, viz: Seder, Watts, Norris, Scofield, Duffy, Krahl and others. If this is unionism, God forbid I should ever become a member of your organization. It is also stated that the reduction was restored. This is false, and Galbreath knows it. There was no restoration of wages to the pressmen or feeders, and the reduction did not affect fifty hands in the entire shop, for outside of the pressroom all are piece workers and their wages were not reduced. This restoration fake was held out to us, Frosty, but we were on to it. We did not go to Akron to be roped in by that smooth-tongued German; we had no idea that the sun rose and set in Paul Werner's print-shop, neither did we ever entertain the thought that the Werner Company stood between us and the poor-house.

While I have not been in Akron for two months, I have been in close touch with affairs there, and the reports received from brother pressmen in that monopoly-ridden burg do not agree with "Official Statement" or otherwise.

I have it on good authority that things are not running smoothly at Werner's. Ed Taylor, who was one of the first of your outfit to rat on us, was fired a few days after going to work to make room for a friend of Bookwalter's from Chicago; others have been laid off while the Chicago "push" were receiving a trial. Seder's popularity is begining to wane, he having broken several presses, including the new perfecting Cottrell, while Duffy has become a dangerous rival to you, Frosty, in the race for delegate to your next conclave. This same Duffy is the fellow who ratted at Pittsburg during that famous strike, but now he is the biggest fish in the puddle at Akron.

I also understand that at times over one-half of the presses are idle and have been so for two months, and several of those pressmen (?) who ratted are painting and cleaning machinery. No International Typographical Union pressman would do that. Am surprised that the "Official Statement" did not contain a notice to the effect that all employes of the Werner Company (children included) had to purchase a full set of all books published by them, to be paid for by the week; am also surprised that the "Official Statement" did not speak favorably of Joe Reynolds (not Joe, of Montana), but "J. J. R.," who a few months ago could not sleep nights without an International Typographical Union constitution under his pillow. I understand he is organizing a branch of the Printer's Protective Fraternity at Akron. As this is a twin brother to your organization, I can not understand why you, Frosty, did not eulogize "J. J. R."

Now, Mr. Editor, I hope you will not think I am too personal in my remarks, but as the American Pressman appears to be courting a widening of the breach between us, I think we should defend ourselves in plain language as long as we stick to solid facts such as I have given, which can be very easily verified. We have done all in our power heretofore to get together, and at great expense, with no good result to speak of. If their organ speaks the sentiment of the rank and file I can see nothing in the future but a war of extermination.

C. M. DANA.

What Is the Dollar?

CLEVELAND, O., March 22.—Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, sets forth, in his valedictory speech in Congress, how to secure an elastic national currency. Mr. Johnson wishes to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue interconvertible bonds in sums of not "less than $1,000 each to an amount which shall enable him to fulfill the requirements of this act. Such bonds shall be interest bearing, and shall be payable in 1907. In all other respects, they shall be of the character of the bonds described in 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1890, except that where the word coin occurs, the word gold shall be substituted.'" It will be seen from this section of his bill, that he believes "coin" and "gold" to be convertible terms. Mr. Johnson must be thoroughly loaded and lopsided with the latter metal, when he evinces the gold mania at so acute an angle. It will be noticed from the size of Mr. Johnson's bonds that he does not consider the middle classes, or the great "unwashed," in the purchase. Mr. Johnson lays particular stress upon "refunding" the "national debt." That is, to pay it over again, and keep on doing so. His interconvertible bonds should have precedence over immatured bonds of the unripe order, and that the principal and interest shall be liquidated in "lawful money." Mr. Johnson proposes to do away with even the subsidiary coins, such as silver, nickel and copper, and issue in their stead shinplasters. The sixth section of his bill dispenses with the gold reserve, but at the same time he wishes everything in the shape of bullion and gold coin shall be covered into the treasury as a sort of balance wheel, or to take an occasional peep at by the big thieves ycleped bankers. The gold bugs acknowledge the impracticability of their idol in facilitating exchanges, but at the same time they desire one kind of money for the classes and another to dispose of their obligations to labor. Mr. Johnson proclaims that he is burning with a desire to put the money of the masses, which he calls "credit" money, on a "solid" basis, and give it the elasticity which attaches to "full value" gold money, or in other words, he wishes a recurring opportunity to bull the circulating medium of the people. Mr. Johnson seems decidedly perturbed as to the "elasticity" of the "currency," particularly as to "inflation." Just think of the social cataclysm that would occur in the event of the working classes being gorged with collateral to the extent of temporary independence of labor. But to commodity, or "intrinsic value" money, Mr. Johnson grounds his fundamentalism. Iron, I should judge, had more intrinsic value than gold, as it can be put to more uses. It may be that the gentleman had the chloride of gold in his mind when delivering his epochillan speech. As an ornament, I should imagine, it had but extrinsic value. Mr. Edison has proposed a compressed wheat dollar. This would be the sort of dollar that would possibly fill Mr. Johnson's "commodity" dollar of last redemption. Mr. Johnson asserts that the man who exchanges a dollar's worth of wheat for a coin containing a dollar's worth of silver makes a barter. He also states that the man who exchanges a dollar's worth of wheat for a paper dollar receives for a commodity a dollar that has only the value of a bit of paper of infinitesimal value. The natural hypothesis that the wealth of the nation, backed up by all the machinery of government as a perpetual charter of sovereignty, reinforced by the dynamic vis viva inherent in its political units, could scientifically generate and put in motion a sealed document, it should in its essence and from analogy circulate and vibrate forever, just as the utterances of the human voice must go on and vibrate forever. Its renewal should not interfere with this perpetual tendency. This government oath or sacramentum must be final in all its transactions, no matter upon what it puts its seal, whether gold or silver, or nickel or copper, or papyrus, its oath must go down and reverberate through the ages. It must be a violation of an economic law to make a thing perform the functions of money, if it is not money. If a thing is documentary evidence of money for the prime mover of the thing, why should it not continue to do so as a concrete thing and not lose its moral and economic vis viva, on account of the political or psychological astigmatism of a parasite, snugly ensconsed behind a barrier of lattice work and loop holes, euphemistically termed a bank? Why should this modern troglodyte dictate to the discomfiture of the nation? Mr. Johnson says that if you drop a coin into the sea, it is lost. If you burn your paper note, it is also lost. Mr. Johnson ought to know that from a scientific standpoint neither is lost, and furthermore it makes no difference, unless the loser is in possession of a "wheel," and after the ultimate ratio. "The only commodity money, or intrinsic value money, in circulation in the United States is the gold coinage of the United States. [Sic.] Our silver dollars and all our subsidiary coins are to-day credit money," asserts our astute congressman. Mr. Johnson being a millionaire, he naturally seeks to dissociate gold from its uterine brother, which is silver, and cheat the community out of the difference in stored labor. The most powerful nation on the globe manages her commerce, manufactures and extractive industries on a silver basis. She, I mean Russia, demonetized gold some forty years ago, and up to the present has experienced no difficulty in her foreign dealings, nor entered no entangling monetary alliances, nor stultified herself as we of a preponderating silver nation. I will not follow Mr. Johnson any further in his monometalic monomania, but firmly believe that goldbugism is a conspiracy to degrade labor of all shades and grades; that the reciprocal tendencies between labor and capital, so glibly set forth by labor commissioners, is the reciprocal relation existing between horse and rider.

HYPERION.

Elmira Snap Shots.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 20.—Mr. Joseph Biggs, the efficient and popular foreman of the Telegram, who has been with the concern for the past fifteen years, is about all that is left in the composing-room, since the advent of the machines, to remind one of that once "bee-hive of industry." "Joey" looks, and no doubt feels, rather lonesome, but is standing the ordeal bravely.

"Mikey" Sullivan, familiarly known as the "orator," has laid aside the stick and rule, and is now filling the position of night clerk at the Hotel Patterson. Mikey is the oldest member of old No. 19, and was a delegate to the International Typographical Union, at St. Louis, Mo., 'way back in the '60s.

It is with reluctance and regret that the members of No. 19 are compelled to part with President O'Brien. His decisions have always been fair and impartial, and he has the reputation of being one of the best parliamentarians in the southern tier of New York. He has always looked out for the best interests of the union, and it can be said to his credit that he has never been an "office plugger."

"Uncle" Josh Horrocks, who has set type "nigh onto 40 years," has embarked in the drug business, with a Mr. Mayo, on Pennsylvania avenue. We hope the old veteran has struck a "phat take," and wish him success in his new venture.

Lost—"Cap" Adams. No reward. Address, "Divorce Editor," Telegram office, Elmira, N. Y.

Since the Budget has been declared a rat sheet, the Telegram office again becomes "the stronghold of unionism," in the city. From the writer's observations during the past few months, the Budget office should have been ratted nearly a year ago, and was never entitled to be called "the stronghold of unionism." It is now "the stronghold of ratism," however.

P. Archer Dowling, the champion machine operator in the Telegram office, has grown very corpulent since he became an operator. If "Archie" don't look out, he will soon equal the "240 pound expert." Wow!

Joe Woods, the temperance advocate, is again setting type on the Star.

The nominations for the various offices were made at the last regular meeting, and the election will be held next month.

It is reported that in case the Budget suspends publication, or is removed from this city, a party stands ready with plenty of capital to start an illustrated Saturday paper. So mote it be.

"Silent" Bailey, of the Star chapel, has been nominated for sergeant-at-arms. He will make a good one, if elected. Push him along, boys.

"Shorty" Gibbs, ex-secretary of Elmira Typographical Union, is lying dangerously ill, with typhoid-pneumonia at the Arnot-Ogden hospital, in this city.

Every Saturday, a labor paper, published at Albany, N. Y., speaks of a former well-known Elmira printer, now employed on the Telegram, in that city, as follows: "Charlie Gold-Cure Genung, the rat." Is it possible that Charlie has gone astray!

There are quite a number of idle printers in the city, but all report three good "squares" a day.

TAM O'SHANTER.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of February 25, 1895		$40,257 83
Receipts to date		6,871 01
		$47,128 84
Disbursements		8,132 73
Balance on hand		$38,996 11
ASSETS.		
Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	9,734 58	
Indiana Nat'l Bank, certificate of deposit	9,000 00	
Cash on hand	128 48	
Due by local unions	204 00	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$38,996 11

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of March, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] W. V. ROOKER, Notary Public.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 28.—The following contributions from November 6, 1894, to date, to the George W. Childs Memorial Fund are hereby acknowledged:

Mar. 17.	Members of "Evening Bulletin" chapel, Philadelphia, Pa.	$6 50
" 23.	Office of Stephen Greene, Philadelphia, Pa. (additional)	75
	Total	$7 25
	Previously acknowledged	450 35
	Total	$457 60
	Subscriptions acknowledged	500 00

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

Southern Printers Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 25.—At the last regular meeting of Columbia Union the following resolution was adopted and ordered published in the JOURNAL:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this union that the article published in the Dayton (Ohio) Journal by John L. Kennedy, assailing the competency of Southern printers, is untrue and without foundation, and published only for political effect.

F. H. PADGETT, Secretary.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

34. Columbia—For January to date.
50. Valley City—For February.
51. Lawrence—For January to date.
67. Lockport—For February.
74. Gainesville—For January to date.
105. Vicksburg—For October to date.
116. Lynchburg—For November to date.
131. The North—For February.
139. Bangor—For February.
147. Ashland—For February.
151. Oil City—For November to date.
163. Superior—For January to date.
175. Pueblo—For February.
178. Scandia—For January to date.
186. Fargo—For February.
187. Wilkes-Barre—For February.
197. Columbia—For January to date.
205. Jamestown—For February.
212. Pawtucket—For February.
227. Cripple Creek—For December to date.
229. Crawfordsville—For January to date.
233. Niagara Falls—For February.
234. Piqua—For December to date.
236. Ogden—For February.
237. Sandusky—For January to date.
241. Temple-Belton—For December to date.
242. Waltham—For February.
244. Cumberland—For October to date.
246. Chester—For February.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
260. Findlay—For February.
275. Santa Cruz—For October to date.
276. New Bedford—For February.
278. Redlands—For February.
281. Marlboro-Hudson—For February.
284. Anderson—For February.
285. Red Bluff—For February.
290. Hamilton—For February.
295. Newport—For December to date.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
304. Albuquerque—For January to date.
313. Madison—For January to date.
319. Fort Scott—For February.
321. Greenville—For January to date.
322. Norwich—For December to date.

PRESSMEN.

8. Boston—For September to date.
9. Louisville—For February.
12. Galveston—For February.
30. Springfield—For February.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

20. Pittsburgh—For December to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Minneapolis Pressfeeders—For Nov. to date.
3. St. Louis Mailers—For February.
5. Toronto Mailers—For February.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For Oct. to date.
2. Chicago Bindery Girls—For Dec. to date.

PAINTERS have adopted a plan of publishing in their journal the pictures of members who have been found guilty of doing dirty work.

THE QUESTION OF TEMPERANCE.

Reply to Mr. Whelan—Interesting Statistics About the Liquor Traffic.

BOSTON, March 20.—Bart. H. Whelan, in the JOURNAL of March 1, brings to the defense of the liquor traffic statistics galore of a by-gone age, namely, the era of prohibition in Massachusetts. Among other things, he points with evident pride to the report of the arrests in the last year of prohibition in the State which was 28,044, and in 1878, under a license law, the number was reduced to 20,657. I have not at hand any statistics to refute Mr. Whelan, and if I had, perhaps I might be able to show why the number of arrests decreased, and why prohibition was a failure, which I by no means admit. But as Mr. Whelan has brought up the question of arrests under the prohibitory law and license law, it may be interesting to go a little further and see if licensing the liquor traffic has kept down the arrests for drunkenness. The arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts, from 1887 to 1891, were 252,093, as follows: In 1887, 41,456; in 1888, 48,153; in 1889, 53,158; in 1890, 52,814; in 1891, 56,512; it will be seen, therefore, that under State legalization of a deadly evil, intemperance is rapidly on the increase. Now as the Holy Bible, the written word of God, tells us that the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of heaven, and as 75,000 people die through drink every year, I should like to propound this question:

Mr. Whelan, how do you reconcile your conscience, knowing the above facts, when you vote to license the drunkard-making business? My friend also mentions the number of arrests in Boston during the prohibition regime which he says were 18,000 every year, and which dropped to 14,000 under license, which arrests he says were for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. If the arrests decreased under license, I can tell Mr. Whelan that they have again increased, for we find that in 1890 there were 37,492 arrests in Boston of which 29,769 were for drunkenness and offenses due to drink. I may mention here that the cost of running the police department of Boston in 1890, was $1,161,642.01. Now as to pauperism which Mr. Whelan lays great stress upon, I should like to know to what extent drink is responsible for it in the States which he has quoted. That drink plays no small part in the making of paupers, there is not the shadow of a doubt. The Secretary of State of New York for 1863 made the statement that in an examination made into the history of those paupers, "the 261,252 relieved during that year by a competent committee, seven-eights of them were reduced to low and degraded condition, directly or indirectly, by intemperance."

The Voice, a New York paper, in 1886 obtained from the superintendents of alms houses and poor directors of several cities, estimates of the percentage of pauperism occasioned by drink, as follows:

Worcester, Mass., males, 90 per cent., females, 70 per cent.; Albany, N. Y., 90 per cent.; Meadville, Pa., 90 per cent.; St. Charles, Mo., 75 to 85 per cent.; Minneapolis, Minn., 80 per cent.; Hamilton, Ohio, 75 per cent. So much for pauperism and drink.

I am a firm believer in moral suasion, and I rejoice exceedingly whenever I see any one turn from habits of intemperance and become a total abstainer. The contention of prohibitionists for their idea of stopping the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, is made as moral suasionists who see how inconsistent it is for the State to legalize what it punishes its citizens for using immoderately. It is the rankest kind of nonsense for any one to talk of the sin of intemperance of prohibition as Mr. Whelan does, and here I beg to remind him that the reformers whom he criticises are only putting into practice at the ballot what they pray to God, namely, "Lead us not into temptation and deliver us from all evil." They vote against placing temptation on every street corner, to tempt poor humanity to sure and certain misery.

Now as to my single-tax friend, Mr. Crosman, who asks me some questions in the issue of March 15, which I will try to answer to his satisfaction. I certainly do believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and as to the motherhood of earth I do most fully realize that in all probability my poor body will one day mingle with it. As to the unanswerablelogic of Dr. McGlynn, I most emphatically announce that God is the father of all, both rich and poor. I fear Mr. Crosman, like many others, looks upon the rich as favored by the Almighty because they are rich, but such a view is wrong.

Wealth does not always mean happiness, for, mark you, if the truth were known and the skeletons in the closets of the rich were exposed to view, the poor (who sometimes seem inclined to find fault with Divine providence) would not change positions with them for worlds. When the Savior of mankind, our Lord Jesus Christ, came to the world to redeem us, he did not come as a king or as a wealthy person. He came and was born in a stable of Bethlehem, and his life was spent amongst the common people, and in establishing his holy church he chose for his apostles poor men and not rich ones.

Blessed are the poor in spirit, says our Redeemer, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven, and on this maxim our lives should be guided. It is, indeed, commendable for a man to get rich honestly, and no one should find fault with such a man. As to those whose wealth has been acquired at the expense of their brothers' and sisters' honest toil and sacrifice—well, they will have their day, and shall go to their graves unhonored and unsung. The solution of the vexed labor question, to my mind, will be brought about very quickly, if employer and employe will put into practice the Christian maxims of love thy neighbor as thyself, and do unto others as you would have others do by you. To hasten that much desired state of affairs, let us all vote off the face of mother earth the accursed liquor traffic.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

E. P.

Sunday Meetings.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Mar. 18.—At the March meeting of Newburgh Typographical Union, No. 305, the time of holding the monthly meetings was changed from the first Friday in the month to the first Sunday, by a vote of twelve to five. At the February meeting, notice was given that the union would have to get other rooms, as the landlord wanted the rooms for another organization. It was also stated that the union could have the same rooms Sunday afternoons at one-half the rent. It could also have the rooms on Monday, Wednesday or Saturday evening. As the landlord had let the rooms to another organization for Friday night, the union decided to hold the March meeting on Sunday, as stated above. Canvas was made of the different chapels, and a majority decided in favor of Sunday meetings.

At the meeting held Sunday, March 3, a motion was made that the regular meeting night be changed from the first Friday in the month to the first Sunday afternoon. As no written notice had been given at the previous meeting, this motion had to have the unanimous consent of those present (as provided in the by-laws), before it could be acted upon. As some did not favor Sunday meetings, the question could not be brought before the meeting. Then a motion to change the day from Friday to Monday night was made. This motion was also objected to. Then a motion to suspend the by-laws was made, which was carried. Then, as before mentioned, the motion to change the monthly meeting from Friday night to Sunday afternoon was adopted.

The only morning paper in the city recently became a union shop, and those who favored Sunday meetings said it wasn't fair to have the union meet in the evening, as the employes on the morning paper could not attend. The opponents of Sunday meetings could hold to the same argument. They can not (or at least some of them, as I will vouch for), attend meetings held on Sunday for conscientious and other reasons. One member absolutely refused to attend the March meeting.

Query: The members of a chapel are supposed to hand their monthly dues to the chairman. If that chairman is opposed to Sunday meetings and will not attend them, is he obliged to hunt up the secretary of the union so he can hand over the cash?

The Sunday meeting element also advanced the argument that there would be a larger attendance at the meetings if they were held on Sunday. The argument did not hold good at the March meeting, as about the same number were present as at the week night meetings.

There are about four members of the union who work on the morning paper. There are at least six, if not more, who are opposed to Sunday meetings. In towns or cities where nine-tenths of the members work on evening papers, it is not an absolute necessity to hold meetings on Sunday; but in large cities (New York, for instance), it may be necessary. JUSTICE.

SOME of the daily papers in Washington State are advocating the disbanding of the militia, and the money saved to be used in building school-houses and furnishing free school books.

NOT only harmony of co-operation in the social state, but also efficiency of co-operation, is best achieved by conformity to the law of equal freedom.—Herbert Spencer.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—I. J. Gibbons, Cleveland; Wm. Ferrell, Cincinnati.

4, Springfield, Ohio (Pressmen)—Ernest Robertson (Stereotyper and Electrotyper), worked for Chas. F. Murray, Kansas City, Mo.; R. L. Vincent, worked on Savannah News, Savannah, Ga., in April, 1891, Tracy Printing Co., Memphis, in May, 1893; W. S. LaCosta, Jacksonville, Fla., February, 1888-90; Calvin C. Clemans, worked at Farm and Fireside, Springfield, O.

32, Omaha, Neb. (Pressmen)—George Dingladine.

52, Troy, N. Y.—Frederick Humphrey.

73, Ottumwa, Iowa—C. W. Wixey, worked in Davenport, Iowa, and St. Louis. Would like to hear from those unions.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Walter N. Metcalf, has worked at Evening Shade and Batesville, Ark.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—H. B. Gilmore, served time with F. M. Doxsee and Trades Review, Bloomington. C. H. Bronaugh, served time with Bulletin, Bloomington, and in Glenwood, Colo.; E. Johnson, served time with Cantonian, Canton, Ill.; F. H. Neely, served time on the Colfax Leader, Colfax, Ill.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Charles Klippstein, eight years at the business, from Lena, Minn.; James McGuire for apprentice membership.

196, Logansport, Ind.—Asher Anspacker, learned trade in Cleveland, O., 10 years ago, worked in Sioux City five years ago, went out of business and has not worked any since.

198, Fort Worth, Texas—George L. Levy, claims to have worked in Bowie and Ft. Worth, Tex., only.

230, Danville, Ill.—L. M. Arthur.

240, Altoona, Pa.—M. S. Beaver, has never worked in a union town since he finished trade.

245, Woonsocket, R. I.—I. Boucher.

286, Marion, Ind.—Frank Weigand, pressman, learned trade at Ohio State Journal office, Columbus, O., 1883, has worked at Springfield, O., and Raymond Printing Co., Cincinnati, 1891.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—S. M. Martin, John B. Gash; both served time in Macomb, Ill., on the By-Stander, never worked in union town since eligible.

316, North Adams, Mass.—Fred A. Roeder.

Application for Provisional Membership.

G. F. Anderson—Ashton, S. D.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

1, Washington, D. C. (Pressmen)—Chas. Shields, E. F. Deggs, expelled for non-payment of dues; Joseph Byrne, H. S. Boeteler, Chas. Hurdle, H. C. Lieutand, Thomas McKee, A. E. Sarda, Jr., Frank M. Willis, expelled for violation of their agreement.

2, Minneapolis, Minn. (Bookbinders)—John Halstead, Alfred Lofgren, Louis Opsalle, suspended for non-payment of dues.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—H. P. Shives, reinstated.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—Geo. Shrewyer, suspended.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—Ed F. Richter, reinstated; Geo. I. Critchell, expelled for ratting.

24, Cairo, Ill.—Mrs. C. Boyle and J. D. Lowry, both deaf mutes, expelled for ratting.

50, Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.)—J. A. Kirkpatrick, expelled for misappropriation of union funds. Secretaries are requested to hold the card of this gentleman as the same is a forgery.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—W. C. Hope, R. S. Spaeth, R. C. Sorby, expelled for non-payment of dues.

84, San Bernardino, Cal.—A. G. Grossman, suspended for non-payment of dues.

89, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Phil Mandre, expelled for non-payment of dues.

100, Norwich, Conn.—Frank J. Brunner, suspended for non-payment of dues.

103, Newark, N. J.—A. E. Benjamin, Frank M. Arnold, suspended for non-payment of dues.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—A. A. Bowman, rejected.

133, London, Ont.—William Elliott, suspended for non-payment of dues; Wm. Thompson, reinstated.

134, Rutland, Vt.—W. A. Ratcliff, expelled for ratting.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Harry D. Woodruff, suspended for non-payment of dues.

138, Austin, Texas—H. E. Wood, expelled for ratting.

141, Williamsport, Pa.—Charles W. Dooley, suspended for non-payment of dues.

149, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—C. L. Starks, reinstated.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—J. D. Dorsey, J. G. Clark, W. C. Hooker, T. J. Kiger, Mrs. K. Strode, Geo. H. Ward, James L. Hartnett, suspended.

210, Capital (Salem, Ore.)—C. D. Vaughn, rejected for incompetency.

217, Janesville, Wis.—I. D. Peake, suspended for non-payment of dues.

240, Altoona, Pa.—C. W. Duff, suspended for non-payment of dues.

324, Racine, Wis.—W. H. Bawden, suspended for non-payment of dues and assessments.

Deaths.

ABBOTT, H. H.—At San Bernardino, Cal., March 14, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 61 years.

BATTIES, GEORGE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 73 years.

BECKER, C. H.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 5, 1895, of influenza. Aged 27 years.

BOWLER, JAMES—At Chicago, Ill., March 10, 1895, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

BUCHOLZ, JOHN—At New York, N. Y., March 17, 1895, of cancer of stomach. Aged 66 years.

CORMACK, W. H.—At Halifax, N. S., March 14, 1895, of paralysis. Aged 70 years.

DAVIS, WM. C.—At Washington, D. C., March 7, 1895, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

DOMERY, J. A.—At Albany, N. Y., March 21, 1895, of typhoid fever. Aged 23 years.

DOTY, JOHN—At Toronto, Ont., March 15, 1895, of hemorrhage of lungs. Aged 21 years.

FERGUSON, J. R.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1895, of aortic thrombosis. Aged 75 years.

GOODRICH, H. C.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 28, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 33 years.

HOYT, W. R.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 17, 1895, of abscess on brain. Aged 33 years.

JAHN, T. M.—At Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1895, of inflammation of brain. Aged 31 years.

JOHNSON, F. T.—At Waco, Tex., March 10, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 30 years.

KYLE, W. C.—At Cincinnati, Ohio, March 2, 1895, of consumption. Aged 50 years.

MILLETT, G. W.—At Cambridge, Mass., March 13, 1895, of apoplexy. Aged 81 years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from March 9 to March 25.

RECEIPTS.

Mar. 9.	Balance on hand	$15,656 25
Mar. 25.	Receipts to date	1,352 84
	Total	$17,009 09

EXPENDITURES.

Mar. 11.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	22 00
11.	Akron, No. 182	42 67
11.	Evansville, No. 35	131 50
11.	Rutland, No. 134	18 24
12.	Cairo, No. 24	64 00
12.	J. P. Marnell, exp. to Hannibal	18 20
12.	Cleveland, No. 53, order convention	200 00
14.	J. B. Shuster, expenses in Chicago	18 00
14.	Sedalia, No. 206	19 00
18.	Akron, No. 182	36 60
18.	Cairo, No. 24	74 90
18.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	22 75
18.	P. J. Maas, exp. in Chicago and to Rock Island	44 79
20.	Sedalia, No. 206	24 00
20.	J. B. Shuster, expenses in Chicago	18 00
21.	Albany, No. 4	179 00
21.	H. S. Woodward, exp. to Winnipeg	57 47
21.	J. A. Power, expenses in East Liverpool and Wellsville	15 00
22.	Cincinnati, No. 3	137 83
22.	Rutland, No. 134	17 50
25.	Elmira, No. 19	77 49
25.	Albany, No. 4	86 00
25.	Evansville, No. 35	116 83
25.	Rutland, No. 134	22 00
25.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	22 00
25.	A. M. Butler, exp. to Ft. Worth	14 50
	Total	$1,499 74

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Mar. 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from March 9 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

	March 9. Balance	$37,544 02
1,	INDIANAPOLIS—For February	64 50
	For supplies	1 80
	For 189 copies Journal to March, 1895	11 80
2,	PHILADELPHIA—For February	223 75
3,	CINCINNATI—For February	169 25
5,	COLUMBUS—For February	46 25
	For supplies	5 00
8,	ST. LOUIS—For February	140 00
9,	BUFFALO—For February	33 00
10,	LOUISVILLE—For February	32 00
	For supplies	1 50
11,	MEMPHIS—For February	16 75
12,	BALTIMORE—For February	104 00
13,	BOSTON—For February	251 25
14,	HARRISBURG—For February	20 00
15,	ROCHESTER—For February	9 00
16,	CHICAGO—For February and part March	424 25
17,	NEW ORLEANS—For February	53 25
18,	DETROIT—For February	78 50
20,	NASHVILLE—For February	40 00
	For supplies	5 00
21,	SAN FRANCISCO—For February	186 50
23,	CREAM CITY—For February	28 25
24,	CAIRO—For February	8 75
25,	BATON ROUGE—For February	1 75
	For supplies	20
26,	PETERSBURG—For February	2 50
	For supplies	25
27,	MOBILE—For February	10 00
	For supplies	1 50
28,	GALVESTON—For March	21 00
	For supplies	1 50
29,	PEORIA—For supplies	1 00
30,	ST. PAUL—For February	67 25
31,	SANTA ROSA—For February	3 00
32,	NORFOLK—For February	12 50
	For supplies	2 30
35,	EVANSVILLE—For February	16 75
42,	MINNEAPOLIS—For February	66 00
	For supplies	1 75
	For 186 copies Journal, to May, 1895	23 30
45,	LEAVENWORTH—For March	7 75
	For supplies	3 50
47,	NEW HAVEN—For supplies	25
48,	ATLANTA—For February	12 00
	For supplies	1 50
49,	DENVER—For February	65 75
50,	VALLEY CITY—For January	14 00
54,	RALEIGH—For February	17 75
	For supplies	1 50
60,	ROANOKE—For February	7 00
	For supplies	3 00
61,	CAMBRIDGE—For February	8 75
	For supplies	3 25
62,	UTICA—For February	41 75
	For supplies	6 00
63,	TOLEDO—For February	28 00
	For supplies	4 50
65,	WASHOE—For March	6 75
66,	PORTLAND—For February	20 00
68,	KEOKUK—For February	6 75
69,	DURANGO—For February	4 50
	For supplies	2 00
72,	LANSING—For February	19 75
	For supplies	2 10
74,	GAINESVILLE—For December	2 50
75,	BURLINGTON—For supplies	3 00
	For March	6 00
76,	TERRE HAUTE—For February	11 00
	For supplies	5 75
80,	KANSAS CITY—For part February	50 00
81,	BAY CITY—For February	8 25
82,	COLORADO SPRINGS—For February	12 00
83,	HEBREW-AMERICAN—For February	18 75
	For supplies	40
84,	SAN BERNARDINO—For February	4 50
85,	ST. JOHN—For February	15 00
87,	HOUSTON—For February	16 50
91,	TORONTO—For March	159 00
94,	HUDSON COUNTY—For February	11 75
96,	GLENS FALLS—For March	7 50
	For supplies	1 50
97,	PERU—For supplies	50
98,	BROOKLYN—For February	35 00
	For supplies	5 00
99,	JACKSON—For February	22 75
	For supplies	1 50
100,	NORWICH—For March	6 75
101,	COLUMBIA—For February	310 00
	For supplies	6 00
103,	NEWARK—For March	41 00
104,	BIRMINGHAM—For February	15 75
	For supplies	15
111,	KNOXVILLE—For February	15 25
112,	SCRANTON—For February	29 50
113,	ATCHISON—For February	5 75

115, SALT LAKE—For supplies	$3 00
117, SPRINGFIELD—For February	24 25
For supplies	25
118, DES MOINES—For February	49 25
For supplies	3 00
119, JEFFERSON CITY—For February	9 25
120 LYNN—For February	9 25
122, KALAMAZOO—For January	11 00
123, WILMINGTON—For March	11 00
124, BLOOMINGTON—For February	12 25
125, DURHAM—For March	2 75
126, BUTTE—For March	7 75
130, HALIFAX—For February	21 75
133, LONDON—For February	17 75
134, RUTLAND—For February	5 00
135, ONEONTA—For February	3 75
137, JOHNSTOWN—For February	6 25
138, AUSTIN—For February	12 50
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For February	16 50
142, OLYMPIA—For January and February	11 50
143, SNOHOMISH-EVERETT—For February	3 50
For supplies	1 00
149, SARATOGA SPRINGS—For February	6 75
150, ELIZABETH—For February	8 25
154, ANN ARBOR—For February	5 75
155, SHREVEPORT—For February	3 50
157, SUNFLOWER—For February	5 25
For supplies	25
158, SPRINGFIELD—For February	12 00
161, FALL RIVER—For December, January	12 00
162, JACKSONVILLE—For February	16 75
For supplies	25
164, FRANKFORT—For February	5 00
169, NEW ALBANY—For February	2 50
170, TACOMA—For February	7 50
172, SAN ANTONIO—For February	12 75
For supplies	5 00
173, DALLAS—For bal. February and March	28 25
For supplies	3 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For February	37 75
176, MONTREAL—For February	27 50
For supplies	1 50
181, MEADVILLE—For February	10 50
183, SAVANNAH—For February	10 50
185, BRADFORD—For February	7 25
188, WACO—For February	6 50
For supplies	15
189, BLUE GRASS—For February	13 00
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For balance March	50
194, JOLIET—For February	7 00
195, PATERSON—For March	10 00
201, VICTORIA—For March	15 75
203, BLUFF CITY—For March	8 75
206, SEDALIA—For February and March	7 00
207, EUREKA—For February	5 25
210, CAPITAL—For supplies	4 50
211, OSHKOSH—For February	8 00
217, JANESVILLE—For February	2 50
218, SIOUX FALLS—For February	10 25
For supplies	4 50
221, SAN DIEGO—For February	6 25
226, VANCOUVER—For March	3 75
228, NORWOOD—For March	7 00
230, DANVILLE—For December, January, Feb.	15 75
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For January	5 50
240, ALTOONA—For February	10 00
245, WOONSOCKET—For February	6 50
For supplies	3 35
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For February	12 75
249, FORT SMITH—For March	6 00
251, MUSCATINE—For February	4 00
For supplies	1 15
252, BRIDGEPORT—For February	8 50
254, RIVERSIDE—For February	5 50
255, ANACONDA—For March	8 25
256, GREAT FALLS—For February	6 25
For supplies	6 50
257, AUGUSTA—For February	2 75
258, GUTHRIE—For February	13 25
For supplies	1 50
265, OTTAWA—For February	7 75
For supplies	25
266, ELKHART—For February	3 00
267, LISBON—For charter and outfit	10 00
268, FULTON COUNTY—For February	4 00
270, NEW CASTLE—For March	6 00
For supplies	15
271, BOISE CITY—For February	5 75
For supplies	6 25
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH (Chicago)—For Feb.	6 00
273, BRANTFORD—For February	3 25
274, LA CROSSE—For February	6 50
For supplies	5 95
282, GRASS VALLEY—For February	2 50
283, OKLAHOMA CITY—For February	4 25
286, MARION—For February	6 00
287, FRANKFORT—For March	4 75
289, TITUSVILLE—For February	3 00
293, PENSACOLA—For March	2 00
296, LIMA—For February	5 75
297, CONCORD—For February	15 25
For supplies	30
299, TAMPA—For March	3 25
300, PORT HURON—For February	6 75
301, RICHMOND—For February	7 50
For supplies	2 25
302, QUEBEC—For February	13 00
For supplies	1 00
306, ALTON—For February	3 75
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For February	4 50
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For February	1 50
310, LOWELL—For January and February	4 00
311, GRAND FORKS—For February and March	12 50
For supplies	3 25
313, MADISON—For November and December	6 50
314, MERIDEN—For February	4 50
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For February	4 00
316, NORTH ADAMS—For February	5 25
For supplies	40
318, EAST LIVERPOOL—For February, March	6 50
For supplies	15
320, OSWEGO—For February	3 25
323, HOBOKEN—For February	6 00
324, RACINE—For February	6 00

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON—For supplies	1 50
For December, January and February	38 25
2, DETROIT—For February and March	2 50
4, SPRINGFIELD—For February	3 25
14, ST. PAUL—For February	6 75
For supplies	1 30
15, NEW ORLEANS—For Jan. and part Feb.	6 00
16, NEW YORK—For February	45 00
18, MEMPHIS—For February	5 50
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For February	6 25
32, OMAHA—For January and February	4 50
38, BALTIMORE—For February	7 25
44, TACOMA—For February and March	2 50
47, FORT WORTH—For June, 1894, to February, 1895, inc.	13 00
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For February	4 50
For supplies	1 50

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For March	69 50
2, BOSTON—Stereotypers—For March	19 25
4, CHICAGO—Stereotypers—For March	13 00
5, CINCINNATI—For March	6 25
10, BALTIMORE—For February	3 50
11, BOSTON—Electrotypers—For February	7 25
13, DENVER—For February	2 25
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—For Dec., January, February, March	$15 25
For supplies	20
19, WASHINGTON (Stereo.)—For March	4 25
For supplies	25
22, CLEVELAND—For supplies	1 15
For March, 1894, to February, 1895, inc.	15 00
23, NEW HAVEN—For March	2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For Feb.	12 75
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For March	4 80
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For February	5 25
For supplies	95
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For February	20 50
9, ST. PAUL—Pressfeeders—For February	17 50
1, BOSTON—Mailers—For February	11 00
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For March	6 50
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For February	34 25
4, ST. PAUL—Mailers—For bal. Jan., Feb.	1 75
6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For Feb.	5 75
1, NEW YORK—Photo Engravers—For balance March	25 25
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—Merchandise sold to employes	2 00
Board of Mrs. Mollie C. Heirs and child	18 00
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash returned by T. F. McHale	2 14
SEATTLE TRADES-COUNCIL—For labels	5 50
PHILADELPHIA ALLIED TRADES-COUNCIL—For label ads	3 00
Provisional membership fee of J. F. Turbeville, $1.00; G. F. Auderson, $1.00	2 00
Per capita collected on card of F. A. Happoldt, $1.50; E. Z. Parker, $1.25	2 75
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	21 62
P. J. Maas—bound copies	2 50
Total	$42.286 58

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,499 74
J. A. POWER—Chris McConnell, expenses to Wellsville, New Galilee and New Lisbon	14 10
JACOB EITEL—J. E. Ragsdale, expenses in Atlauta	3 49
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Addressing wrappers	12 00
Printing and mailing Nos. 13 aud 14	352 20
Wrappers	6 04
Postage	11 17
EXPENSES—	
One 300 page journal	2 00
Geo. Chance, R. L. Tatem and Theo. Yarnall, auditing books of James J. Dailey	10 00
Hewbrew Pressmen and Feeders' Union, charter fee returned	5 00
5 seals	7 50
Clerk hire	33 50
1,000 one cent envelopes and printiug	12 50
A. L. Randall, services and expenses in interest of Gov. Tel. Com	36 30
Postage on Werner circulars	15 00
1 quart ink	65
1 box rubber bands	60
1 copying book	1 95
Clerk hire	33 50
1 advertising record	2 50
Reut of safety deposit vault	6 00
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	18 73
BURIAL FUND—	
1473. Riverside, No. 254—On account of the death of F. M. Parker	$50 00
1474. Cincinnati, No. 3—W. C. Kyle	60 00
1475. Baltimore, No. 12—A. D. Robertson	60 00
1476. Chicago, German-American No. 9—T. M. Jahn	60 00
1477. Waco, No. 188—F. T. Johnson	60 00
1478. Philadelphia, No. 2—J. R. Ferguson	60 00
1479. San Francisco, No. 21—E. M. Roach	60 00
1480. Boston, No. 13—H. C. Goodrich	50 00
1481. Boston. No. 13—C. P. Pike	50 00
1482. St. Paul. No. 30—C. H. Becker	60 00
1483. Pittsburg, No. 7—B. F. States	60 00
1484. Chicago, No. 16—James Bowler	60 00
1485. Cambridge, No. 61—G. W. Millet	60 00
1486. Raleigh, No. 54—J. F. Perry	60 00
1487. Halifax, No. 130—W. H. Cormack	60 00
1488. Columbus, No. 5—F. H. Wylie, Jr.	60 00
1489. San Bernardino, No. 84—H. H. Abbott	60 00
1490. Toronto, No. 91—John Doty	60 00
1491. New York German-American, No. 7—John Bucholz	60 00
1492. Columbia, No. 101—W. C. Davis	60 00
1493. Philadelphia, No. 2—Geo. Batties	60 00
1494. Albany, No. 4—J. A. Domery	60 00
1495. San Francisco, No. 21—F. H. Wright	60 00
1496. San Francisco, No. 21—W. R. Hoyt	60 00
Total	$3.494 47

RECAPITULATION.

Bal. on hand March 9, 1895	$37,544 02	
Receipts to March 25, 1895	4,742 56	
		$42,286 58
Expenditures		3,494 47
Balance on hand		$38,792 11

Election of Officers.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—President, Denis J. McGrath; vice-president, Robert T. McLaughlan; recording secretary, Joseph E. Burke; financial secretary, John L. Jones, Jr.; treasurer, Frank L. Gookin; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Morrow; financial committee, Robert T. McLaughlau, Denis J. McGrath, Charles Anthony; committee of inquiry, Frank Morrow, Charles Anthony.

CLEVELAND, OHIO—President, Chas. E. Bowman; vice-president, J. B. Reyuolds; secretary, A. W. Thomson; treasurer, A. T. Proctor; executive board, J. J. Smith, S. S. Hester, Will Steffen; delegates to central labor union, Max Hayes, H. J. Clary, John Green, Chas. Scott; auditors, Louis Wehrschmidt, Chas. Hutzelman and Tom Brown; delegates to Ohio Printing Crafts Union, A. T. Proctor and Charles Scott; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas J. Maguire.

DUBUQUE, IOWA—President, M. J. Powers; vice-president, E. H. Holtz; recording secretary, F. A. Lymburner; financial and corresponding secretary, A. Bruckner; treasurer, W. T. Beals; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. Pohl; delegates to trade and labor congress, Geo. Seward, A. Bruckner, C. Rollston, Jack Flynn, J. S. Nagle.

GALESBURG, ILL.—President, A. K. Fink; vice-president, A. G. Matheson; recording secretary, J. R. Howard; financial secretary, L. R. Maddox; treasurer, O. W. Walkup; sergeant-at-arms, J. H. Washington; executive board, F. Fuller, J. F. Sullivan, W. A. Marshall; auditing committee, C. F. Calson, G. Peterman, C. A. Roberts; relief committee, John Sullivan, Scott Thompson, Arthur Stutes.

PORTLAND, ORE.—President, Lon De Yarmond; vice-president, Fred Morris; secretary-treasurer, George H. Howell; executive committee, J. J. Price, J. C. Gallagher, Edward Kleist, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Glasou, W. M. Kelly; auditing committee, David Foulkes, E. F. Valentine, W. C. Duniway; sergeant-at-arms, J. Henry Brown.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.
MONTGOMERY, No. 326.—W. H. Monroe.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—President, A. J. Read; Vice-President, J. A. Fowle; Financial and Recording Secretary, J. A. Fowle, 515 Twentieth St.; Treasurer, John Holmes; Sergeant-at-Arms Thos. Ball; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. P. Bass. Time of meeting, last Saturday in each month at 1 P. M.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 288 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plaut, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 734.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—Presideut, J. H. Browne; Secretary, A. Porter, Box 597; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Finaucial Secretary, A. W. C. Finbow Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Culiin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney, Box 416.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Finaucial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—J. E. Rodgers, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 728 E. Church St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick, care Citizen.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, 196 E. Georgia Av.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—H. C. Bush, Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Foutie, 116 Sixth St.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel, care The Press.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cottou.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—Chas. O'Conner, Aurora Blade.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—Wm. E. Koester, Bulletin
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—Wm. Ments, 1760 N. Clinton St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park.
PEORIA No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1006 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, Geo. Shulthers, 620 Vermont St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ed Salmon.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 512 S. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—C. S. Armstrong, 75 S. Jackson St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—M. Bert Thurman, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—Geo. A. Graf.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, T. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—A. Bueckner, 19 Booth St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—N. R. Ashby, care Monitor.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—A. L. Wright, 305 W. Sherman St.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—B. F. Spicklar, care Press, Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hiuton.
SHREVEPORT, NO. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—T. H. Joy
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—P. M. Crowley, 12 Pearl St.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—J. E. Burke, 7 Mill St.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—S. A. Chase, 3 Washington Ave.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty, 9 Hampshire.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, Item office.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—A. H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—P. H. Kelley, 78 Exchange St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—Melvin Hodgins, Box 535.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, L. C. Shepard; Vice-President, M. J. O'Connor; Recording Secretary, G. H. Allison; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Denulson.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, E. E. Hawley; Vice-President, T. H. Springstead; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, J. A. Kirkpatrick, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—President, R. R. Miller; Vice-President, H. W. Dennett; Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537; Recording Secretary, L. J. Nelson; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Maxwell; Executive Committee, C. S. Tousley, Chairman; T. A. Eckley, C. H. Kohlman, D. W. Lilly, Wm. Montgomery; Delegates to Trades and Labor Assembly, Thos. Handcomb, C. Guiney, Fred Nelson, D. W. Lilly, W. H. Franklin.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Joel Choelman, 717 5th St., West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Yonng, 418 Jefferson St., Sonth-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. W. Buck; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, S. J. Tiffany; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Reith; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—S. A. Hoon, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Wm. Maxwell; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacoben, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, E. A. Wells, 532 Pearl St.; Vice-President, Horace S. Todd, 310 Mickle St.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Jefferys, 322 Arch St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luehs, Observer office
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, David H. Greene; Vice-President, Wm. Comes; Recording Secretary, W. B. Ketner; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, Thomas Heafey; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Snydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—W. M. Erwin, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—G. L. Hopping, 618 Edith.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, J. J. McNally, Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 398 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, Wm. Stansill; Recording Secretary, John McGuire; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Murray; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Wolf; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. H. Brooks, 76 Mohawk St.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, Dan S. O'Brien; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, C. F. Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—President, Edward Bartlett, 4 Globe St., Johnstown, N. Y.; Secretary, John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—R. E. Swackhamer, care Courier.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—Thomas Crimmens, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—R. E. Devlin, Maple ave.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, B. A. Wilder; Recording Secretary, Philip Purcell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Fitzgerald.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, 416 E. Hargett.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—W. O. Strandberg, care Courier, East Grand Forks, Minn.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—J. W. Giuler, 231 Brown St.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 153½ High St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—A. W. Thomson, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, Lloyd G. Jenkins; Vice-President, W. P. Kunze; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, G. W. Whitehead; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Keegan; Conductor, H. J. Seifert.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wbeeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Criss McConnell.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—M. M. Smith, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. Hurst, 212 S. Main St.
LISBON, No. 267.—W. G. Steele.
PIQUA, No. 234.—Deborah Lippincott.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Docatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Lewis Bowers; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—A. L. Tilton, Box 301.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—H. S. Buell, care Daily Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, Lon De Yarmond; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Howell, care Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, J. J. Price, Chairman; Edward Kleist, J. C. Gallagher, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Gleason, W. M. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 811 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, care Daily Anthoracite.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—John O'Donnell.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bomis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheeban.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasnrer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, Jos. Oliver; Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Pepper; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. J. F. York, Box 226; Reading Clerk, W. R. Hughes; Guardian, George Sherman.
TITUSVILLE, No. 289.—J. J. O'Hern.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. A. Glenn, 147 Beckley St.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—G. W. Moore, Box 787.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—Wm. Abell, Weekly Visitor.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, J. H. Wincey; First Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Second Vice-President, E. E. Moore; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in montb.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincolu St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, J. L. Denham; Vice-President, B. F. Jones; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, J. W. Bauerfeind; Vice-President, R. E. McCleary; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, A. T. Hoy; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank Gildart. Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, A. F. Hess; Vice-President, C. E. Jones; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, J. C. Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Davis; Reading Clerk, E. C. Cleino; Executive Committee, R. T. Peverly, Chairman, James Florer, Henry Sisler; Auditing Committee, D. C. Pittuck, Chairman; Paul Alderman, H. C. Stephenson, Treasurer, J. L. Wood.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, R. B. Clair; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, T. G. Croft; Vice-President and Chairman Fiuance Committee, John Fourty; Chairman Executive Committee, W. B. Harkness; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. F. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—J. J. Fenton, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—President, J. M. Kennedy; Vice-President, W. H Wells; Financial Secretary, W. C. G. Kizer, Box 192; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. C. Houston, Box 192; Treasurer, T. F. Andrews; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. L. Perkins; Board of Trustees, L. L. Rolfe, M. J. Holt, C. A. Mears.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—T. B. Nelsell, 657 Farmer St.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, W. H. Mullen; Vice-President, J. A. Healoy; Recording Secretary, H. A. Hawkins; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Mitchell; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, care World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. T. Collis, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennott, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—J. H. Williams, caro Evening Mail.
HUNTINGTON, NO. 261.—H. A. Armstrong, 525 Tenth St.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Miller; Secrotary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meots first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—Homer J. Lesperance, Press.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—F. Seidl, Box 20, Milwaukee.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 N. Jacksou St.
LA CROSSE, NO. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—George Witzel, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, Times office.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Max Lemke, 531 N. 3d St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Alb. Wolff, 211 Short St., Covington, Ky.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 1105 S. 13th St.
4, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Nicholas Enzinger, 317 Genessee St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—C. Neff, 1108 N. California Ave.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, care Journal.
12, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Jos. Tagwerker, 627 E. Jacob.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Gust. Bobndorf, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fiftb St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—A. Knipp, 444 S. 5th St.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Joseph Baumgartner, 4117 Patrick Ave.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 399 Sherman St.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, M. D. Fenton; Secretary, J. M. Little, 616 3d St., N. W.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Hurdle. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2, DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. B. Mahon, 893 W. Taylor.
4, SPRINGFIELD, O.—T. L. Davidson, 153 W. Main St.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 425 Broad St.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—M. B. Martin, Dorchester, Mass., Templeton St.
9, LOUISVILLE, KY.—G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Av.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—J. Smith, 845 Columbus Ave.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Wm. Champion, care Hasselman Printing Co.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 2938 Clinton Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—T. U. Parkins.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. H. Pacey, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46. DALLAS, TEX.—Alex. Danner, Dorsey Ptg. Co.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun.
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Fred Ehling, 26 West First St., Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Sbawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. A. H. Strehlow, 132 Burling St.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave.
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. A. Sumner, care Star Stereo Room.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Philip Eckhardt, 1634 Ashland Ave.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
14, COLUMBUS, O.—W. G. Knopf, 432½ S. High St.
16. ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—E. A. Oakey, 274 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers) — J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Stereotypers) — R. L. Christian, 213 New Jersey Ave., N. W.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thos. H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
22, CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Jackson, 945 Lorain St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Edward Morgan, 594 Ohio St.
10, DALLAS, TEXAS.—J. W. Ricks, care Western Newspaper Uniou.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. H. Luce, 2014 James Ave. N.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ralph Bates, 2323 Upton Ave.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—E. Gaffney, 334 E. 94th St.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Ambrose, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—E. H. Rodin, 62 N. College ave.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—F. Etherley, 35 Howie ave.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—B. R. Humphrey, 32 Turner Av.
2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Frank Heuly, 3760 Laclede Av.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 420 Center Ct., Jamaica Plain.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Maggie Melchisedeck, 52 Eastman Ave., Nicollet Island.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Frances Martell, 580 W. Taylor.

SUNBEAM.

FROM THE BINNER ENGRAVING CO.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

One Cent A Word

Advantages Invaluable

An exceptional opportunity is offered by The Journal to parties desiring craft information or help, such as: Partner, with small capital; first-class proofreaders, compositors, machine operators, job printers, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, bookbinders, etc.

Small "ads," only one cent a word.

Will reach fifty thousand readers semi-monthly of a class desired more directly than by any other channel.

ADDRESS

The Typographical Journal

ROOM 7 DE SOTO BLOCK

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL 15, 1895. No. 17.

HOT IN THE SMOKY CITY.

A Correspondent Causing Trouble—The Alleged Result of Personal Spite.

PITTSBURG, April 9.—No. 7 held its regular meeting Sunday afternoon, and the discussion on the questions brought up were lively and interesting.

As has been the case at the two previous meetings, alleged violations of the scale, local and International Typographical Union law, by the Dispatch management and foreman occupied the attention of the members for the greater part of the session. The matter was finally disposed of by insisting that all offices must live up to the scale.

There has been more confusion, ill feeling and excitement caused during the transition period of the Dispatch from a hand-set to a machine paper than was caused by the chang[illegible] in all the other papers combined.

[illegible]alker, the present business manager, [illegible]d for the cause of a great deal of the [illegible]. At any rate things were made so u[illegible]sant for Mr. McWilliams that he handed in [illegible]s resignation, and Mr. Dabney is now in charge. The latter gentleman has not yet decided who shall constitute his permanent mach[illegible]e force. His intention is to give as many of the old men a chance to learn as possible, if not handicapped by arbitrary action of members of No. 7. He declared his intention of running a union office in every sense of the word.

The letters of "Spectator" in the Union Printer and American Craftsman are causing considerable comment, and undisguised criticism and condemnation. Quite a number have stated he is violating his obligation in giving to the public proceedings of the different meetings which have appeared from time to time in the Union Printer. The severe arraignment of Mr. Walker, business manager of the Dispatch, has not done the union or union men any good. On the contrary, it has angered him, and made the adjustment of differences which have arisen during the putting in of the machines exceedingly hard to arrange. "Spectator" may imagine he is doing No. 7 a good turn by rushing into print and heaping abuse on the representative of the Dispatch because he thinks different from the latter. Mr. Walker is doing what he considers for the best interest of his employers, and, while No. 7 and her officers are trying to convince the gentleman that he is violating the scale of prices, no good can come from such articles as "Spectator" has sent out from this city to the Union Printer. Vilification of employers or their representatives never did and never will do workmen any good when difficulties are to be adjusted.

In seeking personal revenge "Spectator" is doing the membership of No. 7 a great injury by adding fuel to the flames of discord both inside and outside the organization.

Mr. Walker has been reported as a very hard man to deal with, and policy would indicate that holding such a man up to ridicule and contempt was no way to get the gentleman to give concessions which he considered belonged to the office.

The discussion of the temperance question in the columns of the JOURNAL shows that a healthy sentiment against the excessive use of intoxicants is gradually coming to the front. Observation and investigation has proven that about three-fourths of the money spent for sick relief goes to the help of the men who are continually spending their earnings for intoxicants. It is an imposition on a sober man, who has a family to look after, for the union to donate sums, large and small, to keep from the poor-house a man who can and does make as much money as he, but squanders it, and then has to be taken care of by his sober brother. Public sentiment is not yet for temperance, but the agitation of the question in the columns of the JOURNAL will do good. Whenever public sentiment demands it prohibition will prohibit, and the only way to get temperance is by education and agitation. Do away with rum and many a false charge laid to labor unions will not be made, for there will not be any drunken outsiders raising disorder.

This is a poor town for the tourist unless he can manipulate a keyboard, and it is not much good for the latter at the present time.

Work in the job offices is reported as picking up, and quite a number of the men thrown out of work by machines have been enabled to get some work. The directory will be commenced soon, and that will take about twenty men off the streets for a few weeks. Union men are not barred in this work.

Conrad Miller, late of the Commercial Gazette, is now operating a machine for the Western Newspaper Company, of Chicago, having accepted a position there a couple of weeks ago. Mr. Miller had been in this town a little over a year and demonstrated to the printers of this city that he is one of the top notch operators of the country. He is from Toledo, but is known in Baltimore, Denver and Detroit.

D. Guy Ludwig, also of the Commercial, accepted a position with the same company as Mr. Miller and left here last Saturday morning for Chicago. Mr. Ludwig is an artist on the Rogers as well as the Mergenthaler machine.

The hard times and the advent of the machines has told on No. 7's membership, which is now but a little over 400.

Suspensions have been numerous, but those suspended have largely been men who are working, but will not pay up, and as such are a drag to the organization.

ELMER B. MCGAW.

Interesting Letter From Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., April 8.—It is becoming such a common occurrence to have largely attended meetings that it is only necessary to state that the attendance last Sunday was no exception to the rule. A number of topics of more or less importance were discussed, not the least of which was the bill known as H. F. 655, which provides for hand composition on State work.

In accordance with the action taken at our last meeting President Lees has appointed J. W. Hays to act as a "scout," so to speak. It will be his duty to consult with proprietors of union job offices regarding work which they propose to bid on. Should it appear likely that a non-union shop will get it, on account of employing cheap help, thereby enabling them to underbid union shops, he will bring the fact to the notice of the delegates to the trades and labor and the allied crafts councils, and a strong effort will then be made to place the work in union shops. The fact that Mr. Hays will have charge of this matter is a guarantee it will be attended to in a thorough manner.

A matter which has occasioned considerable comment, favorable and otherwise (mostly otherwise), is a recent opinion by President Prescott to the effect that a man could, if he were so disposed, work seven days a week. We have a case here where a man works six days in a job office and then gets in Saturday night in the ad alley of a Sunday sheet. One of the members last Sunday suggested a resolution to the effect that any one who would do that, thereby depriving some one of work who needed it more, exhibited porcine proclivities, or, in other words, was a hog. The motion, however, didn't go. A fine would bring these "seven-day" men to time.

The employes of the Crown Lithographing Company were surprised Monday morning by being laid off. This firm suffered considerably by the recent fire, and it is said one of the partners went East to get money to help straighten matters out. Later it was reported that Alexander Scarlet, a recent addition to the "front office" force, had offered the men 20 cents an hour to go back to work. This magnanimous proposition, it is said, was accepted by one man. Mr. Scarlet virtually drove the union men out of the Spectator about one year ago and is evidently trying his old game on the Crown employes. He claims to be able to "fill the shop" with twenty-cents-an-hour men. It remains to be seen whether he can or not.

It was stated in the last report of a certain chapel that the foreman refused to pay a percentage on his full salary, claiming that the union could collect only on what the scale calls for. The report wound up with the rather queer statement that "Mr. —— was union clear through." To a man up a tree it looks as if that was rather far-fetched. If he was "union clear through" he'd pay his dues and stop kicking.

The improved appearance of the ads. in the Minneapolis Journal of late has caused considerable comment. Gene Winters is responsible for the change, and 'tis said that he hasn't attempted to "do himself proud," either. He is said to be one of the best "ad. artists" in the Northwest.

A man who is fortunate enough to hold down a steady position recently remarked that it seemed strange to him that more out-of-work men did not try to get into some other business. He was told that other trades or occupations appeared to be crowded just the same as the printing business, and that men who had spent the best part of their lives in printing offices were ignorant of any other trade. "Well," said he, "I never thought of that; but I do wish they'd get out of the business and leave us alone!" He reminds one of the old gentleman who urged his dog after a couple of tramps with the command: "Sic 'em, Tige! Sic 'em to h—l, if you never come back!"

It is reported that Frank Fleming, of the Bausman Printing Company, has gone to St. Louis.

Our popular secretary, H. S. Woodward, is visiting friends and relatives at Belleville, Kansas. Mr. Woodward is also organizer for this district, but as everything is "quiet on the Potomac" he decided to take a much needed rest.

Ever since last November a glaring error has been noticeable in our working cards, viz.: the omission of the letter "h" in the word "Typographical." Why is this thus?

Nothing but praise is heard regarding the appearance of the JOURNAL It has ever been a model of neatness, but now, with its new "jacket," it is also a model of attractiveness. It is beyond question the best labor organ now in existence.

An unusually large number of votes was cast at our recent annual election. The hottest fight was over the office of financial secretary, H. S. Woodward capturing the office by a good majority. His opponents were both popular men and polled heavy votes. It is claimed by some mean-minded persons that in the case of doorkeeper the boys voted by the foot. Grant Hyde, the winning candidate, crowds the seven-foot mark pretty closely, while his opponent, George Andrews, is not much over five feet. John Lucas and G. L. Mashinter were tied for fifth place on the executive board, but this matter was settled by the withdrawal of L. S. French. H. B. Benson and E. E. Stevens had no opposition for the offices of sergeant-at-arms and recorder, respectively. President Lees won out by five votes. Following is the list of successful candidates: President, Thos. E. Lees; vice-president, E. G. Erickson; recorder, E. E. Stevens; financial secretary, H. S. Woodward; auditors, Martin Dwan, C. M. Snow, Harry Bunker; treasurer, Wm. McWhinney; sergeant-at-arms, H. B. Benson; doorkeeper, Grant Hyde; executive board, John Lucas, Wm. Erickson, A. A. Daily, G. L. Mashinter, A. C. Stevens; delegates to trades and labor council, F. W. Schmidt, Newton Stillwell, E. E. Stevens, J. L. Chapman, Grant Hyde.

CHAP.

[We are not aware what particular decision on the six-day law our correspondent has in mind, but he and other critics should remember that the President is not empowered to make laws, but merely to construe them. A glance at the six-day provision will convince all that it is only applicable to newspaper employes and not jobbers or book hands.—ED.]

Help the Tailors.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA.
NEW YORK, April 1, 1895.

To the Local Unions of the International Typographical Union:

COMRADES AND BROTHERS—Having for many years observed the activity of the printers in the trades-union movement and the efficient work done by them in behalf of the cause of labor, I, with full assurance of a hearty response, appeal to the printers' unions for help in organizing the tailors of America, and request most respectfully that every union of the International Typographical Union will ascertain if the tailors have a union in their respective cities, and if not, that the printers' unions make an effort to organize a tailors' union.

JOHN B. LENNON, Genl. Sec'y.

LIVELY IN DETROIT.

Feeders and Helpers—Reduction Asked For—The Journal.

DETROIT, MICH., April 10.—The month of April found the printing industry in this city involved in a dispute which, happily, assumed no great magnitude. The pressfeeders, job pressmen and helpers' union, organized last summer, recently adopted a scale of prices ranging from $7 to $9 per week, and fixed on April 1 as the time for putting the same into effect. The employers peremptorily refused to accede to the demand and in consequence April 3 saw a walk-out of the members of the union. The strike lasted two days and was settled by the union's acceptance of the employers' promise to pay the scale when times grow better, and in the meantime to allow matters to go on as before. The boys conducted their affair in an orderly and dignified manner, and it is a source of regret to every union man that they won only half a victory. May the good times, "oft prated of but seldom seen," soon arrive.

At Sunday's meeting of No. 18 the proceedings were enlivened somewhat by the reading of a letter from the secretary of the local typothetæ, asking the union to reduce its book and job scale to $14 per week and 30 cents per thousand, the prices now paid being $15 per week and 35 cents per thousand. The letter showed Secretary Graham to be something of a humorist, and his assertions that "the employers have always granted the requests of the union;" that the cost of living has been greatly reduced; that since the employing printers can not take it out of their landlords and insurance companies they intend to take it out of the printers; and his paragraph on the "hard times" evoked the smiles which they deserved. The communication was referred to the book and job branch for consideration, and will be dealt with at a meeting to be held on the 13th inst.

It is not many months since the publishers' association of Detroit thought they had the union in a tight place and demanded a twenty-five per cent. reduction in the newspaper scale. The demand was so successfully resisted by the union that to-day there is no publishers' association, and the newspaper men are working under better conditions than at any previous period in their history. Their example will not be passed unnoticed by the book and job men now that they are confronted with a similar issue.

The attempts on the part of employers to relieve the employe of the responsibility of looking after so much wealth are to be welcomed by active unionists for one reason at least—they awaken the lukewarm member to the protection afforded him by his trade organization, and for a short time, at any rate, disabuse his mind of the thought which too often finds lodgement there, that a trades-union's sole function is to collect dues.

Our union has taken up the Werner Company and Rand-McNally fights in earnest, and is going to see what it can do to deprive these unfair firms of some of their Detroit business. A wide-awake committee has been appointed and a plan of campaign outlined, and it is safe to say that results will be forthcoming in a very short time.

Many readers of the JOURNAL will be interested in knowing that the labor organizations of this city have undertaken the erection of a memorial to Richard F. Trevellick—the pioneer of the eight-hour movement and one of the most stalwart and true friends labor ever had—who recently passed away at his home here. The memorial is to take the shape of a $50,000 building to be erected and used for the benefit of organized labor. Trevellick was an honorary member of No. 18, and among those having the matter in charge are John McVicar, Robert Y. Ogg, Chas O. Boyce and Phillip Loersch, all well-known in typographical circles. That the movement will be pushed to a successful termination is the ardent wish of every labor unionist in Detroit.

Apropos of memorials, I may state that the request for funds from the committee having in charge the erection of the Childs statue in Philadelphia came before our union at its last meeting. No action was taken on it because, as one of our members aptly put

it, "we already have an enduring memorial erected to Mr. Childs' memory in the Childs-Drexel Home, and any contributions we may make could better be used to perpetuate and enlarge that retreat for the aged and worn-out printer, than in the erection of a meaningless shaft of marble," a sentiment which finds a large following in these practical days.

Our State legislature is now in session and has before it several bills affecting union interests, particularly a measure for the better protection of union labels. No. 18 has contributed something towards the support of a lobbyist to push these bills, and their passage is confidently hoped for and expected.

In closing, I must say that Detroit printers take very kindly to the improved appearance of the JOURNAL, and some of us think it only requires a few half-tones scattered through its columns to make it perfection. Give us some pictures. EDWARD BECK.

Another View of Single-Tax.

CLEVELAND, O., April 6.—The appearance of the JOURNAL is superb; long may it wave, and long may it continue the Olympian Jove of the industrial press.

I see our old friend, Bro. Crosman, is still in the land of the living and still "banging" away at his antiquated "fad," on the translation of the body politic body and breeches to the practice of geoponics. The scene-shifting of any scheme of taxation can never alter the fact that labor must pay the tax, no matter under what nomenclature it is masquerading. I care not whether it is an income tax or a "single-tax;" I care not what the drift or the essence of any tax, I hold that labor must pay the tax. I would not give a "tinker's dam" for any plan of taxation advocated to exploit labor in the generic sense in the support of an army of parasites. The Georgian system of taxation is equivalent to a "laisser aller." It all means and amounts to the same thing, the exploitation of labor. Whether or not anarchism means the extirpation of those vague humanities that are in the ascendancy and in the perihelion of their path I will leave for writers of the school of "Helvetius" to demonstrate. But Bro. Crosman and his congeners must make no mistake as to who pays the taxes. Bro. Crosman should take the advice of the St. Louis "fox" and learn wisdom from a resident of the "Ghetto" to hold on to his temper and not allow himself to be carried into the region of billingsgate. Bro. Crosman should endeavor to furbish his rhetoric by a closer familiarity with Lindley Murray, so that his future lucubrations may not be conspicuous with solecisms and caccophanies. But I have already drawn out this communication longer than I intended and will close with the recital of a few localisms.

The World, as I presume the craft is generally aware, is now set by hand, on account of the destruction of their machines by fire. How long this is to continue I know not, but would advise the traveling fraternity to steer clear of this metropolis for the present. As Henry Ward Beecher said to the Prince of Wales when questioned as to the probability of Maximilian holding down the throne of Mexico. Mr. Beecher said he would advise Maximilian to first try Vesuvius and if he succeeded in holding that down he might then try the throne of Mexico. So I would advise any luckless wanderer anticipating holding this town down to first try Vesuvius. The World has changed hands, so that a quantity of its future is in the clouds. The World in the past had been phenomenally successful until the advent of machines, when the paper gradually lost ground. The general reader does not seem to take to machine print, as it is very trying to the eyes. But before quitting the subject of the World I will mention the names of a few of its staff of compositors: The foreman, Mr. N. A. Pollock, sways the destiny of the composing room, and although a strict disciplinarian, he holds the respect and high regard of the "boys." Mr. Dickinson, the highly efficient copy-cutter, is the most popular printer in the city, for a very good reason, that his pocket-book is always open to those in distress. Mr. Dickinson is ultra-square from the top of his head to the soles of his feet. Ad multos annos to this tall sycamore from New England. Mr. Cleary and Mr. Sterling, ex-officio delegates, are both members of the World composing room, and also Mr. John Green, the Cleveland delegate to the Philadelphia convention. But I have already trespassed too far on your valuable space and will reserve the mention of other extraordinary characters connected with the World to another number.

ALLEY SLOPER.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the JOURNAL and the American Federationist have already commenced coming in. Remember, both publications for one year for sixty-five cents.

SOMETHING ABOUT BRANCHES.

Alternate Meetings for Discussion—The Machine Question—Suggestion.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The suggestion of your New York correspondent for further information on the subject of branch meetings can be answered to the extent that Chicago Union at its last meeting voted to establish such separate sessions for purposes of agitation and discussion. There was some opposition, and quite a little show of factional bitterness, which may for a while tend to impair the usefulness of the branch discussions. This was mainly due to the intemperate assertions and palpably selfish motives of some of the agitators for the measure. To that extent, some of the representative job printers, whose intelligent and earnest efforts have always produced gratifying results in their own chapels, and on the floor of the union, declared against any proposition that savored of secession, and, although on that point they were by a large majority in sympathy with the newspaper men present, the scheme carried by a good vote, as the newspaper men can see nothing but good in the proper application of this privilege by their brothers of the job branch.

There is considerable work in store, and considerable good, capable of accomplishment with the proper co-operation on the part of all the job printing section, and if some of the conservative members spoken of above, will give a little time to the matter of educating the main body into the methods by which they have perfected chapel work, and which is really the fundamental in organization—the newspaper branch will have no misgivings as to their procedure. As the president of No. 16 is ex-officio organizer, he is, by virtue of that office, the presiding officer of the meetings; in addition, the union provided, that in case of three successive meetings failing to show a quorum, the privilege of separate sessions should lapse by default. It will be seen, therefore, that interest should be aroused, and, along with the gentleman from New York, I hope some job printer will keep the matter before the craft through the JOURNAL.

Now, as far as the necessity of opposing the hair-brained prattle about the newspaper men worrying as to their rights in regard to this talk of actual separation, and the lines drawn as to artistic merit, it is all nonsense. There is not a newspaper man in town that does not dismiss the subject with a smile and a feeling of pity for the shallowness of any such idiotic discussion. There can be no separation, and these separate meetings and the information thus supplied to those who have not been over-zealous in attending the regular sessions will more thoroughly convince any doubter of the fact than any other manner of argument. There is just now absolute necessity for closer conference on matters of organization, and by those who are directly interested and thoroughly informed as to the various needs.

This was, for instance, the very worst season in which to put into effect biennial sessions. If the machine question is ever to be settled, it should be done this year. There has been no action in regard to machinists, the very men who will be the most valuable to our cause in case of trouble. There is no method for controlling or limiting the sources of supply in regard to the output of operators not under union jurisdiction. These matters should be discussed locally by machine operators, and if necessary, a special conference should be held next October through some system of representation, either by district organizers and deputy organizers, or by delegate.

Let this matter receive a little attention. Remember "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link." What is the matter with adopting a uniform set of rules for the entire country, with the entire power of the International Typographical Union to back them up? For instance, how would a national graded scale work—say to fix the price per hour on a system based on the population of a city, by dividing the cities and towns into classes, and thus grading them down? Has anybody thought of that?

We learn that the Challenge Machine Works have been completely rebuilt and refitted throughout with expensive machinery, and are already turning out the Challenge-Gordon presses, Challenge and Advance paper cutters, and other popular novelties which are so well known to the printers of the United States. Our readers will remember, no doubt, that these works were destroyed by fire on the 8th of December, 1894, and the fact that they have been restored in so short a time may be considered almost a miracle, in view of the extremely cold weather which has intervened. In renewing the plant special care has been exercised in purchasing machinery of the latest pattern, and many of the machines were built especially for the Challenge Machinery Co. The planers and other heavy machines have concrete foundations resting upon solid rock insuring the utmost rigidity and security.

Some idea of the extent of the Challenge Machine Works may be gleaned from the following list of materials required to construct the buildings: Over 5,000 square feet of dimension stone is used for foundations; the walls required over 700,000 brick; there are over 40,000 feet of solid oak posts; 50,000 feet of Georgia pine girders; 340,000 feet of joists; 323,000 of flooring and over 6,000 panes of glass, besides over 600 square feet of skylights. The main building is 100x300 feet, two stories and basement; the boiler and engine-house and blacksmith shop are 36 x60, and the pattern shop 44x66 feet, giving a floor space of over 66,000 square feet. Two hundred horse-power boilers furnish the steam for driving the engine which is 150 horse-power, and of the latest improved type. All in all, the Challenge Machine Works are now the most complete and substantial in this country. Printing machinery is now being built to go to Austria.

W. W. ROSS.

Judicious Exercise of the Ballot.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 22.—About getting together, I wish to indorse a few suggestions that I have heard. I believe it would have a good effect if we could bring it to pass. Suppose, that as trades-unionists we refuse to wear the brass collar of any political party, but that we vote in a body, so far as we can voluntarily, for any candidate of any party who will openly pledge himself to support any particular measure, or measures, that we can agree to take up. For instance, at any specified election we might give our support solidly as trades-unionists to any candidate for Congress, no matter whether he be Republican, Democrat, Populist or Prohibitionist, who will openly and fairly pledge himself to vote for the nationalization of the telegraph, or any other measure we might desire at that particular time. We might adopt the motto, "This one thing we do." By this means we might make our influence felt and accomplish something. I do not believe it is well to undertake to do so much that we accomplish nothing. Wherever we can indorse a candidate who is a workingman, or even a hard-working farmer, and whose interests are with us naturally, let us do so by all means. There are altogether too many rich men's lawyers making our laws for us now. In one part of the country we might unite on a Republican, in another on a Democrat, or a Populist, or a Prohibitionist, who would pledge himself for our measure or measures, whichever we believed could carry the election. Or if the Populists, Prohibitionists, or any other party should indorse our measures, and we thought they could carry the whole country with our help, we might throw our votes with that party, but not consider ourselves bound hand and foot to any party. I believe it is through party slavery that the capitalists control our government, and maintain it largely for the purpose of exploiting the people. Then, when it came to supporting and voting for our measures, if they failed to keep their pledges—woe be unto them, politically. We should keep a list of such men, and make it mean something, when we say, "We have got him on the list." By so doing, we should be following the advice which I head from the lips of that former prince of orators, Wendell Phillips, blessed be his memory. Let us make it no virtue to be loyal to a party, but let us rather be loyal to our trades-union and its interests, and stand together like Napoleon's old guard, be there victory or defeat, for

> New occasions teach new duties;
> Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> They must upward still and onward,
> Who would keep abreast of Truth.
> Lo! before us gleam her camp-fires!
> We ourselves must Pilgrims be.
> Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
> Through the desperate winter sea,
> Nor attempt the Future's portal
> With the Past's blood-rusted key.

The capitalists can get control of a political party and buy up the candidates, but I believe they would have a tough time of it buying up the trades-unions. By this means we might win the referendum, and then the capitalists would run against a stump in buying up the people, although they have proved themselves proficient in buying legislatures.

In this way, when the people and not the capitalists should rule, with others' help we might accomplish the expressed wish of the International Typographical Union in their referendum in regard to the suppression of the alcoholic liquor traffic.

But what about the poor men who work as brewers, distillers and barkeepers? They are only earning a living for themselves, their wives and children. If there are any who should receive compensation in this thing, they are the men. If we could nationalize the telegraph, railroads and mines, there would be plenty of government places and these men who had suffered the loss of their situations for the good of the community should be given the precedence in getting a place, the same as we gave the Union soldiers after the war. Thus we could extend to them a helping hand, and show that our enmity was not against the men, but against their business.

FRANK H. DINSMORE.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Eucyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Repriut; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.
Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.
Mekeel Printing Establishment, St. Louis, Mo.
S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.
Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.
Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.
St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.
Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.
American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.
Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.
Bicycle Wheel Works' Bicycles.
Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Bicycles. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."
Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.
School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.
Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.
Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.
United States Baking Co.

The George W. Childs Monument.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1895.

To Sister Unions under the Jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union:

At a stated meeting of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, held on the 17th instant, this committee was instructed to call the attention of sister unions to the following resolution as adopted by the Forty-second International Convention:

Resolved, That the membership throughout our jurisdiction be asked to contribute fifty cents on or before May 12, 1895, the anniversary of Mr. Childs' birth, such sum to be forwarded to Typographical Union, No. 2, at Philadelphia, to be used in the erection of a suitable memorial to the memory of our deceased friend, George W. Childs.

In asking an early response to the foregoing resolution, this committee would impress upon sister unions, and upon the mind of each individual union printer, that the one object of the committee is to erect a monument to our deceased benefactor in recognition of his many generous acts, his steadfast devotion to union principles, and his noble achievements in elevating and sustaining the condition of our craft.

Mr. Childs' philanthropy and kindness of heart, his attention to the merest details for the comfort of his employes, his many acts of benevolence are so widely known that no recital is needed for those now living, but we trust that the knowledge of his majestic character will impress upon the mind of every union printer the necessity of lending a helping hand to perpetuate the memory of so great and good a benefactor to humanity, and who was the best friend the printers ever had. Fraternally yours,

GEORGE CHANCE, Chairman.

W. J. GROUCHY, Secretary.

All contributions should be sent to Mr. Jacob Glaser, Treasurer, 124 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The names of contributors, with amounts received, will be published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

THE dishonorable action of the Rand-McNally Co., of Chicago, in its treatment of its employes, has been posted in almost every State in the Union, as also in Canada. The firm now wishes it hadn't been so cruel and hoggish with its employes. 'Tisn't death-bed repentance; but comes too late to bring speedy convalescence. If it should have a relapse!

TROUBLES AT WERNER'S.

Lack of Sympathy for a Fallen House—The Disgrace National.

AKRON, O., Mar. 28.—I presume our friends on the outside who have been watching the "Akron affair" think we have gone out of business. Quite the contrary. We are still doing business at the old stand, but have been too busily engaged in putting up a fight from other standpoints, and have had no time to write newspaper articles. This I am certain will be vouched for by the Werner people, and I think they are in a position to judge. We have endeavored to keep sister unions informed through circulars, etc., as to how matters stand in this city between the International Typographical Union and the Werner Company.

The present is the third struggle the Werner Company has encountered during its brief existence of five years, and I am certain it will be the last one, as when we get through with them on this affair, we believe they will cry, "Hold! enough!" We have been instrumental in their losing many contracts; many were under way and have been canceled when it was learned that the Werner Company had treated its employes in such a shameful manner; and from the present view of the situation here the Werner Company are eking out a miserable existence for its horde of children and rats. It has been a common rumor here among the business men that the gentleman whose name the company bears has been so hard pressed by the stockholders that he has migrated to a more congenial clime—Germany—to escape them. This assertion I make advisedly, knowing that work is gradually slipping away from them, and being placed in the hands of employers who have a little respect for contracts which they draw up and sign.

The Werner Company is becoming a stench in the nostrils of decent people the country over. Their output has fallen off to such an extent that in order to make ends meet, each employe, children and all, have to subscribe to a full set of books published by them and to be paid for weekly. Think of the wages a child of fourteen years, who receives a salary of $1.50 a week, would bring home after the cashier had taken out its weekly collection. This is a fact, as the writer has seen a pay envelope of an employe who received a salary of $5 per week and had $1 taken out of same in payment of books, which had to be purchased or forfeit a situation.

Into such repute has the Werner Company fallen of late that they have resorted to penny-a-line fake advertising in the daily papers to advertise their scab books and the philanthropic owners, who, these articles would have readers believe, run this shop as a charitable institution to furnish employment to a lot of old men and children who could not secure employment elsewhere. However, in the local field the mask is being torn from their faces and lo, behind them stand wolves in sheeps' clothing and managers of the most despicable concerns in the whole outfit—Rand-McNally, Frick and Pullman not barred.

The situation at the Werner works, where Bookwalter and Joe Reynolds hold the fort, is not all velvet, and a situation behind those grated windows is not an enviable one. At any time a situation with this concern was not one that a union man would relinquish all claims to his manhood for, and at times when the shop had a semblance of being a union one life was tough enough, but now with "every tub standing on its own bottom," and employes having to remain aloof from labor organizations or forfeit their situations, anarchy prevails and life is unbearable. Since this new order of things has been established Joe Reynolds, the Benedict Arnold of this affair, is not so popular with the powers in the front office as formerly, there being no news to carry of union meetings and no further trouble while the hired hands remain unorganized. Some few months ago Joe made no bones of his "pull" with the front office, but with all his "pull," and after playing the roll of bell-sheep, he never could make a "pull" on his wages, which were no larger than the average workman, notwithstanding the fact that he had charge of the "little $10,000 room" where the forms are made up.

Since the walk-out many different and, I might say, conflicting rumors are in circulation here as to how cheaply the ex-members of No. 182 were inveigled into becoming rats. Joe Reynolds was not as cheap as some of the others; he received a set of Americanized Britannica and a course of treatment at the "jag cure." George Williams, foreman of the job room, was cheaper than Joe and was purchased with a course of "jag cure." Georgie needed it badly, and I presume is well pleased with his bargain. William Hixson, who a few years ago worked at harness-making at Elkhart, Ind., and known as "Luke McGluke, the Evil-Eyed Scout," was purchased with a set of Britannica. Sam Thomas was bluffed into it as little Georgie Williams had a man (?) on the grounds (Dan Rowe) to take his place. When Sidney Bates learned of these plums falling to Reynolds and others, he wanted to take up his marbles and go home, and refused to play longer on these conditions. He then made application for reinstatement in No. 182, but his application was rejected. Frank Seder, who ratted on No. 10, did so on the supposition that he would be made foreman of the press room, but when the returns were all in Seder was not in it, the position going to a fellow of the Bookwalter stripe from Chicago.

From all sections we have received very flattering news of the rebukes and throwdowns the Werner Company are receiving at the hands of our friends wherever they have attempted to introduce their scab books. At home here they were defeated in a large contract for the local schools and would have been shut out completely had it not been for the fact that three members of the local school board are in the employ of the Werner Company.

The letter of C. M. Dana was a timely and clean-cut refutation of the "official statement from Akron" which appeared in the January issue of the Pressman. Taking the situation all in all we are very well pleased with the outlook, and are as hopeful of ultimate success as when we entered into this contest with organized capital. With the same help from our friends in the future as in the past we will win.

Allow me on behalf of the strike committee to return thanks to sister unions for the assistance, morally and financially rendered us in our efforts to bring the scab Werner Company to time. J. P. K.

Making Union Affairs Public.

NEWBURG, N.Y., April 6.—One thing which strikes even the most casual observer in unionism is the wonderful rapidity with which outsiders, principally employers, become acquainted with matters which should be kept secret from everyone not connected actively with the union. This failing very often acts to the detriment of the organization in many ways. Every unionist knows of cases where the ends of the union have been completely blocked by information becoming public. I know of cases in this city where an employer advised some of his men the day after the meeting not to follow out a certain plan decided on the night before. And before the Journal was ratted some of the printers employed there gave as their reason for not joining our ranks that everything said or done in the union hall would be carried ouside and probably reach the ears of their boss. How is this to be accounted for? Certainly the printers are not any more likely to knowingly break their oaths than any other class of men. The trouble is many of them forget that they take an obligation to maintain secrecy.

We are on the anxious seat here, in daily expectation of an authoritative announcement that the Register is to put in machines. This paper is to move to larger and handsomer quarters and many improvements are expected. The machine, it is rumored, heads the list. By the way, the Register has just lost two of its most popular men. James F. Tole, foreman of the newspaper, has been obliged to give up work on account of ill-health, and ex-President George Cummings, foreman of the job room, has graduated from the business. He will hereafter travel for a large wholesale firm of this city.

Notwithstanding the hard times among the printers here there are four of our members about to commit marriage. Ex-Secretary Hannan, Secretary Dunn and ex-President "Joe" Sweeney, are among the number. This will assure the boys of some huge times, as these gentlemen will, of course, follow the precedent set by ex-Secretary Donoghue who, after his recent marriage, provided a great surprise for the union.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL Justice asks the question whether a man opposed to Sunday meetings, who is chairman of his chapel, should be compelled to hunt up the secretary in order to turn over the dues collected by him. I would suggest that a chairman who, from conscientious or any other kind of scruples, is opposed to Sunday meetings, and will not attend to his duty, resign his office and let a man who will do it have the position.

Our fight against the Telegram and Journal is going on satisfactorily though quietly. Every union in town has pledged its support, some of them pledging themselves, under penalty of fine, not to support either of the sheets in any way, shape or manner. BOB-O-LINK.

WHAT character of paper can be mentioned that will so well suit any and every member of the allied printing trade crafts as THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL?

QUEEN CITY BREAD-WINNERS.

After a Preacher—Typos in the Toils—Machine Outlook.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 9.—We had a "hummer" of a meeting here on Sunday, the 7th inst., one that would remind the old fellows of times when they were young—sometimes you would know what the orators were "driving at," and at other times you wouldn't. The staff of life—bread—was one bone of contention, and it was as good as a circus at some stages of the game.

There is a preacher running a restaurant here, and it is under the ban of the Bakers' Union, because it will not serve union-made bread. Some of our members have been patronizing the place, and the bakers made a kick about it, mentioning but one member's name out of some ten to fifteen, and this member howled persecution on that account, and then another member got up to defend himself, and through doing so gave the alleged persecuted member a chance to score a clean knock-out. "All's well that ends well," but it was great fun while it lasted, and it will only be new arrivals in this burg that will innocently eat in the restaurant concerned until they "dish up" union bread.

The next thing up, was our annual dicker with the proprietors, and if it were not for the gravity of the subject, it would have been uproarious fun. Personalities were in it so largely that one of the committee appointed to confer with the proprietors, took the floor and appealed with eloquent voice for the members to behave like men and brothers in a common cause and to cease their petty personal strife, and he was applauded to the echo for his timely and manly utterances.

Business is not in as good condition here as it should be. The main reason why it is dull in the job branch is because some of our job office proprietors send their work out of the city to little country towns where they can have the work done cheaper. The merchants of Cincinnati may not know this fact when they give these people work to do, but it should be the duty of our officers to find that fact out. There is a society of merchants here for the purpose of booming Cincinnati, and their motto is: "A Good Thing; Push it Along." If these merchants wish to push Cincinnati along, they should see to it that what work they have to give out, that can be done in Cincinnati, shall not be given to outsiders.

In the newspaper offices things are dead. There are twenty-four machines on the Enquirer, eleven first extra cases, ten second extras and twenty third extras—sublist; Oh, no! Of the extras, the first and second are on every night in the week except Sunday, when but the first extras and three second extras are on. On Friday and Saturday the whole force is on. In about a month from this date, so it is understood, the Enquirer will put in five or six more machines, and then, good-by to all the extras.

The Commercial-Gazette has nineteen machines; no band-composition. The Tribune, twelve machines; two or three cases on each day. The Post, twelve machines; no hand composition. This is how things are here at present, boys. Come or stay away.

Mr. Rogers, of railway strike fame, addressed the union, and was accorded an ovation and a standing vote of thanks at the conclusion of his ten-minute address. The union voted one hundred dollars to the Debs defense fund. It would have voted more, but our treasury is not in very good shape at present, through an unsuccessful effort of the union to establish a metropolitan paper.

Arrivals and departures have been equal here the past three months. The "Morgue," was a godsend to some people last winter.

Messrs. Ogden, of the Enquirer, and Root, of the Post, are the gentlemen who are looking after the interests of No. 3 in the annual fix-up of the scale, and they have the confidence of the union at large, which is sufficient.

LATER.—At a called meeting on the 10th inst. the committee appointed by the union to confer with the proprietors made their report as to progress, and were instructed to sign the agreement as read to the union. There are but few changes from last year's scale. No reduction in scale was asked for, so the scale stands:

Machine—Night, eight continuous hours, $26 per week of six days; day work, eight continuous hours, $23 per week of six days.

Hand composition—Night, 45 cents per 1,000 ems; day, 40 cents per 1,000 ems. The union voluntarily reduced the day scale from 41 cents to 40, so as to make it conform to scale in book offices.

Week hands—Foreman (minimum), night, $30 per week; assistant (min.), $28; advertising men (min.), $26; others (min.), $25.

Day—Minimum for foreman, $25; assistant, $22; advertising men, $23; others, $19. All week hands, except machines, to work 59 hours per week.

An effort was made to have all week hands put upon an equality as to hours, but the proprietors objected, and it was thought expedient not to press the matter at present.

A learner on the machine must turn out 18,000 ems in a day of eight hours, at the expiration of 30 days, and 24,000 ems at the expiration of 60 days, or be considered incompetent to operate a machine.

Our conference committee, Messrs. Ogden and Root, were given a vote of thanks for their labors in the union's behalf, and they deserved it. J. ELSIE.

Affairs at Reading.

READING, PA., March 22.—It has been some months since a letter has appeared in the JOURNAL from this city, and the reason is there has been nothing worthy of special mention. Now we have to chronicle the advent of the Mergenthaler machine, six of which were placed in the Eagle office on the 11th inst. Their coming had been talked of for some months, but a great many doubted it. Their doubts were put at rest when they saw them brought in the window. They displace the regulars and about five subs, some of the latter of whom are already feeling the "pinching" to keep the wolf from the door. Proprietors who introduce them care not whether the subs and regulars starve or not, as long as they can see a chance to get richer themselves.

The outcome of this, however, is that the Reading Review, which has been published during the past year as a weekly, under the auspices of the Trade and Labor Council, with Lincoln S. Ramsey as business manager, will appear about April 9 as an afternoon paper, situations on which in various capacities will be filled by the discharged regulars of the Eagle, who have taken stock in it. The paper will start under favorable auspices, with a book and job plant connected with it, and with Mr. Ramsey as business manager, Charles Bastian over the job department, and John Miller overseeing the press-room, all three of whom are hustlers, the paper will be a "go."

The Morning Herald will appear in a new dress in a day or two.

George W. Brown, of the Telegram, was elected alderman at the recent election, and all the members of the craft congratulated him.

Daniel K. Hoch, one of the Eagle typos, and who was a delegate to the International at Chicago, knowing that the machines were to come, several months ago embarked in the grocery business, and is doing well.

Trade is very dull here, and tourists would do well to give Reading a wide berth. FRANKLIN.

Venal, Not Venial.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 12.—The law creating allied printing trades councils is mandatory. The label used by such councils is the same as the seal of the International Typographical Union, by whom it is issued. Its use by any establishment is prohibited unless such establishment works in full compliance with the rules and regulations of every craft represented in the council—printers, pressmen, bookbinders, stereotypers, electrotypers, machinists—all must be working under charter from the International Typographical Union. No reason can be given nor apology can be offered for its absence, which is absolute evidence of crookedness, unfairness and a violation of union law and rule. No honorable printer can countenance, either by acquiscence, assent, concurrence or passive satisfaction, any subterfuge, evasion, quibble or excuse for its non-appearance upon any kind of work. A newspaper is either fair or unfair—either white or rat. It costs nothing to wear the insignia of honor and decency as implied by the label. The assumption of honor, without its badge, is of a criminality characteristic of a thief, and anyone who gives encouragement to the deception, by patronage or even countenance, is a party to the venality, and should be fired bodily from his organization. SAM L. LEFFINGWELL,
Member of Indianapolis Allied Trades Council.

Good News.

PERU, IND., April 9.—The following resolution, with the preamble, etc., eliminated, was passed last night by our city council:

Resolved, That we ask the mayor and common council of the city of Peru to pass resolutions to the effect that hereafter all printing, blank work and binding which can be done in the city of Peru, be let to the home offices and that the printing so let shall bear the label of Typographical Union, No. 97, of Peru, Ind.

CHESTER V. BROOKE,
Secretary, No. 97.

MANY additions to the subscription list of JOURNAL have been added on the strength of its improved appearance. If our friends would only look at it in the right light there should be a boom in that direction. Send in your names and addresses.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., APRIL 15, 1895.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Districts.

Mr. J. W. Purcell, having resigned the position of Organizer for the above district, which comprises Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Utah, the Executive Council has selected Mr. R. G. Sleater, of Salt Lake, Utah, to fill the vacancy. The new Organizer will assume the duties of his office on April 25, and members in the Thirteenth District should govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. C. E. Hawkes having removed to San Francisco, Cal., has resigned the Organizership of the Fifteenth District, and the Council is now selecting his successor. Meantime Mr. C. M. Lynch (Union office, Tacoma, Wash.,) is acting. Oregon, Washington and British Columbia constitute this District.

AS THEY say in politics—"Boys, get together."

A REFORMER in pursuit of popularity is on a "wild-goose chase."

IT seems to be a conflict between the masses and the classes.

IF the blacklisting of railroad employes is not conspiracy, what is it?

"PIRATICAL industry" is what George A. Schilling, of Chicago, calls convict labor.

THERE were eighty-one convictions for violations of the Illinois factory law last year.

GROSSCUP is still overflowing with malice. The Debs case has been called for a rehearing May 6th.

THE barbers have a national organization with two heads. 'Twon't do, boys. One of them will have to "come off."

THE infamous acts of the Werner Printing Company, at Akron, O., are receiving attention in the New England States.

IF you have learned a trade thoroughly, join a union and learn how to maintain your respectability and standing in decent society.

DON'T lay around in the shade while your brothers are out in the field working hard for the benefit of all. Jump in and take a hand yourself.

DESTROY the system which enables one set of people to get something for nothing, while another set are getting nothing for producing everything.

IF Diogenes were here, now, he would have to discard that old lantern and resort to electric light if he was in search of a corporation with a soul.

THE State has never done anything for trades-unionism. The trades-union is a voluntary association. It is because of this that it is a factor for good.

AN effort to abolish the eight-hour service of the Buffalo policemen was checked and finally defeated by the action of the Central Labor Union of that city. Stick together, boys, if you would win.

THE JOURNAL has frequently spoken in commendation of the Standard Dictionary, the second volume of which has come to hand from the publishers, Messrs. Funk & Wagnales. This work combines the functions of an encyclopedia with those of a guide book in pronunciation. The old Johnson dictionary contained 45,000 definitions; Worcester's, 105,000; Webster's International, 125,000; the Century, 225,000, while the Standard contains over 300,000. Many new words have, of course, been admitted, and newer meanings given to old words, as applied to new designations. It introduces antonyms as well as synonyms, a new feature in lexicography, adding greatly to its value. It also gives a treatise on the compounding of words and has innumerable advantages over others, which will be accepted and appreciated nowhere better than in the printing craft and among writers generally. Our space will not admit of extended review, but we desire to give it our indorsement as excelling anything of its class ever before attempted. Those desiring further information can address Messrs. Funk & Wagnales, publishers Standard Dictionary, New York City.

SERIOUS reflection will teach everyone that to successfully stem the encroachment of the machines, every effort should be exerted to strengthen our organization. Don't imagine yourself in a seemingly safe "situation." The better your position, the more time you can spare in the evangelical work of bringing darkness to light among the helpless. Not only work to strengthen your own organization, but seek out new and uncultivated fields of labor and sow the seed of organization and unionism. If organization has helped one class, it will help other classes. All classes, thoroughly organized, can act as a unit. Once unified and acting in harmony not only enables the holding of firm position, but makes an effective force to march on the common enemy. Stop all personal differences and bickerings and get together. Peace, harmony and fellowship will come in time, if each is only true and steadfast to all his fellows. Agitate! Educate! Organize!

IT should be understood, with telling emphasis, that the union label—either of a single union, or that of an allied printing trades council—is issued by authority of the International Typographical Union; that it is the only authorized label; that it can in no instance be issued or used, unless the party or parties using it, comply with the regulations of the local union or all the local unions in an allied trades council; that its absence from any class of printing is presumptive evidence that such printing is done partially, if not wholly, by unfair hands; that its use applies to newspapers, especially alleged labor papers, as well as to other classes of printing, and that its absence from this latter class of printing is witness of the fact that the author of it either refuses to comply with lawful regulations, or is considered unworthy, dishonest, and not entitled to the respect and patronage of honorable members of any branch of the craft.

WHICH do you think is best for the welfare and prosperity of a people, to see the children slaving in the workshops and factories, while the fathers are walking the streets idle, or the fathers in the workshops and the children in schools? This can be seen in every city of any size in the country. Let every friend of humanity reflect upon a remedy. Let such conditions sink deep in your hearts, and stir yourselves to bring about a change of system which make such things possible. Who appoints the kind of people who make the laws? Do you think about these things when you go to the polls? How do you vote, for a continuance of such vile methods, or for the abolition of the slave-pens, the sweat shops, and the free soup contingencies?

PRINTERS as pioneers of, and devotees to, trades-unionism, should without hesitancy and delay, in every city and hamlet in the jurisdiction, arouse themselves to special effort for the organization of journeymen tailors' unions. It will not encroach upon time; it will be in the line of pastime, conversation, and, with the characteristic geniality of the typo in fellowship, will render aid in a worthy direction. Do not overlook this. The tailors are noble fellows, and in aiding them, you will contribute to your own welfare.

WORK unceasingly until every last child under fourteen years of age is taken from the workshops and factories and placed in school, where they belong.

THE boycott on the Bouve-Crawford shoe, Brockton, Mass., by the American Federation, has been declared off, satisfactory settlement having been obtained.

THE journeymen tailors of Indianapolis have reorganized their local union under the jurisdiction of the International and the American Federation of Labor.

THE character and standing of a labor organization of any class is regulated by the action of its membership. If you wish to be respected, you must respect yourself.

THE International Painters and Decorators are trying a two-horse act. Dual head-dressing knocks all the beauty out of harmony and fellowship. Come together, boys!

ONE of the best label laws ever framed passed one house of the Indiana legislature, but fell by the wayside in the other body. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again."

IT cost a great deal to establish the ballot. There is no estimate as to what it will cost to lose it. If it is wasted and frittered away, it will be a dear toy to those who delight in using it only as a plaything. Study over this.

THE Tin, Sheet-Iron and Cornice Workers' International Union held their convention in Indianapolis, commencing April 3d and continuing two weeks. Reports by the various officers showed prospective encouragement for the organization.

SOME one says "trades-unions don't go far enough." The reformer who spends his time in urging a lot of will-o'-the-wisp notions of reform, and draws the line on trades-unions, is a fraud and a blatherskite. Keep an eye on him.

FIRST, join a union of your own trade or calling, then join anything else you take a fancy to. First look out for bread and meat and other necessities, and then you will be better able to appreciate the frills and follies of amusement in other directions.

THE formation of Federal labor unions under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor is active, and unions are springing up all over the country. They should be encouraged by trades already organized as they are the primary school of unorganized workingmen and all the class who have no affiliation with the regular trades-unions.

A JUDGE in Pennsylvania was taken with the Federal "injunction-contempt" fever recently. A man was summoned to appear and serve as juryman, and upon his failing to answer to his name when called, the judge ordered a fine of $40 marked up against him. The court was informed that the man called for had been dead for about ten years, when it concluded to overlook the "contempt" of judicial process and remitted the fine.

OWING to an unfortunate contretemps which will be appreciated by every JOURNAL reader who has had the misfortune to make corrections on the press, there was a slight mistake in the Executive Council report in last issue. The following items appeared: March 18, Akron, No. 182, $36.60; Cairo, No. 24, $74.90; Buffalo German-American, No. 4, $22.75. The intelligent but perplexed comp. has made another attempt and produces the following correct version of what was paid out: Akron, No. 182, $36.67; Cairo, No. 24, $74.95; Buffalo German-American, No. 4, $22.

THE enemy to labor organization puts great force in the assertion that trades-unions are organized mainly to precipitate strikes and cause trouble with employers. The fact is that a trades-union, thoroughly organized, is a sure preventive of strikes. When organized in proper form, better work and better satisfaction is assured to the employers of labor. The latter can put faith in men honorably combined, and, if made of the right kind of stuff, will find a certain mutuality of interest in such a combination. The employer and the employe should come closer together; the closer the better. It is the education of trades-unionism that brings about reasonable relations between employer and employe.

EVERY one compliments the JOURNAL.

OVER two thousand members of organized labor in Winnipeg, Manitoba, are uniting together for municipal and legislative reform. They seem to be in earnest, and are starting in to win. Good enough.

ARRANGEMENTS have now been made by which THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and the American Federationist will be furnished as one subscription for sixty-five cents. Send your orders with the subscription price, and both publications will be sent at once.

THE effect of opposition by organized labor is being felt with effective soreness by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago. When they slapped their honorable employes, the sound went all over the country, and came back in an echo that caused stagnation in the channel of receipts. Good enough.

Addresses Wanted.

"SID" FLEMING, please send your address to J. Eagan, Bradford, Pa., care Sunday Herald.

ANYONE knowing of the whereabouts of A. E. Wrigglesworth will confer a favor by sending it to E. P. Reynolds, Sec'y Treas., Room 83, Clinton Bldg., Columbus, O.

INFORMATION wanted of Frank A. Latulip, of Detroit, Mich., last heard of February 21, at Oklahoma City, Okla. Very important. Address, M. J. Rauh, Marion, Ind., Grant county.

G. M. DECKER, send address to S. T. Pfund, Box 856 Hartford, Conn., and get mail.

Miscellaneous.

Card No. 34,396, issued to P. C. Peters, has been lost. Secretary will please take it up when presented and return to Secretary Charleston Typographical Union, No. 146, Charlestown, W. Va. Duplicate has been issued.

Card 17,598, issued to James E. Brennan, by Fresno Union, No. 144, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The secretary receiving the original card will please return it to Frank Tiernan, 140 Alice St., Fresno, Cal.

Card No. 42,066, issued to H. E. Collins, by Logansport Union, No. 796, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will take up card if presented and forward to J. F. Comingore, Logansport, Ind.

State of Trade and Notes.

AURORA, ILL.—Trade dull, no work for tourists.

AUSTIN, TEXAS—State of trade, dull.

BRADFORD, PA.—Trade dull, more men in town than can find work.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Work no better than at last report, with a surplus of men.

DECATUR, ILL.—State of trade, fair, with an ample supply of men.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—State of trade, fair; the legislative journals and session laws are in the hands of the printer; plenty of men to do the work.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—Wilson Humphries & Co., of this city, have a large force at work about three days per week. This is the firm that sent all over the country for twenty printers, but very few stay long. Otherwise trade is at a standstill, with an abundance of printers.

MEADVILLE, PA.—State of trade, newspaper work, dull: job work, somewhat better than usual; plenty of extra men to do the work.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—State of trade, fair; prospects not encouraging; plenty of printers to do the work.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Trade much improved, but plenty of men to do all work in sight.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—State of trade, fair; outlook for the future, poor.

NORFOLK, VA.—State of trade, fair, with no apparent scarcity of men to fill all obligations.

PEORIA, ILL.—Business only fair; but one daily in the city set by hand composition.

PUEBLO, COLO.—State of trade, dull; many idle men on the streets.

SAVANNAH, GA.—There has been a slight improvement in the state of trade. The Evening Bulletin, a one-cent evening paper issued at 6 P. M., being a new venture; Harry Morton has charge. The Evening Press will issue a sixteen-page woman's edition on April 26, memorial day, the proceeds to go to the King's Daughters, a charitable institution.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—State of trade, fair, with plenty of subs to supply the demaud.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Trade very dull.

Monthly Report.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., April 5, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

ADMITTED.

March 2. William Temple, of New York; genera debility. Aged 48.

March 13. John J. Brophy, of Cheyenne, Wyo., consumption. Aged 33.

March 23. John S. Mitchell, of New York; defective eyesight. Aged 50.

DIED.

March 14. Benj. F. Heirs, of St. Louis; consumption.

March 29. Frank Lawler, of Washington, D. C.; cerebral softening.

DISCHARGED.

March 3. J. L. Ahrens, of Leadville, Colo.; chronic plumbism. Able to work.

March 25. James McGrath, of New York; disorderly conduct.

March 26. W. W. Nolle, of Washington, D. C.; intoxication.

March 26. Geo. E. Taylor, of Des Moines, Iowa; intoxication.

March 28. L. G. Ashley, of Chicago; disorderly conduct.

April 1. Henry de Julien, of New York; intoxication.

VACATED.

March 25. A. J. Tris, of Chicago; epileptic. Dissatisfied with treatment.

Number of inmates March 31—50.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

An Old-Timer.

He drifted across to where I sat
In the print-shop chair,
And tilted him back his battered hat
With a lordly air;

And whispered to me, in friendly way—
That suggested a loan—
This tale that I tell, but—lackaday!—
It's without the tone:

"Oh! what is the faith of mottled toads
When their throats are dry
From piping for rain near dusty roads
To a cloudless sky,

"To faith of the tourist, sent along
With his quip and quirk,
And meeting for aye the same old song,
'Move along! no work.'

"God knows, there are times he's hardly put,
Yet he's always square;
For with or without a rabbit's foot,
He's a nerve that's rare.

"But whiles there are streaks of black despair
And of buff-hued luck,
Till blues and the meals of cold raw air
Kind of daze the duck.

"And visions arise that sprinkle space
With his life's dim past.
And pleasures of which he'd lost all trace
Are renewed at last.

"The home of his childhood rifts the mist
That befogs the mind,
And once and again he's back I wist
Where his youth's enshrined.

"Where roses and buds of balmy June
Do ensweet the breeze
And mellow you through till your soul's attune
To the hum of bees.

"And fancy espies, through cobweb weaves
O'er the mem'ry cast,
The bluebirds that nested beneath the eaves
In the times long past.

"And winter—at night!—when youngsters creep
Round the fire, you know,
Where pap as he rocks falls fast asleep
In the forestick's glow.

"And mother!—Ah, me! I see her now
As she knitted there.
My God! could her lips but touch my brow
It were bliss, I swear!—"

I turned me away to hide my tears
And to wipe my eyes;—
He misunderstood, it now appears,
To my great surprise.

For zigzagging off to where the cub
Lay in wait for him,
He gave me this short but salty rub,
With a spiteful vim:

"I've soldiered around for greasy takes
That I never got;
I've wrestled a deal with phantom snakes
That I knew were not;

"But honest to God I throw no mud
When I say that hod—
Down-homer belike—has no more blood
Than a pica quod!

"It's not that I mind the waste of time
Or of mother wit,
But damme! the guy should have paid a dime
For the way I bit!"

—[TIM HARRINGTON.

Indianapolis, April 8.

Crosman Discusses Land Ownership.

BOSTON, April 8.—The JOURNAL, with the addition of a cover and several pages of artistic advertisements, presents an admirable appearance, and with the well-printed pages free from errors, should receive the deserved support it so eminently merits.

In the issue of April 1, "E. P." evades answering the questions I put to him in a recent issue as to whether he believed in the motherhood of earth, and he calmly asserts that when the "mortal coil is shuffled off," his body will mingle with earth. That is no answer. During life, we have to pay some other fellows for the right to live, and when death comes even the "six feet of earth" must be purchased. As God is the father of us all, He has provided the means whereby life may be sustained in furnishing air, water, sunshine and land. We have free use of three of the natural elements, but as land has been made private property, and the intentions of the Creator thereby impiously violated, it becomes necessary to adopt a system by which the equal right of all to the use of land may be established. "The earth hath He given to the children of men" is a Scriptural passage that "E. P." should impress on his mind, for I suspect that he believes that the earth was made only for a few. If he believes otherwise, how does he propose to bring about a condition in which the equal right of all to the use of the earth shall be secured?

As bearing with great importance on the cause of poverty, I quote the following from The Condition of Labor, written by Henry George, once a printer, sailor, editor, and now a philosopher:

> Yet where this prayer ["Give us this day our daily bread"] goes up daily and hourly, men lack bread. Is it not the business of religion to say why? If it can not do so, shall not scoffers mock its ministers as Elias mocked the prophets of Baal, saying, "Cry with a louder voice, for he is a god; and perhaps he is talking, or he is in an inn, or on a journey, or perhaps he is asleep, and must be awaked!" What answer can those ministers give? Either there is no God or He is asleep, or else He does give men their daily bread, and it is in some way intercepted. Here is the answer, the only true answer: If men lack bread, it is not that God has not done His part in providing it. If men willing to labor are cursed with poverty, it is not that the storehouse that God owes men has failed; that the daily supply He has promised for the daily wants of his children is not here in abundance. It is that, impiously violating the benevolent intentions of their Creator, men have made land private property, and thus given into the exclusive ownership of the few the provision that a bountiful Father has made for all.

An editorial paragraph in the last JOURNAL states that in the packing houses of Chicago "men get $1.08 per day and girls thirty-six cents," and then the question is jokingly asked, "What are they going to do with all that money?" Certainly not much can be spent for amber-colored liquid. Eh, "E. P."? The poverty of these girls can not be attributed to intemperance, and "E. P." still refrains from answering why it is that the great army of teetotal working girls are poor. Intemperance is not the cause of their poverty, but the low wages they receive is enough to drive many of them to drink and a life of shame.

If Alexander Spencer had read my letter in the JOURNAL of March 15, he doubtless would not have asked in the last JOURNAL if "governmental possession of the land is not a great socialistic step?" It is not, for governmental possession is not involved in the single-tax. There is a wide difference between government possession and individual possession. The single-tax will make the latter secure. W. L. CROSMAN.

Reducing Wages and Eight Hours.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Will C. S. Howler, of Cincinnati, tell us how low he wishes wages reduced to compete with non-union offices? Does he deny that if the scale were made five cents there would be others working for three and four cents a thousand? The relation of the non-union workman to the member of a union is that of an inferior to a superior, and the inferior is always paid less. While it is probable there will ever be some good workmen outside of the union, yet if the average non-union man is equal to the unionist, it is doubtful if the union shall continue to exist. You certainly can not regulate this matter by reducing wages. The attempt to do so might drive some out of the business, but the union man would be as likely forced out as anyone else. The trouble is with a great many that they do not know what other way to make a living. Notwithstanding this, however, it is safe to say that at least hundreds will be compelled to seek other means of employment. And no surer or more feasible remedy is offered to improve conditions in our business.

The same difficulty is met with in the case of competing cities as with non-union workmen—that is, the possibility of your opponent's reducing every time that you reduce.

Some of the eight-hour advocates occupy a singular position. When anyone tries to help them he is treated as an enemy if he suggests a different method than the one they propose. It has been possible in Chicago, for a year or two, where a proprietor so desired, to work eight hours a day, by agreeing to try it for a year and to pay $16 a week. This has not been sufficiently tempting to induce many trials. It was therefore proposed to endeavor to secure the adoption of the eight-hour day on a $15 per week basis. Immediately some strong eight-hour advocates protested against reducing wages, though $15 per week is at the rate of 31¼ cents per hour, while the present $18 scale is but 30½ cents. Of course $15 is a small sum; but you must be either willing to make great sacrifices or to wait a long time for a reduction of hours. We are not in a position to use much compulsion. If the book and job printers will select a committee of their ablest eight-hour advocates to interview and persuade proprietors to a fixed eight-hour scale, then, when they have the favorable assurance of two-thirds of the largest establishments there will be a bright prospect of success. Can it be gained before?

ALEXANDER SPENCER.

A Secretary Gone Wrong.

SAGINAW, MICH., April 9.—J. H. Kirkpatrick, secretary-treasurer of Valley City Typographical Union, No. 50, stated on the 25th of March that he had to go to Clare, Mich., on account of the illness of his mother. It was discovered, after he had been absent a week, that he had decamped, with the funds of the union, to parts unknown. At that time, word from his mother was to the effect that she had not been sick, and that he hadn't been there. An investigation of his books disclosed the fact that he had appropriated $77.70 of the union funds. He left his wife in destitute circumstances, without a cent in the house, but friends came to her assistance. At a meeting of No. 50, Mr. Kirkpatrick was fined $50, and also expelled from the union. He took with him traveling-card book with about seven or eight cards in it, but none of them were signed by the president. He will probably forge his name. Secretaries are requested to look out for them. Mr. Kirkpatrick is about twenty-eight years old; of light complexion, with light sandy mustache and hair; about five feet nine inches tall, and dresses quite stylish.

The Central Labor Union here is represented by twenty-three labor unions, and William E. Gardiner, ex-president of No. 50, is president of the body. Their main work is in pushing the union label, in which they are very successful.

The printing business here has been better this winter than it was a year ago. The Courier-Herald runs four Rogers, and the Globe has a Thorne machine. The Evening News and Leader are set by hand composition, which helps some.

It was reported here that defaulter J. H. Kirkpatrick had been in Denver and had tried to get in a secret lodge meeting under the name of Friedmire. It shows how poorly posted he was in secret orders to use a fictitious name. Which will, no doubt, bar him from any of their meetings. We are of the opinion that Mr. Kirkpatrick will be sick of what he has done to this union before many months, and will try to settle up.

No. 50 has fifty-seven members at present. Before the machines came here, we had about seventy-five members. F. B. S.

[This is another instance of the loose way in which many local unions run their affairs. The business of a local union should be run on strictly business principles, and much care should be exercised in the selection of capable, honest men to handle the financial affairs of the organization.—ED.]

The Voice of Labor.

The last question on the "individual statement" blank sent out by the Iowa Labor Commissioner is: "What, in your opinion, will most benefit the wage earners of the country generally?" Below are some of the answers given by those who filled out the blanks:

Riverman—A good war.

Pattern-maker—Bust the trusts.

Laborer—Eight hours work, ten hours pay; less machine power.

Lithographer—By employers regarding their employes as men and not as machines.

Iron molder—Take the women out of stores and factories; stop foreign immigration.

Printer—More wage earners to till the soil, and less in crowded cities and towns and mills and factories.

Upholsterer—Consolidation of all labor organizations, or placing all railroads and mines in the hands of the government.

Sawmill hand—A national law giving capital a certain per cent. on its investments, and divide the balance among the laborers.

Iron molder—Avoid bad habits and vote as intelligent men ought to vote. Politics is the only remedy for the working men's evils.

Upholsterer—Restrict foreign immigration, and put men at the head of labor organizations that will look out for the interests of labor.

Machinist—Thorough organization; the practice of economy, smoke less cigars, consume less liquor, stay at home nights, and don't try to keep up with the changes of style.

Switchman—"Equal rights to all and special privileges to none" should be the motto of our government. Whatever benefits the common people will benefit the wage earners.

Carpenter—For the government to make good roads, to own railroads, and to have inspectors over all kinds of business; to prohibit foreigners from owning real estate in this country.

Carpenter—No dram shops or places where intoxicating liquors could be had; no credit but from one pay day to another, or none at all; nine hours in summer and eight in winter at living wages to constitute a day's work.

Factory worker—Stop free trade; stop improving machinery; stop foreign immigration; stop children and females from working in factories; stop incorporated trusts; then the laboring class is bound to work themselves up.

Seamstress—Government ownership of the means of production and transportation; free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1; the initiative and referendum; rigid enforcement of the law against blacklisting; study politics more and politicians less.

Machinist—Stop foreign immigration; government to issue all money and loan it direct to the people; establishment of postal savings banks; free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16½ to 1; making it unlawful for any person to hold any kind of property he does not use, especially land.

Printer's "devil"—Compulsory education; take the young out of our manufactories and workshops; a humanitarian movement forbidding the marriage of all who are incapable of producing healthy offspring; stop granting patents for labor-saving devices until things come up to a level; the construction of the Hawaiian cable and the Nicaraguan canal.

LABOR in every city and town in the United States and Canada has been informed of the dishonorable actions of the Werner Company, at Akron, Ohio, and of Rand-McNally Co., at Chicago. They are both in the same boat, and will receive like respect and patronage from insulted and aggrieved labor.

THE BRANCHES.

No. 6 in Dead Earnest—Consolidation, Not Division.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The letter of your Detroit correspondent, Mr. Edward Beck, has been read with great interest by many here. It is proof that the good work is going on. He will find the reverse of what he fears as a result of the branches. The branches will solidify and strengthen the union. Their creation will prevent a split and division, because, by their existence, there will not be cause for so doing. I am satisfied that when he sees the practical operation, he will change his views. His impartial letter stamps him as a sincere man, and on that I base my conviction. I hope Mr. John R. Morrissey, whom he quotes, will favor the readers of the JOURNAL with an account of how the branch is proceeding and succeeding in Detroit. The committee of the book and job branch here is in dead earnest in its work, and has issued the following circular to the offices in this city:

> TO THE CHAIRMAN—For the more thorough reorganization of the book and job trade, you are requested to make a canvass of your office, and secure all the information possible in regard to any non-union office that you or members of your chapel know of. Fill out the following blank and send it to the secretary of the book and job branch at the address given below, on or before the next meeting, April 15. By order book and job branch committee. S. B. DONNELLY, Chairman.
>
> ED. W. HEARNE, Secretary.
>
> FORM TO BE FILLED.
>
> Name and address of non-union office.....
> Class of work.....
> No. of men employed.....
> No. of union men.....
> No. of non-union men.....
> No. of boys.....
> No. of girls.....
> About average wages.....
> Name of informant.....Address.....

In addition to branch business the condition of the union itself is being considered with a view to making it as practical a business institution as possible. In stating this, I cast no reflection on No. 6. I have no doubt that if better means can be put forward for the transaction of its business they will receive the approval of the members of the union. At all events, an opportunity for education and calm and deliberate discussion is afforded by the branch system that could not otherwise be had, and it is only from dispassionate discussion that the best results can be expected, and they are sure to come. Our chairman, Mr. Donnelly, conducts the meetings in an able manner, and does it in such a way that he commands the respect of all. They are real union meetings—no discord at all. So different from the general union meetings, where members, feeling the responsibility of legislation as the result of debate, sometimes get excited and discordant. In branch meetings there is no legislation, hence, the absence of excitement or discord.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

From Montreal.

MONTREAL, April 6.—Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, has got a hustle on at last. If any of our old Montreal "b'ys" were in town they would have been surprised at the enthusiasm shown by the younger members at our late election. The contest for the presidency was very keen, but the ever popular C. J. Maguire was elected by an overwhelming majority, and I think he will bring our union to the front during the year 1895. Well, well, who would think of opposing Financial Secretary Finn after what happened at the election? The gentleman that was pitted against him was not in it at all, and our financial secretary is now going on his fourth year in that office. The "Chief," as he is called by the "boys," also got there without any opposition.

Machines have made a start in this town and are now being introduced in the Herald office. Five Rogers are doing the work in great shape, and it is expected that the majority of the boys will have to emigrate pretty soon. EM QUAD.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED

under reasonable conditions. Do not say it can not be done, 'till you send for 120 page catalogue of DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn. This college is strongely endorsed by bankers and merchants all over the United States, as well as foreign countries. FOUR weeks by Draughon's method of teaching bookkeeping is equal to TWELVE weeks by the old plan. Special advantages in shorthand, penmanship and telegraphy.

Cheap board. Open to both sexes. Thirty-six States and Territories now represented. Write for 120 page catalogue, which will explain "all." Address, J. F. Draughon, President, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

N. B.—This college has prepared books for "Home Study," bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand.

ARE you a subscriber for the JOURNAL?

WOMEN AS TYPESETTERS.

Viewed Practically by a Woman Compositor—Effects of Female Labor.

Belle Pierson Springer, of Indianapolis, contributes an interesting article to the Delineator, a fashion monthly publication, upon the "Employment of Women," and treats especially of typesetting. The lady was formerly a compositor at New Albany, Ind., and represented that city at the Chicago session of the International Typographical Union. After treating of the tendency of women to enter the mechanical arts and branches, and that necessity, inclination and adaptability have led many to adopt the calling of typesetting, she cites the fact that within the ranks of the International Union over five hundred women are enrolled, and continues:

So far as a woman is concerned individually, typesetting is one of the most desirable employments she can select, especially upon a daily newspaper. The work of actual typesetting is light, the stint is not long (usually from six to seven hours), and the male employes are, as a rule, courteous to her. The art is not easily acquired, however, and demands close application and a good memory, while a thorough knowledge of grammar and orthography is almost indispensable. As to capitalization and punctuation, every newspaper or magazine has its own particular "style," and one has only to be apt to become well versed in this method.

The main difficulty in the way of a woman learning actual typesetting in the regular manner lies in the fact that in ordinary offices the apprentices are expected to do heavy work, such as dragging forms, lifting galleys, bringing water, making fires and running at the beck and call of the journeymen. Still, I have seen apprentices in millinery and dressmaking establishments and girls in dry-goods stores washing the windows and scrubbing the floors, while I have never seen a woman do such work in a printing office.

If a woman takes a position in a printing office controlled by the union or otherwise governed, she should enter upon it with an understanding that there is to be perfect equality between herself and her co-workers. She should work to master her art as if there were no possibility of marriage ever taking her from the workshop, and she should render herself necessary to her employer by making her work as good in quality, if not as great in quantity, as a man's. Moreover, she should be business-like and apply herself as if she expected to support a husband and a family of children rather than in time to gain a comfortable home by marrying an energetic, well-to-do man. There has been a great outcry against women invading this craft, because so many of them work in a slipshod and inferior manner, being satisfied to merely keep the wolf at bay while they wait impatiently for the coming man. * * *

The recognition of women by the International Typographical Union gives a certain dignity to the trade which no other employment for women has. The "doc" room of the government printing-office two years ago had thirty-two women employed at the same wages as were paid to men doing similar work, and the Chicago Typographical Union includes a number of women among its most honored members, as does also that of Boston, the recognized Mecca of independence and advancement for women.

But the question of how to reach and benefit unorganized women by the typographical union has for some time been agitated in Boston. There were, in 1893, about eight hundred women, of all degrees of competency, outside the union, and I presume the number has not since decreased. These are mainly employed in the book and job offices at low wages. For a number of years past the Boston Union has regularly brought before the International Convention a petition for special legislation to allow it to organize these women and permit them to continue working at their present rate of wages until they have acquired such a degree of competency that the union can demand higher wages for them.

The Boston Union sent a large delegation to the convention at Chicago in 1893, to secure legislation to this effect, and a determined effort was made in behalf of the project. I had the honor to be the only woman delegate in the convention and opposed Boston successfully until they consented to have the matter referred to the Executive Council, where it was ultimately defeated.

The ground of opposition was perfectly plain and just. To accord this privilege to Boston would be to establish a precedent, and other cities would claim the same privilege; and if women were admitted to the union there and permitted to work at lower wages than men, then the employing printers having high-priced union men and women in their employ would soon find some pretext to remove them and fill their places with low-priced union women, and the organization would be powerless because it could not discriminate against its own members.

And I would state, in connection with this incident, related to illustrate one of the chief objections to women entering the callings in competition with men, that in leading the opposition to Boston's movement, the greater part of my support came from western, southern and northern men, although there were a few exceptions from the east. Nevertheless, the Boston men were honest in their efforts to help those women and protect themselves, and while their plan does not seem to be practicable, yet no other has thus far been offered that will solve the problem, unless the women can be induced to rouse up and help themselves.

But if a woman goes into an office with a determination to master the art so far as her opportunities will permit, and does not expect favors and attention that would be due her in the drawing-room—in short, goes to work in a manly way, she will find the calling productive of great good, mentally and socially as well as financially. It is the bottom round in the climb to true journalism and high literary work. The appreciative typesetter is in touch with the whole world. One might study history for years and yet acquire a knowledge that is only as a mere primer compared with the volume that lies before the holder of the "stick and rule." The theories of philosophers are at the intelligent typesetter's command, the politics of the nation are as familiar as household affairs, and the "signs of the times" are as an open book.

The woman compositor of to-day may read a description of some celebrated infant's wonderful outfit or any other similar nonsense because she is compelled to, but she is far more vitally and understandingly interested in the questions as to whether the sugar trust will rule the senate or vice versa, and she knows and cares more about the controversy between the American Railway Union, Pullman and the courts than she does about the trousseau of the new Czarina.

There is no so-called elevated calling, requiring mental brilliancy and precision, to which the woman compositor may not aspire successfully. There is no profession or employment which carries with it more dignity, more assurance of social equality. It has been called the aristocracy of the trades; it is in truth the real aristocracy of the nation, for if there be any such thing as real aristocracy in this country or any other, it is that of education and mental power. Some of the most successful and brilliant men that our nation has produced were printers, and the same may be said of women, not a few of the best feminine writers of to-day, especially on economic subjects, being or having been workers at the case.

The craft broadens the mind and counteracts that proneness to pettiness which many other employments foster, and it is more remunerative in its acquiring than a university education, and much more practical. It opens opportunities in a day that might otherwise be sought for for years and not obtained. It will lead the way to social prestige, if one desires, for the attaches of a newspaper, great or small, are always sought after by the people of the community to which they belong.

Discussion of Labor Economics.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 6.—In your issue of April 1, Chas. H. Cargo, of West Virginia, attempts to solve the problem. He asks: "Why discuss trusts, free silver, single-tax, etc., when we know it is but indirect legislation and will benefit the capitalist even more than workingmen? We have no silver mines, cattle ranches or oil property." Of course "we" have not any of the above, and that is the reason why we should discuss trusts, free silver and single-tax—especially single-tax. There is nothing that will give "we" silver mines and cattle ranches as quick as the single-tax. Mr. Cargo then takes us into his confidence and tells us that the thing for "we" to do is to adopt the following platform:

1. We demand that patent laws be so amended that all labor-saving inventions shall become the property of the employes intended to be displaced thereby.
2. We demand restrictions upon immigrating labor.
3. We demand compulsory education and abolition of child labor by National and State legislation.
4. We demand indenturing of apprentices when entering upon the learning of a trade.

Suppose we admit the justice of the first demand. How would that raise wages? I will leave this question for Mr. Cargo to answer. As to the second plank, Mr. Cargo is not alone in his opinion that the restriction of immigration would raise wages. Suppose, Mr. Cargo, that we build a wall forty feet high around the United States, and that this wall would keep out all immigration. Let us imagine that this wall is finished to-day, and henceforth "we" will not be disturbed by pauper labor from Europe, would there be any greater demand for labor next week or next year on account of such restriction? If so, why, and if not, how would this restriction raise wages? This "pauper labor" bugaboo comes from the idea that wages are drawn from capital, and if we would shut out foreign labor "we" would have more to draw. If wages are not drawn from capital, they must be drawn from labor and if they are drawn from labor, the advocacy of restricted immigration is absurd. Other things being equal, the more laborers we have the better we are off; but other things are not equal. The laborer who produces the wages, draws but a small part of such wages. Monopoly takes eight-tenths and labor the balance. In other words, labor pays monopoly eight-tenths for the privilege of producing two-tenths. Now if wages are drawn from labor then there is but one thing for "we" to demand, and that is an opportunity to labor. Here, Mr. Cargo, is where the single-tax comes in. "Do you see the cat?"

The third plank is also foolish. Now, on this, I do not wish to be misunderstood. If there is anyone who believes in education and the abolition of child labor, it is the single-taxer. Compulsory education will not educate; but suppose it does. Let us suppose that "we" are all educated. Would wages be any higher? Of course, if "we" were all educated, we would have the single-tax and the labor question would be solved; but compulsory education is here advocated as a measure to raise wages. The abolition of child labor by legislation is impossible. "We" have a child labor law in some States demanding that a child be fourteen years of age before it can be employed; but the parent goes to the factory with the ten-year-old child and tells the employer that the child is fourteen years of age. I do not suppose that under a just system there would be such inhuman parents. All parents naturally love their children—even a brute will fight for its young—but when a parent is forced to labor for $1 per day, and not steady work at that rate, he chooses between two evils. He prefers that his child should be worked to death rather than be starved. The proper way to abolish child labor is to open up natural opportunities to man labor. With free access to the land, labor will be independent. But you say this is a mere assertion made only by single-taxers. It is not. It is an assertion made by history. Before the Russian peasants were prohibited from using the vacant lands, there were no serfs in Russia. In primitive Rome, when the land was held in common, Rome was a nation of freemen and ruled the world. When the land was taken from the Roman people, Rome became a nation of slaves and Rome fell. In Great Britan for three centuries the people had free access to all the land they could use, and during that time (1300 to 1700) Parliament busied itself in enacting laws that would compel laborers to work for a fixed wage, and even the death penalty would not keep wages down.

I would most respectfully advise Mr. Cargo and all others who have not studied the land question to read Progress and Poverty. It will be the accepted text book on political economy in the coming century. It has been many times ridiculed but never answered.

J. H. SPRINGER.

The Thoughts of a Capitalist.

Labor is so submissive always, so pliable, tractable and docile, what need we capitalists and corporations care if at times a few rebel? They can be shot down or coerced; they can be jailed or black-listed; they can be lashed or crushed into submission.

When election day comes they will vote for the capitalists' choice anyway, and divide themselves into hostile political factions. Political stump speakers can "gull" them, promises of political "pap" can tempt them. They don't care about trades-unions or paying dues. That is too much trouble and too expensive.

They must be taught it will not do to offend the bosses—yes, offend the bosses in the shop and the political bosses too. To let them organize and unite together won't do. It might bring workers of all nationalities together, and that will never do. The poor devils must believe a foreigner and an American can't mix, nor can an Irishman and an Englishman get along together, or a Frenchman and a German. They must be kept antagonistic on account of nationality, and then religious hatred and sectarian bigotry must be stirred up.

All this will keep the poor fools' minds from thinking on the labor question or organizing together for their own benefit and advancement. Meanwhile wages can be decreased; profits, rent and interest enlarged, and the coffers of the capitalists filled to overflowing.—Carpenter.

JOURNAL—only twenty-five cents a year.

CHILD labor has rapidly grown to monstrous proportions within the last twenty years, but the more enlightened portion of the nation is waking to the folly and wrong of it. This is shown by the fact that legislation on this subject exists in many States, though often evaded, and that factory inspectors have been appointed, though their number is inadequate. Some working people will not let their children go into the mills, saying they "learn too much badness." Others say it is better for them than to be on the streets. Mr. F. Willoughby has shown that the rate of wages is lowered by child labor, since the rate of wages depends on "the standard of comfort," which standard is lowered by the employment of the young children of a family. The effect of the prohibition of child labor would be a permanent rise of wages, owing to the lessened competition, and also an improved condition of the laborer, rendering him more valuable as a consumer, which would lead to a better condition of the market.—Lippincott's.

THE JOURNAL is acknowledged on all hands to be the best of its class, and this should so inspire members of the craft in every community to render all the assistance in their power. Twenty-five cents is not a very large sum, but it will pay for the JOURNAL for one year. Are you on the subscription list?

WAGES IN THE G. P. O.

Legislation Thereon—Thanks of Columbia Union, No. 101.

COLUMBIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 101.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17, 1895.

Without entering into the details and vicissitudes of the campaign, the legislative committee of Columbia Union desires to submit the following to the sisterhood: In September last piecework was abolished in the Government Printing Office, and with the convening of Congress your committee entered upon the laudable undertaking of securing a corresponding adjustment of the time scale—the figure fixed being that maintained prior to the reduction some years since—the bill reading "that the rate paid printers and binders shall be fifty cents per hour for time actually employed."

This was embodied in joint resolution 250, and introduced by Chairman McGann (Illinois) of the House Committee on Labor. That committee immediately made a favorable report thereon.

After herculean efforts on the part of nearly every labor organization in the United States, three hours were finally set aside by the Committee on Rules for the consideration of such matters as might be reported from the Committee on Labor. The arbitration bill was called up, and then our opponents introduced fractious forms of filibustering and parliamentary tactics calculated to consume time—the leaders therein being Messrs. Dingley (Maine), Sayres (Texas), Cannon (Illinois), and Bartlett (New York), while Representative Pence (Colorado) stood almost alone in our behalf.

In the Senate, the Committee on Education and Labor, through its chairman, Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, made a favorable report on our measure immediately upon its reference thereto. Afterwards that gentleman made a favorable report upon an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and when that bill was under consideration took the floor in its advocacy; but its opportunity for passage was effectually blocked by Senators Cockrell (Missouri), and Gorman (Maryland).

Your committee desire to return thanks to George Chance, August McCraith, William Ferguson, George P. Nichols, and Messrs. Fleming, Brennan and Duncan, delegation from Baltimore; Messrs. Sloan and Kraft, of Philadelphia; the International officers; craftsmen in St. Louis and Chicago, and to the presidents of scores of sister unions throughout the country for their prompt reply to telegrams.

We also desire held in kindly remembrance the following members of Congress, those whose names appear in small capitals in particular. Columbia Union, in this connection, has requested that Denver and Sioux Falls unions, respectively, place the names of Hon. Lafe Pence and James H. Kyle upon their honorary roll.

Senate—Messrs. KYLE, George, HUNTON, Caffery, Murphy, Lodge, Carey, Perkins and Washburn.

House—Messrs. MCGANN, Capehart, Talbert, KEIFER, PENCE, Phillips, Gardner, Appsley, RYAN, Dunn, Edmann, Hepburn, Henderson, Wells and McCleary.

B. L. SMITH,
H. S. SUTTON,
H. E. SPRINGER,
C. E. MCDONALD,
J. W. CROSS,
Legislative Committee.

SECURE A POSITION.

Wanted; for office work, on salary, in most every county in the south and west, a young lady or gentleman. Those from the country also accepted. Experience not necessary, in fact, prefer beginners at a small salary at first, say to begin, from $30 to $60 a month.

Chances for rapid promotion good. Must deposit in bank cash, about $100. No loan asked; no investment required. It is a salaried and permanent position. (Strictly office work.) The enterprise is strongly endorsed by bankers. Address, P. O. Box 433, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

THE world was not made that the rich might enjoy themselves while the poor toiled and suffered. On such terms society was not allowed to exist. The film of habit on which it rested would burst through, and hunger and fury would rise up and bring to judgment the unhappy ones whose business it had been to guide and govern, but who had not guided and had not governed.—Carlyle.

NEWSPAPERS that are handling the cheap and trashy publications of the Werner Company had "better look a little out!" The goods are not any better in second hands than in first ones. Much of the stock will molder on the shelves.

IF you are not on the JOURNAL subscription list, lose no time in getting there.

IN THE OIL COUNTRY.

Times Not So Bad—Mirth and Jollity in the Club.

BRADFORD, PA , April 4.—Since my last letter the printing business in Bradford has taken a slight turn for the better. The Herald, a 12-page Sunday paper, has made its appearance. It is published by Messrs. Lerch & Cooper, and has come to stay. The office is entirely "square." Mr. Lerch has been connected with the printing business in Bradford for about sixteen years, in the job line, and has always been a stanch friend of the union and union printers. The paper gives employment to six men.

The Sunday News, which has been on the downward path for some time, has suspended publication owing to the failure of the "ghost" to materialize. The sheet has been run in a hand-to-hand manner for some time, and considerable trouble has been experienced by the employes in getting their pay. A few weeks ago the men failed to get their money and refused to go to work. The proprietor was interviewed by a committee and he told them that if they would go to work the money would be forthcoming on the following Monday. The boys did the fair thing and went to work, but on Monday the "ghost" refused to walk. We tried to arrange matters satisfactorily with the management, but were unable to do so. In consequence the paper was not published the following week. There is some talk of reorganizing the paper, but as yet no definite report has been made to the "street committee."

Throughout the whole winter the printing business in Bradford has been fair. Everybody has managed to exist and we, unlike the majority of cities throughout the country, have no kick comiug. Quite a number of the traveling element have come and gone, and all seemed to be satisfied with their treatment.

The Oil Room Club gave a banquet a few weeks ago, the occasion being the departure of Messrs. Dundas and Wallett, two of the club's most active members. Several bottles were broken, and singing and "back-capping" were indulged in by the members present. Mr. Dundas was in fine voice, and favored the gathering with a number of good selections. Mr. Wallett responded to the toast "Our Western Trip," and handled it in a masterly manner. Fred should give up the stick and rule and live on his tongue. He's a bird. "Pink," of the Herald staff, was present, and amused the boys with his reminiscences of life on the road and the stove committee's sessions. Linn Chadwick sang "Take It Back, Jack," Jack Eagan sang "Bertie, My Sweet," and the gathering broke up, all wishing Messrs. Wallett and Dundas luck on their western trip.

Chester O'Dell, one of our members, has invented a patent ink eraser from which he expects to make a few "bones."

Several of our members have taken heed of the temperance articles by some of our scholarly contributors to the JOURNAL and have sworn off.

"Bill" Moore, Montgomery and "Mox" Wasmund arrived from Syracuse last week.

A. F. WILLARD.

The Liquor Question.

BOSTON, March 30.—I am sorry to see the antipathy displayed by certain writers in the JOURNAL against prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. For my own part I have a strong dislike to writing letters to the press; but I do feel that this is a question of such vital importance to trades-unionists, as well as to working people of every description, that, seeing this question in the light I do, with all the wretchedness wrought upon humanity by the drink evil glaring before the view, I would be neglectful of my duty to my fellowmen did I not attempt to warn them against such an enemy.

Mr. W. L. Crosman, in a letter which appeared some time ago, labors hard to divert attention from the liquor traffic, and to find a cause for ALL our woes and poverty in an improper tax system. Now, no sensible reformer claims that all poverty and vice comes from drink. But we do claim, with abundance of proof at hand, too, that more poverty, more vice, more human suffering, are the product of the rum traffic than is produced by any other evil, whether it be tax system or monopoly, in the world today. Does Mr. Crosman, or do the other correspondents who propose discussing this question in the JOURNAL, pretend to say that intemperance is not an evil; or that the members of the printers' union are more free than others from its blasting effect? They must know that such, unfortunately, is not the case. Why, then, do they wish to shut out a question of such importance, a live question of the day, one upon which every independent citizen is expected to decide, and to stand firm upon what he considers right in the interest of his country? I say rather let us discuss this question. If printers are free from the evil effects of the habit, if rum-selling and rum-drinking are right, if the wives and families of printers do not suffer thereby, or if it does not make the printers' earnings smaller, surely those well-informed correspondents should not be afraid to discuss the point, and prove to the world that intemperance as an evil does not effect the printing craft. But they can not do so, and knowing that they can not do so, they wish to sneer down discussion. To my mind there is no question that can be thought of to-day more worthy of "long-winded" letters than that looking towards the prohibition of a traffic which is ruining thousands of lives that might otherwise be useful and happy; bringing sorrow to many homes where happiness might otherwise reign supreme; a business that is taking the loving husband and father away from his family, and giving them instead a monster, degraded below any brute that lives; tearing the dutiful son away from his parents and carrying him into slavery a hundred times worse than that of the press-gangs of England, or the bondage of the negro in America, whom it was considered necessary to ransom even at the price of so many thousand human lives. Yes, the vice, the crimes and misery, which fill so many of our prisons and asylums, the degradation to which so many human beings descend, are largely traceable to this one habit of using intoxicating liquors. Can those correspondents who have so much fault to find with "E. P." for bringing up this unpleasant question claim that he is wrong in what he says concerning this traffic? Can they successfully contradict me in a single statement that I make in this letter? I fear not that any man can vindicate himself in saying that this infamous traffic is not working disaster to members of the printing craft.

Well, "let us get together" and discuss this question. In the name of the great commonwealth we will open an account with the liquor business. We want to know whether this branch of American trade yields a profit or a loss to the people of the United States. So we open au account as one would do in regard to a branch of his private business. We have a credit and a debit side; upon the one side we place all the profits and benefits derived from the traffic; upon the other, all the losses and disadvantage. The credit side would contain a statement of the amount of cash received by the government, by way of revenue, the money paid to municipalities for license and taxes; while upon the debit side would have to be placed many items of expenditure, upon which no human mind could place an estimate expressed in American currency. Take for instance the brightest hopes, the highest aspirations of this life that are blasted by thousands through the effects of this business. How much shall we put down as the price of the misery and suffering endured by the wives and families of drunkards? Then the cost of taking care of its crime and insanity caused by drink. Even now it is plain to see that the charges against the liquor traffic far outbalances anything that can be placed to its credit, and yet this side of the account is far from complete. "The drunkard can not euter into the kingdom of heaven," and still some people would ask the government to put a price upon human souls, charge the rum-seller a fee and let him go on, by the authority of the United States, making drunkards with which to fill the dreary chasm of the lower region. How does the account stand? We have "taken stock" and we find that the people of this country have been conducting a business for years at an enormous loss. Who would say that it is wise to continue. The liquor business shows a loss of money, of lives, of happiness, of everything that it is good to live for. Let us then discontinue this traffic; and if any one has to suffer the pangs of hunger, let it be the vultures who would live off the hard earnings of the laboring men, giving him in return that which would take away his reason, his consideration for his family or himself, and turn him into the street the most pitiable creature upon whom the eye can gaze; the man to whom God gave strength of mind and body resolved into an imbecile by the hand of a fellowman. Let us look at this question coolly and intelligeutly, let us view it in its true light, and surely no honest workingman can be found who will say that they who have the power of prohibiting themselves should stand indifferent until so many of their fellowmen are being carried away by the tide of intemperance. I contend that I have not said too much, and that this is a question which deserves the consideration of every body of men who are banded together for their own protection and the benefit of the community. I believe that every effort should be put forth to drive out a business which is the direct cause of so much suffering and woe.

R. C. S.

Applications for Membership.

7, Pittsburg, Pa.—Thos. Martyn, at one time a member of New Orleans, No. 17, but allowed card to lapse while in the U. S. Navy.

12, Baltimore, Md.—James A. McIntyre, John Marsall, Oscar L. Dietrich.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—Joe H. Atchison, aged about 23, learned trade in Nashville, worked also in Memphis about nine mouths, and in Chatttanooga a few days, where he is said to have made application to join the union, but left the city before action was taken.

32, Norfolk, Va.—F. M. Farrant, said to have worked in Marysville, Kan., and Clayton, Dela.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Frank M. Calvo, worked four years in the Register office, Columbia, S. C.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—John F. Miller, served apprenticeship in Halifax, N. S.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—N. G. Clarke, August Greil, Mouroe D. Morgan.

76, Terre Haute, Ind.—L. Garrison, for reinstatement.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—D. E. Fox, worked at printing trade fifteen years, age 34 years; learned trade in office of Gazette, Carrollton, Mo., has never worked in town where there was a union; John E. Winder, aged 52 years, has worked at printing trade forty years; learned trade in his father's office, Cincinnati, is running office in this city; L. Herzberg, age 40 years, has worked at printing trade 25 years, learned trade in Meldorff, Germany, worked in office of A. Zart & Co., St. Louis, in 1876, Volkstimme, St. Louis, in 1877, New York City Staatszeitung in 1874, is running office in this city.

91, Toronto, Ont.—R. Cashman, served five years in Globe office, Toronto; Wm. G. Lyons, served six years at trade in Oshawa, Ont., and Toronto; A. L. Simpson, started trade in Reporter office in Delphi in 1889, came to Toronto in 1890 and left trade for a season, and started in Central Press in February, 1892, where he is still working; Vance Holland, has been at trade twelve years, learned his trade in the office of W. H. Thomas, New York City, in 1888 worked in the office of Thos. Christianson, in Rutherford, N. J., then rau an office of his own in Highland Park, Ill., for three years, went to Chicago in 1893, worked in Rand, McNally & Co. The attention of Chicago and New York is called to the last application, with the request that No. 91 be furnished with such information as they may have regarding him.

97, Peru, Ind.—Herman Modriker, worked four and one-half years at trade in Wabash, Ind.

107, Twiu City (Rock Island, Moline, Ill.)—F. M. Smead, Melville Copp.

117, Springfield, Ohio—Oliver B. Miller, learned his trade on the Bellefontaiue, Ohio, Republican. Also worked in Muncie, Ind., in summer of 1894.

127, Hartford, Conn —P. J. Ring, served four years; D. D. Morrison, stereotyper, served four years with Springfield, Mass., Republican and Courant, of Hartford, Conn.; Harry T. Russell, stereotyper, served four years with Hartford Times.

158, Springfield, Mo.—W. D. Ryan, has worked four years on Peoria, Ill., Herald, Hebron, Neb., Mail, and Springfield, Mo., Democrat, just finished his appreuticeship; L. E. Bower, worked three years on the Daily Republican, Decatur, Ill., four years with Wm. C. Hollister & Bro., Chicago, Ill., and Springfield, Mo.; Robert L. Brockman, worked four and one-half years in Greenfield, Mo., has also worked in Mansfield and Springfield, Mo.

165, Worcester, Mass.—Charles A. Marsh.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—F. B. Chamberlain, served four years in Stromsburg, Neb.

176, Montreal, Quebec—John Adams, claims to have worked in New York City in the year 1869, in Butchelder & Co.'s, Pollman & Co.'s, Douglas Taylor's and other book aud weekly offices, also worked on the Scranton Morning Republican about the year 1868, claims to have worked in no other union towns since leaving New York City in 1869, haviug spent the last fifteen years in Plattsburg, N. Y. From 1869 to 1879 served in the United States Army.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Herman Beirschmitt.

186, Fargo, N. D.—Herman Hening, learned trade in Aberdeen, S. D.

190, Omaha, Neb.—Arthur W. Bowman, for apprentice membership; Mathias Minihus.

224, Brockton, Mass.—J. McNamee, has worked in Trenton and Rahway, N. J., last worked in New York.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—Wm. H. Moran, worked at business thirty-five years, learned trade in Oswego, N. Y.; Robert Palmer (apprentice), learned trade in Whitney's Point, N. Y., and Windsor, N. Y.

249, Fort Smith, Ark.—Orris McNary, served six years at San Diego, Cal., and Topeka, Kan.

251, Muscatine, Iowa—E. H. Stanley, served seven years at trade.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—Ed. E. Babcock (pressman), has worked in Chicago, Kansas City and other cities for nineteen years.

276, New Bedford, Mass.—Frederick B. Ellis, worked nineteen years, now at Standard office, this city.

290, Hamilton, Ohio—Wm. Stevenson.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

Wester, S. D.—G. W. Moulton.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

2, Minneapolis, Minn. (Bookbinders)—Louis Opstad, reinstated.

4, Albany, N. Y.—G. W. Thompson, C. J. Ganung, expelled for ratting.

7, Pittsburg, Pa.—John Aiken, J. H. Ash, H. A. Forsythe, L. M. Holtzapple, A. B. Hattery, G. B. Kimes, O. A. McVey, suspended.

9, St. Paul, Minn. (Pressfeeders)—Max Dobberman, Jos. Nichols, expelled; Frauk Webinger, suspended for non-payment of dues.

12, Baltimore, Md.—George R. Cooper, F. P. Auderson, H. L. Stocksdale, suspended; E. L. Stapleton, expelled for ratting.

13, Boston, Mass.—D. C. Pavey, rejected.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Samuel S. Pattou, expelled for ratting.

50, Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.)—J. A. Kirkpatrick, expelled for misappropriating union fuuds; Frank Ganschow, suspended for uon-payment of dues.

57, Dayton, O.—W. H. Brandenburg, rejected; Wm. Kelsner, J. O. Heindle, W. C. Howard, P. W. Cowan, Phil O'Connell, J. C. Maloney, T. B. O'Conner, Al Finley, expelled for uon-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—D. Carpenter, C. R. Cahill, H. G. Grisbaugh, R. Y. Goggin, D. B. Shaff, expelled for non-payment of dues.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—C. S. McKown, reinstated; Walter N. Metcalf, rejected for iucompeteucy.

103, Newark, N. J.—F. N. Summers, suspended for non-payment of dues.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—R. H. Chapman, reinstated.

127, Hartford, Conn.—G. M. Spidell, P. F. Leonard, expelled for non-payment of dues.

138, Austin, Tex.—E. C. Booth, suspended for non-payment of dues.

154, Ann Arbor, Mich.—H. W. Maddox, expelled for non-payment of dues, and conduct unbecoming a union man.

158, Springfield, Mo.—R. S. Roberts, expelled for non-payment of dues.

165, Worcester, Mass.—S. N. Benoit, S. I. Tonjoroff, Frank Seymour, suspended for non-payment of dues; J. H. Belleville, reinstated.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—Peter Anderson, W. M. Oungst, H. C. Phipps, J. F. Phillips, A. L. Runyan, J. N. Suter, Geo. D. Single, suspended for non-payment of dues.

177, Springfield, Ill.—Edward Sehy, suspended for non-payment of dues.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Thos. C. Sheehan, Pheras P. Moyer, expelled for non-payment of dues.

183, Savannah, Ga.—D. G. Patton, E. A. Partridge, reinstated.

202, Seattle, Wash.—R. E. Martin, reinstated.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—Ray M. Wayman, A. A. Meridith, W. B. Shawhan, reported through an error as expelled in a previous issue of this paper, were suspended for non-payment of dues.

246, Chester, Pa.—Harry Welsh, George Hilgers, suspended for non-payment of dues.

250, Beaver Valley—M. J. White, reinstated.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—John Carter, reinstated.

274, La Crosse, Wis.—H. G. Brown, C. L. Foss, P. O. Berg, J. C. Wolford, D. G. Thompson, A. P. Olson, G. S. Capps, suspended for non-payment of dues.

290, Hamilton, O.—Robert Reese, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Charters Issued and Surrendered.

The following charters have been issued since the report of March 1:

Montgomery, Ala., No. 326—T. O. Hamilton, W. H. Monroe, W. B. Smith, Sr., W. E. Smith, Jr., Ben Smith, J. S. Perry, J. S. Anderson, J. A. Spalding, C. S. Key, E. Crosby.

Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers and Electrotypers)—B. H. J. Kirby, James Kehoe, P. G. Whitcomb, W. M. Davey, F. E. Todd, C. L. Wylie, George Van Bolt, W. G. Knopf, Ad Loundenslager, H. Bensheimer, E. R. Herd, Frank Hursh.

New Lisbon, Ohio—John Lee, Wm. Gaskill, W. G. Steele, J. B. Hunchliff, L. V. Eaholtz, Jos. Schutz, C. H. Moffat, Clarence Patterson, H. L. Watson, H. B. Jolly, D. H. Frew.

Birmingham, Ala. (Pressmen)—P. D. Good, S. L. Moses, W. L. Mayer, M. J. Coolican, W. H. Nealeam, F. W. Worrall, P. J. Hagerty.

The charters of Americus, Ga., No. 267, Akron, Ohio, Pressmen, No. 10, and Akron, Ohio, Pressfeeders, No. 1, have been surrendered.

WHAT are you doing for the JOURNAL?

Deaths.

BEST, G. G.—At Springfield, Mo., March 31, 1895, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

BOYCE, J. D.—At Scranton, Pa., March 24, 1895, of heart failure. Aged 51 years.

BROOKS, W. S.—At Memphis, Tenn., April 8, 1895, of typhoid fever. Aged 61 years.

COPE, P. P.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1895, of dropsy. Aged 62 years.

ELDER, G. H.—At Indianapolis, Ind., March 19, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 34 years.

ERDIN, MATT.—At Newark, N. J., April 2, 1895, of consumptiou. Aged 28 years.

FINNEN, P. F.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., April 3, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 34 years.

HEATLEY, T. S.—At New York, N. Y., February 12, 1895, of pleuro-pneumouia. Aged 42 years.

HEIRS, FRANK—At Colorado Springs, Colo., March 14, 1895, of pulmonary congestion. Aged 39 years.

HERBERT, JOHN—At North Adams, Mass., March 24, 1895, accidental death. Aged 22 years.

HOFFMAN, W. M.—At Evansville, Ind., March 31, 1895, of consumption. Aged 29 years.

KERR, CLARENCE—At Kansas City, Mo., April 1, 1895, accidental death. Aged 33 years.

LEWIS, ARTHUR—At Toronto, Ont., April 2, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 28 years.

MAUDLIN, H. S—At Indiauapolis, Ind., March 27, 1895, of abscess. Aged 28 years.

MCVAY, CHARLES—At Quincy, Ill., March 28, 1895, of consumptiou. Aged 50 years.

NEEDHAM, THOS.—At New York, N. Y., February 27, 1895, of chronic phthisis. Aged 45 years.

NEWTON, H. E.—At Boston, Mass., March 23, 1895, accidental death. Aged 51 years.

NORTON, J. H.—At Cincinnati, O., March 21, 1895, of caucer of stomach. Aged 51 years.

O'BRIEN, H. P.—At Bostou, Mass., April 2, 1895, of phthisis. Aged 45 years.

PARKER, F. M.—At Riverside, Cal., Feb. 2, 1895, of appendicitis. Aged 28 years.

PIKE, C. P.—At Boston, Mass., Feb. 17, 1895, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

PERRY, J. F.—At Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1895, of inflammation of the bowels. Aged 50 years.

RICHARDSON, EDWARD—At New York, N. Y., February 16, 1895, of bronchitis. Aged 32 years.

ROACH, E. M.—At Alameda, Cal., March 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

ROBERTSON, A. D.—At Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1895, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

SCHULTHEISS, JOHN—At New York, N. Y., March 23, 1895, of cousumptiou. Aged 25 years.

SMITH, C. B.—At New York, N. Y., February 24, 1895, of apoplexy. Aged 66 years.

SMITH, J. Y.—At New York, N. Y., February 1, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 38 years.

STATES, B. F.—At Pittsburg, Pa., March 4, 1895, of catarrh of stomach. Aged 40 years.

STOLTENBURG, PETER—At Omaha, Neb., March 31, 1895, of asphyxiation. Aged 40 years.

TAYLOR, M. S.—At New York, N. Y., February 11, 1895, of gangrene. Aged 70 years.

VAUGHN, E. D.—At New York, N. Y., March 22, 1895, of pneumouia. Aged 30 years.

WILLIAMS, I. N.—At Richmond, Va., April 5, 1895, of nervous prostration. Aged 62 years.

WRIGHT, F. H.—At San Francisco, Cal., March 13, 1895, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

WYLIE, F. H., JR.—At Columbus, Ohio, March 21, 1895, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

How do you like our new coat?

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from March 25 to April 10.

RECEIPTS.

Mar. 25.	Balance on hand	$15,509 35
Apr. 10.	Receipts to date	658 19
	Total	$16,167 54

EXPENDITURES.

Mar. 26.	Akron, No. 182	38 00
26.	Cairo, No. 24	50 00
26.	J. B. Shuster, expenses and services in Chicago	22 50
27.	Sedalia, No. 206	21 50
28.	Dallas, No. 173 (two weeks)	32 58
28.	St. Paul Pressfeeders, No. 9	16 24
29.	Elmira, No. 19 (two weeks)	62 00
30.	Belleville Ger.-Amer., No. 18	14 00
30.	Cincinnati, No. 3	54 00
April 1.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	15 00
1.	Cairo, No. 24	50 00
1.	Albany, No. 4	86 00
1.	Evansville, No. 35	121 50
1.	Hebrew-American, No. 83 (2 weeks)	25 67
2.	W. B. Prescott, expenses to Albany, Elmira and Buffalo	69 03
3.	Sedalia, No. 206	24 00
3.	Rutland, No. 134	50 00
4.	Dallas, No. 173	9 40
4.	St. Paul Pressfeeders, No. 9	7 50
4.	Rutland, No. 134	10 84
5.	Elmira, No. 19 (Budget office)	31 00
5.	A. M. Butler, exp. to Fort Worth	22 73
5.	J. B. Shuster, expenses in Chicago	18 00
8.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	15 00
8.	New York Ger-Amer., No. 7	7 00
8.	Elmira, No. 19	31 00
8.	Cairo, No. 24	50 00
8.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	7 00
8.	Albany, No. 4	93 00
8.	Evansville, No. 35	120 33
9.	J. B. Shuster, expenses in Chicago	20 00
10.	Sedalia, No. 206	16 67
10.	Dallas, No. 173	8 50
10.	A. M. Butler, exp. to Fort Worth	7 60
	Total	$1,227 59

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 10, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from March 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

March 25.	Balance	$38,792 11
4,	ALBANY—For March	75 00
	For supplies	6 50
6,	NEW YORK—For February	907 75
10,	LOUISVILLE—For supplies	3 00
14,	HARRISBURG—For supplies	1 50
19,	ELMIRA—For February and March	16 25
34,	COLUMBIA—For January and pt. February	20 00
35,	EVANSVILLE—For supplies	3 50
37,	HONOLULU—For April	7 25
38,	HAVERHILL—For March	4 50
40,	ST. JOSEPH—For supplies	3 00
41,	AUGUSTA—For March	6 50
	For supplies	1 00
44,	STREATOR—For March	3 00
46,	SACRAMENTO—For March	37 25
	For supplies	5 50
47,	NEW HAVEN—For February	12 50
50,	VALLEY CITY—For February	14 50
52,	TROY—For March	29 50
53,	CLEVELAND—For March	37 50
	For supplies	9 35
54,	RALEIGH—For March	17 75
56,	STOCKTON—For March	7 50
	For supplies	50
57,	DAYTON—For March	44 50
58,	MULTNOMAH—For February	18 50
64,	LA FAYETTE—For March	11 00
67,	LOCKPORT—For February	5 00
68,	KEOKUK—For March	7 75
70,	LANCASTER—For March	8 50
77,	ERIE—For March	14 50
79,	WHEELING—For March	20 25
80,	KANSAS CITY—For balance February	10 25
90,	RICHMOND—For March	15 75
92,	LITTLE ROCK—For March	25 50
94,	HUDSON COUNTY—For supplies	1 50
95,	HELENA—For March	13 00
97,	PERU—For March	4 50
103,	NEWARK—For April	39 50
	For supplies	3 00
	For card in Journal to April, 1896	6 00
106,	DAVENPORT—For February	4 00
107,	TWIN CITY—For March	8 00
	For supplies	15
110,	BELLINGHAM BAY—For supplies	50
111,	KNOXVILLE—For March	15 25
117,	SPRINGFIELD—For March	22 00
	For supplies	60
118,	DES MOINES—For supplies	50
122,	KALAMAZOO—For February	11 75
128,	SOUTH BEND—For March	9 50
129,	HAMILTON—For March	14 25
131,	THE NORTH—For February	3 00
132,	CAMDEN—For March	8 50
	For supplies	25
134,	RUTLAND—For supplies	1 50
140,	BISMARCK—For February	4 50
144,	FRESNO—For April	8 75
	For supplies	3 00
145,	JACQUES-CARTIER—For March	15 50
146,	CHARLESTON—For March	9 75
147,	ASHLAND—For February and March	4 00
152,	MANCHESTER—For March	15 75
	For supplies	2 75
161,	FALL RIVER—For February and March	12 00
	For supplies	2 25
166,	ADRIAN—For March	6 00
	For supplies	2 40
167,	SCHENECTADY—For March	8 50
	For supplies	1 50
168,	MUSKEGON—For March	3 50
177,	SPRINGFIELD—For March	27 50
	For supplies	25
179,	LEADVILLE—For February	5 00
180,	SIOUX CITY—For February	18 00
	For supplies	1 50
187,	WILKES BARRE—For February	16 50
	For supplies	50
189,	BLUE GRASS—For March	13 00
190,	OMAHA—For February	43 00
191,	WINNIPEG—For March	20 75
199,	ZANESVILLE—For March	15 00
203,	BLUFF CITY—For April	9 25
207,	EUREKA—For March	5 25
214,	BOHEMIAN (Chicago)—For March, April	7 00
215,	DECATUR—For February	10 00
216,	SPRINGFIELD—For March	14 50
	For supplies	2 50
220,	COLUMBUS—For February	$7 00
	For supplies	1 50
223,	MARYSVILLE—For March	8 75
224,	BROCKTON—For April	4 75
	For supplies	3 50
229,	CRAWFORDSVILLE—For Jan., Feb., March	6 00
232,	BINGHAMTON—For March	7 00
238,	STEUBENVILLE—For balance February, March, April and part May	10 00
243,	HUTCHINSON—For March	6 75
244,	CUMBERLAND—For supplies	1 50
	For October, '94, to March, '95, inclusive	10 50
246,	CHESTER—For February	3 50
250,	BEAVER VALLEY—For March	8 00
260,	FINDLAY—For January and February	10 00
263,	ASHEVILLE—For March	3 25
276,	NEW BEDFORD—For February	12 75
277,	MISSOULA—For March	1 75
	For supplies	1 75
278,	REDLANDS—For February and March	2 50
280,	LARAMIE—For March	5 25
288,	GALESBURG—For March	8 75
290,	HAMILTON—For February and March	12 00
292,	CARBONDALE—For March	3 00
293,	PENSACOLA—For April	1 75
294,	ONEIDA—For April	3 50
307,	NEW BRUNSWICK—For March	4 50
	For supplies	50
309,	NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For March	1 00
310,	LOWELL—For March	3 75
	For supplies	1 50
316,	NORTH ADAMS—For March	5 00
317,	LACONIA—For March	3 25
322,	NORWICH, N. Y.—For supplies	1 00
	For December, January and February	9 75
325,	COHOES—For supplies	5 50

PRESSMEN.

6,	BIRMINGHAM—For charter	5 00
7,	NEWARK—For March	5 00
9,	LOUISVILLE—For February	1 25
12,	GALVESTON—For February and March	5 50
17,	INDIANAPOLIS—For supplies	15
30,	SPRINGFIELD—For Feb., March, April	8 25
38,	BALTIMORE—For March	7 50
39,	SEATTLE—For March	2 25
46,	DALLAS—For February and March	5 00
54,	GRAND RAPIDS—For March	4 50

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

3,	CHICAGO—For April	20 00
8,	ST. LOUIS—For February	8 00
11,	BOSTON—(Electrotypers)—For March	7 25
14,	COLUMBUS—For April	3 50
22,	CLEVELAND—For March	2 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

10,	DALLAS—(Pressfeeders)—For March and part April	2 50
1,	BOSTON—(Mailers)—For March	11 00
2,	ST. LOUIS—(Web Pressmen)—For March	6 50
	For supplies	50
9,	ST. PAUL—(Pressfeeders)—For March	10 65
	For supplies	3 00
	MINNEAPOLIS TRADES-COUNCIL—For labels	1 00
	ST. LOUIS TRADES-COUNCIL—For labels	7 50
	GENERAL FUND—W. B. Prescott, cash unexpended on trip to Washington, New York and Detroit	42 85
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—	
	Strike benefits returned by Cairo, No. 24	21 00
	Strike benefits returned by Elmira, No. 19	4 16
	Per capita collected on card of John Eastwood, $1.50; B. F. Widaman, $1.50	3 00
	THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
	Cash returned on building account by W. C. Schuman and F. A. Colby	40 19
	Provisional membership fee of G. W. Meulton	1 00
	SUNDRIES—	
	Individual subscriptions to Journal	43 18
	Total	$41,151 54

EXPENDITURES.

	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$1,227 59
	A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
	W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
	F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
	C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—	
	Per capita for March	62 50
	S. H. DYER—Organizing expenses	120 00
	J. K. BREWER—W. R. McCracken, expenses to Marion	19 50
	THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
	Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, treasurer	1,311 58
	THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
	Addressing wrappers	12 00
	Printing and mailing No. 15	159 55
	EXPENSES—	
	Clerk hire	33 50
	Office rent to April 30	18 00
	Janitor's services for March	6 00
	C. B. Laban, official postage to March 31	2 75
	Electrotype labels	11 55
	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages to Watertown, 68c.; East Liverpool, 64c.; Helena, $1; Brooklyn, 50c.; Denver, $1.56; from Steubenville, 25c.; New York, 49c.; to New York, 64c.; San Antonio, 75c.; Chicago, 45c.; Philadelphia, 43c.; from St. Paul, 50c.; to Cheyenne, 60c.; Washington, 25c.; St. Paul, 50c.; Springfield, 50c.; Rockford, 89c.; St. Paul, 65c.; from East Liverpool, 40c., 58c.; to Ft. Worth, $1.32; Brooklyn, 74c.; East Liverpool, 70c.; New York, 58c.; from Denver, 72c.; to Colorado Springs, 50c.; Denver, 76c.; Elmira, 43c.; New York, 55c., 58c.; from Colorado Springs, 40c.; to Richmond, 95c.; Ft. Worth, 84c.; Dallas, $1; Colorado Springs, 84c., 60c.	23 77
	Gas for March	1 00
	58 small labels	12 93
	Postal Telegraph Co., messages from Chicago, 25c., 25c.; St. Paul, 30c.; Albany, 74c.; Steubenville, 25c.; Albany, 44c., 50c., 30c., 98c., 48c.; to Albany, 86c.; from St. Paul, 34c., 52c.; Nashville, 25c.; Chicago, 25c.; St. Paul, 50c.; Chicago, 43c.; Cincinnati, 25c.	7 89
	Postage stamps for mailing circulars	30 00
	M. P. Walsh, expenses incurred in interest of label law in Wisconsin	67 10
	Clerk hire	33 50
	Wm. Grooms, first prize in charter competition	50 00
	2,000 two-cent envelopes and printing	46 50
	Two dozen pencils	1 00
	3,500 note circulars	8 50
	50,000 dodgers	30 00
	Special printing on 500 dodgers	1 00
	Postage, expressage, etc., to date	32 69
	BURIAL FUND—	
1497.	New York Stereotypers, No. 1—On account of the death of E. D. Vaughn	60 00
1498.	Scranton, No. 112—J. D. Boyce	60 00
1499.	Indianapolis, No. 1—G. H. Elder	60 00
1500.	Indianapolis, No. 1—H. S. Maudlin	60 00
1501.	Cincinnati, No. 3—J. H. Norton	60 00
1502.	Philadelphia, No. 2—P. P. Cope	60 00
1503.	St. Louis, No. 8—Frank Heirs	60 00
1504.	Boston, No. 13—H. E. Newton	60 00
1505.	New York, No. 6—Edward Richardson	50 00
1506.	New York, No. 6—J. Y. Smith	50 00
1507.	New York, No. 6—T. S. Heatley	50 00
1508.	New York, No. 6—C. B. Smith	$50 00
1509.	New York, No. 6—M. S. Taylor	50 00
1510.	New York, No. 6—Thos. Needham	50 00
1511.	Springfield, No. 158—G. G. Best	60 00
1512.	Quincy, No. 59—Charles McVay	60 00
1513.	Newark, No. 103—Matt Erdin	60 00
1514.	Omaha, No. 190—Peter Stoltenberg	60 00
1515.	North Adams, No. 316—John Herbert	60 00
1516.	Evansville, No. 35—W. M. Hoffman	60 00
1517.	New York Pressmen, No. 16—John Schultheiss	60 00
1518.	Boston Web Pressmen, No. 3—H. P. O'Brien	60 00
1519.	Richmond, No. 90—I. N. Williams	60 00
1520.	Kansas City, No. 80—Clarence Kerr	60 00
1521.	Brooklyn, No. 98—P. F. Finnen	60 00
1522.	Memphis, No. 11—W. S. Brooks, Sr	60 00
1523.	Torento, No. 91—Arthur Lewis	60 00
	Total	$5,224 40

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand March 25, 1895	$38,792 11	
Receipts to April 10, 1895	2,359 43	
		$41,151 54
Expenditures		5,224 40
Balance on hand		$35,927 14

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 28, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from February 25, 1895, to March 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, Feb. 25, 1895	$9,913 91
From A. G. Wines	1,558 28
Interest on deposit at Drexel's to December 31, 1894	190 00
Total	$11,662 19

EXPENDITURES.

W. B. Prescott, salary to Feb. 25, 1895	25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to Feb. 25, 1895	25 00
Jas. J. Dailey, notary fees and telegrams	1 30
Binford Coal Co.—60,100 lbs. coal	57 10
J. T. Sanderson—22 lbs. white fish $2.86, 30 lbs. fish $3.90, 1 bbl. apples $3.50, 31 lbs. trout $4.34, 1 case eggs $9, 37 hens $3.70, 30½ lbs. white fish $4.27	31 57
B. G. Robbins—Two suits underwear $2.50, pants $2.75, shoes $1.75, pants $3.75, vest $1.75, suit $12.50, 3 pieces underwear $1.87, 1 pair pants $2.75, 1 pair pants $2.80	32 42
Fairley Bros.—2 commodes $14, 6 student chimneys 60c., 6 wicks 25c., repairing and cleaning 75c., fixtures put on $4.40, recanning rocker $1.50, polishing and varnishing chairs $3.75, repairing carpet sweeper 25c., rodding arms 50c	26 00
C. E. Durkee—4 augur bits $2, 1 brace $1, 2 dippers 25c., 5 lbs. nails 25c., 5¼ yds. rope 80c., laundry tank $16.50, faucet for tank $1.25, horse-shoe nails 10c., washing machine $9.50, spring balance 35c., hooks and eyes 5c., 2 hoes $1, 3 rakes $1.80, 6 dozen clothes hooks 75c	35 60
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—2 cans cream of tartar $8, 5 boxes soda crackers $6.10, 2 boxes butter wafers $1.84, 1 barrel salt $2.50, 2½ barrels mackeral $16.50, 3 butts tobacco $16.80, 1 doz. brooms $3.50, 2 doz. cards $2.50, ¼ chest Imperial tea $14.09	71 83
Stark & Siney—63 lbs. mutton $4.41, 144 lbs. veal $11.52, yeast 30c., 93 lbs. hog $5.58, 90 lbs. veal $7.65, 93 lbs. beef $6.51, 49 lbs. sheep $3.67, yeast 30c., 165 lbs. beef $11.55, 205 lbs. hog $13.33, 48 lbs. sheep $3.72, yeast 30c., yeast 30c., 100 lbs. calf $9, 226 lbs. beef $16.95, 47 lbs. sheep $3.99	99 08
Roberts & Bishoff—Material and carpenter work	188 50
Florence Oil and Refining Co.—105 gallons headlight oil	9 45
A. & W. Hemenway—2,150 lbs. bran $23.65, 1,135 lbs. oats $15.32, 505 lbs. corn $5.55, 1,065 chops $12.25	56 77
Baker & Co.—Drugs for February	38 80
G. S. Barnes & Son—2½ doz. cuspidors	12 50
Ira J. Morse—35½ lbs. chickens $3.55, 50 lbs. butter $13.50, 1 crate eggs $6.60, 1 box oranges $3, ½ crate eggs $3.75, 50 lbs. butter $13.50, 1 box oranges $3, onions $1.80, ½ box lemons $2.50, 45 lbs. butter $12.55, 2 crates eggs $16.20, 54 lbs. butter $14.04, 2 crates eggs $15, 1 bbl. apples 5.25, 1 box oranges $2.75, 1 crate eggs $7.50, 54 lbs. butter $14.04	138 53
J. J. Reithman & Co.—Drugs for February	109 38
Gidding Bros.—Pillow casing and sheating	19 63
C. S. Bumstead & Co.—Plumbing	62 77
F. E. Robinson—Drugs	30 80
Salaries for February, '95—W. C. Schuman, $83.30; Eva M. Schuman, $30; Mina Campbell, nurse, $40; O. E. Porter, assistant nurse, $25; Chas. Jacobson, general work, $30; W. V. Proctor, general work, $25; John Reilly, watchman, $40; A. N. Mariner, cook, $50; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, $25; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $20; Lina Davis, dining-reom, $20; Mary Hunter, kitchen, $25; Lizzie Dilworth, first floor, $20; Emma Case, general work, $20; Rachel Johanning, laundry, $30; Maggie McGoff, laundry, $25; M. Cummings, engineer, $55; Dr. Beverly Tucker, $54	617 80
G. S. Barnes & Son—Cuspidors and harrow	17 50
A. L. Lawton—Preminm on $20,000 insurance, 3 years	400 00
Henry L. B. Wills & Co.—Premium ou $5,000 insurance, 3 years	100 00
Marshall Field & Co.—Blankets and quilts	47 10
The John Van Range Co.—1 No. 260 range and steam chest	338 00
Sanitary Feather Co.—Beds, mattresses, pillows, etc	193 74
W. C. Schuman—Petty cash expenses	100 00
Transportation of James McGrath to New York	53 00
Transportation of L. G. Ashley to Chicago	32 00
Transportation of W. G. Nolle to Wash'n	51 75
Transportation of Henry De Julien to New York City	53 00
Transportation of G. E. Taylor to Des Moines, Iowa	23 75

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand Feb. 25, 1895	$9,913 91	
Interest on deposit at Drexel's	190 00	
From A. G. Wines	1,558 28	
Total	$11,662 19	
Disbursements	3,104 82	
		$8,557 37
Balance		5 15
		$8,562 52

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

Election of Officers.

AUGUSTA, GA.—President, J. A. Parr; vice-president, G. A. Bush; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Moorman, Jr.; finance committee and board trustees, C. O. Morrison, W. H. Wallace and J. W. Doar; sergeant-at-arms, Robert Junken.

AURORA, ILL.—President, Ed C. Finch; vice-president, Wm. Klamser; recording secretary, A. F. Miller; financial secretary, Chas. Menecke; treasurer, Charles Connors; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. McCullouch; executive committee, Chas. Conners, chairman, Chas. Berthold and Ed C. Finch.

AUSTIN, TEX.—President, R. E. McCleary; vice-president, J. A. Paddieford; financial and corresponding secretary, F. B. Richmond; recording secretary, C. L. Stowe; treasurer, Chat. E. McLaughlin; sergeant-at-arms, W. S. Teague.

BAY CITY, MICH.—At the regular meeting of Bay City Typographical Union, No. 81, held April 7, Wm. J. Munley was elected financial and corresponding secretary, vice Melvin Hodgins, resigned.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—President, George W. Wetzell; vice-president, J. E. Fogarty; recording secretary, W. H. Hamilton; financial secretary, D. J. Fitzgerald; treasurer, F. W. Bach; sergeant-at-arms, Cyrus Cook; executive committee, D. W. Streat, P. N. Pingore, Wm. Thampson, George M. Adams and Wm. Pierre; auditing committee, James R. Williams, B. L. Hamill and Ben Bourland.

BOSTON, MASS. (Electrotypers)—President, Geo. H. Bailey; vice-president, Robert S. Starkey; secretary, Wm. F. D. Perkins; financial secretary and treasurer, Wm. H. Maguire; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. J. Kirby; auditing committee, Samuel Spare, Wm. H. Ludixen and Jeremiah Nolan.

CAMDEN, N. J.—President, Wm. Mounce; vice-president, Joseph Simmons; recording secretary, E. A. Wells; secretary-treasurer, Sam T. Woodrow; sergeaut-at-arms, C. W. Goodwin; trustees, Thos. Clasby, Chas. M. Curry, Richard Rourke; executive committee, Wm. Shultz, James Cunningham, Chas. M. Curry, Wesley Breece, Thos. J. Atkinson; auditing committee, L. Traubel, James Knight, Ellis King, Jr.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—President, W. P. Kunze; vice-president, John A. Ross; secretary-treasurer, E. P. Reynolds; recording secretary, W. M. Tomlinson; sergeant-at-arms, F. W. Derrer; conductor, C. S. Davidson; trustees, B. F. Gordon, John Feuchtinger, Van L. Drake, John A. Ross, J. T. Hayes; delegates to Ohio Printing Crafts Union, Joe C. Coleman, J. P. Munn.

DECATUR, ILL.—President, O. D. Hill; vice-president, L. L. Underwood; secretary-treasurer, F. H. Wood; recording secretary, Eugene Linxwiler; sergeant-at-arms, I. N. Coltrim; executive committee, I. W. Lowry, Chas. Vest, H. M. Scott, W. H. Addis; auditing committee, H. M. Scott, W. H. Hall, Will Ments.

ERIE, PA.—President, E. L. Moses; vice-president, A. B. Boyd; financial secretary, George A. Foye; treasurer, C. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, James Moir; business committee, J. E. Terrill, Clarence Smith, Sam Weiss; auditing committee, A. B. Boyd, James Moir, Sam Weiss; delegates to central labor union, Sam Weiss, J. E. Terrill, C. Laird, Clarence Smith, James Moir.

GALVESTON, TEX. (Pressmen)—President, W. E. Daniels; vice-president, H. Benecke; secretary-treasurer, O. Williamson; sergeant-at-arms, Martin Feigle; executive committee, H. Benecke, Thomas Cardray, H. O. Schaub.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—President, F. L. Baker; vice-president, T. R. Sullivan; secretary-treasurer, John Kroon; recording secretary, A. K. Tyson; sergeant-at-arms, C. E. Strunk; board of directors, W. H. Stewart, A. A. Barrows; committee on applications, W. F. Schultz, H. E. Clarke, J. S. Stahle.

GUTHRIE, OKLA.—President, Ben P. Hartley; vice-president, H. C. Olds; recording secretary, A. A. Meacham; financial and corresponding secretary, J. E. Brewer; treasurer, A. L. Tilton; executive committee, H. C. Olds, J. L. Tucker, L. M. Colton; sergeant-at-arms, Geo. S. Herndon.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—President, W. F. Clarke; vice-president, W. T. Conley; recording and corresponding secretary, C. H. Flint, Jr.; financial secretary and treasurer, Fred C. Delaney; sergeant-at-arms, W. G. Fitzpatrick; executive committee, W. F. Clarke, W. F. Linehan, W. R. Marshall.

JOLIET, ILL.—President, Wm. H. Devine; vice-president, F. W. Pearson; secretary-treasurer, T. C. Davidson; executive committee, R. F. Devine, chairman, John Walsh; P. F. Fenton, D. J. Emerick, M. J. Millhouse; sergeant-at-arms, John Walsh; delegates to trade and labor council, W. H. Devine, W. J. O'Connell, F. W. Pearson.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—President, S. E. Colgrove; vice-president, Homer Cully; recording secretary, E. T. Hamilton; financial secretary, W. B. Hallet; treasurer, J. W. Vivian; guardian, Charles Ward.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.—President, Wm. Rebinson; vice-president, Geo. Clair; recording and corresponding secretary, Thos. Feeley; financial secretary and treasurer, W. J. Marshall; sergeant-at-arms, Hiram Huchetson.

MARION, IND.—President, Jesse S. Harvey; vice-president, Harley Arnold; secretary, O. M. Davis; Treasurer, Asa S. Freel; sergeant-at-arms, Will F. Enslen; trustees, Harley Arnold, Will H. Kavanaugh, Edgar Gibson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS. (Cream City Union)—President, M. P. Walsh; vice-president, A. J. Landgraf, Jr.; secretary-treasurer, Jos. LaFleur; recording secretary, Henry J. Peters; sergeant-at-arms, Edward J. Mahoney.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—President, W. W. Andrews; vice-president, A. G. Neate; secretary, F. J. Addison; treasurer, Henry Harnau; sergeant-at-arms, James K. Martin.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—President, E. F. Clickner; vice-president, H. A. Stoeckle; recording and correspondiug secretary, Wm. MacMullen; financial secretary, J. W. Morris; treasurer, C. H. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, F. R. Bartholomew; auditing committee, Michael Kenny, J. W. Hickey, H. A. Stoeckle.

NEW LISBON, OHIO—President, H. L. Watson; vice-president, L. V. Eaholtz; financial secretary and treasurer, W. G. Steele; recording secretary, John Lee; sergeant-at-arms, C. H. Moffatt.

PERU, IND.—President, D. A. Roe; vice-president, John Diehl; recording and corresponding secretary, Chester V. Brooke; financial secretary-treasurer, Henry Myers; sergeant-at-arms, Schuyler C. Miller; executive committee, John Diehl, S. C. Miller, Louis Wingfield.

"YOU CAN'T GUESS"

FROM
THE ROPKEY-BALLARD
ENGRAVING COMP'Y
INDIANAPOLIS

ONE CENT A WORD

ADVANTAGES INVALUABLE

An exceptional opportunity is offered by THE JOURNAL to parties desiring craft information or help, such as: Partner, with small capital; first-class proofreaders, compositors, machine operators, job printers, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, bookbinders, etc.

Small "ads," only one cent a word.

Will reach fifty thousand readers semi-monthly of a class desired more directly than by any other channel.

ADDRESS
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL
ROOM 7 DE SOTO BLOCK
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 1, 1895. No. 18.

GOOD NEWS FROM HOME.

Spring Openings—Retiring Calcitrants—Peace and Quiet Supreme.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 18.—Some scribe said that there was nothing so difficult as the commencement of a letter if it was not the completion. Many others have found themselves in the same fix.

A matter of some weight in the affairs transpiring at the Home is the spring opening of the agricultural department, and to the fortunate ones who have had the handling of the spades and crowbars it has been weighty indeed.

This year some twelve extra acres have been traversed by the plow, the largest proportion of which is for the growth of sugar beets—a profitable product of cattle fodder—and rye for chicken feed. The other acres are, or will be, seeded to vegetable culture, of which we had so rich and splendid a crop the past year.

To largely aid in this farm labor, the brawn and muscle of our pensioner, Titano, has been utilized, and on bright, sunshiny mornings, dozens of these improvised agriculturists may be seen overhauling the inviting soil, with souls elate and arms akimbo, sweating in gleeful anticipation. These silvery-haired, stoop-shouldered relics of past hand type-setting, and now machine martyrs, make venerable and picturesque farmers, whose syren smiles and cogent prayers will no doubt cozen from dame nature a liberal reward. If such exercise is properly indulged in, the doctor's, like Othello's occupation, will soon be gone, though many of the toilers may require of the apothecary some civet to sweeten their imaginations.

Added to the farming, another and increased effort is being now made to enhance the Home's beauty by planting over 100 new shade trees in front. This has enlisted the exertion of dozens at post-hole practice, considered by some as a treesonable maneuvre. Those being at present transplanted are maple and box alder, principally, instead of cottonwood.

The farm and poultry yard is a gladdening sight, strewn with chickens and a fair number of goodly-looking cows. It is as clean and neat as possible, and a pleasing scene to those affected toward pastoral charms.

A few weeks past chronicled quite an exodus of members, some voluntary—more not. To the latter, this has proved too dry and sober an existence, tinctured with excitement in only homeopathic doses. The change from metropolitan stir and bustle to country repose pleased them not, and impatience mastered prudence; hence followed insubordination and departure. No tears were shed, yet, still a silent wish that 'twere otherwise, prevailed. In one or more cases leniency was extended, but temptation proved too strong. Restraint is necessary, and law must be enforced where personal regard would like to intervene. But there can be no partiality.

The dismission of a member of No. 16, which caused some remarks in the Craftsman, was entirely justifiable, though the young man is, generally speaking, quite a gentleman. His fault is rashness. Men, if aggrieved, must seek redress through the superintendent, and not draw revolvers, even though the weapons are chamberless. The confusion and interchange of epithets between the parties of No. 6 and 16 was such as to evoke summary discharge. A too hasty temper often disfigures an otherwise commendable character.

Among the employes, also, change has been the order. Our respected nurse, Mrs. Campbell, whose strength failed, gave place to a successor, Mr. Stanley, who failed after a short month's service. His place is now occupied by a regularly graduated nurse, Mrs. Barrette, who, as Mrs. Burnaby, held the position the first months after the opening. It is a tedious task, requiring long hours and skillful attention. The male cook took his departure, and the post is in other hands. A new night-watchman since I came holds the fort. The stableman and gardener have been twice replaced, a new barber wields the blade, the orderlies are fresh from the woods, and waiting girls and laundresses pass in panorama. To-day ye know them and to-morrow where are they?

Spring visitors have commenced to arrive, but the weary tramp, in search of kitchen charity, bloometh afresh on every day.

Those constantly refreshed with nature's songsters may think it a small matter of which to speak, but I experience much pleasure in welcoming our cheerful bluebird. He is here, building his nest, singing his morning and evening ditty, and preparing for offspring with refreshing industry. Each nook and cranny is his home. There are meadow-larks, also, helping by their clear notes to increase nature's harmony—spring, sunshine and song.

A splendid, new range has been placed in the kitchen, much to the convenience and delight of the chef de cuisine, who, in providing provender for upwards of seventy hungry and some delicate ones, has little time to dwadle.

AUGUSTINE McCRAITH,
SECRETARY AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Who would think printers such a warlike crew? There are among us warriors of Black, Mexican, and late war fame. Numerically, they pan out well.

Though much debilitated in many ways, these old prints are still adepts at tablework. Did they choose, they might recite many an interesting story of flood and field. But they are modest and vaunt not.

The weather here the past winter has kept pace with that in other parts of the globe, being quite severe and hard on the sick and feeble. Many who come here for relief would fare far better at home, as they arrive too late for improvement, and are, of course, disappointed. It is most fit for those aged ones whose vitality is waning gradually. The climate is now fine.

ROWLAND HILL.

I WOULD not have the laborer sacrificed to the result. I would not have the laborer sacrificed to my convenience and pride, nor to that of a great class such as me. Let there be worse cotton and better men. The weaver should not be bereaved of his superiority to his work.—Emerson.

Freedom, Not Restriction.

BROOKLYN, April 22.—What is the matter with R. C. S.? Brother Crosman never contradicted the fact that the liquor traffic is an evil. Nor does any one else whose opinion is worth a cent. There are noxious weeds which can only be destroyed by destroying the roots utterly. Cutting off the entire plant above the ground avails nothing. The liquor traffic is one of these weeds. Its root-cause is poverty. Man is not naturally evil. As a plant struggles the nearest way to the light, so does man for what is good. But, if you prevent the plant from reaching the light by unnatural obstructions, see what a gnarled and hideous thing will grow. And if you restrict man in his natural opportunies to live an honest and pure life, look in the slums and see what a hideous human plant you have caused.

Miss Frances Willard, in a letter to the Chicago Single-Tax Club, says she recognizes in the single-tax a stronger moral force for the elevation of mankind than has yet appeared, and says she is a single-taxer. Let R. C. S. read the pamphlet containing her letter—if I knew who he was I'd send it to him—and then read "Progress and Poverty," and he'd devote the rest of his life to pushing the single-tax. It is because it is pre-eminently a moral reform that enthuses us and gives to us a feeling that animated the early Christians, and that has caused reformers in all ages to brave ridicule, hardship, and even death itself. Let R. C. S. once "see the cat" in this hidden picture of social life and no power on earth can make him lose sight of it, or deny it, or in the slightest degree waiver in the faith that it is the one and only solution of these questions. What mankind needs is freedom, not restrictions; the freedom God intended he should have.

"Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth."

STEPHEN BELL.

Single-Tax and Socialism.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Mr. Crosman asserts that "governmental possession of the land is not involved in the single-tax." Will he please inform us what the difference would be between a man who failed to pay his tax and one who now neglected to pay his rent? Would not both alike become dispossessed? Possession would be conditioned on paying the tax. There would practically be one good landlord instead of a large number of differing qualities.

Do the single-taxers propose to compensate the owners of vacant property if their reform is adopted? If not, can the government avoid declaring that it is the real owner? And if it compensates them it purchases the property.

Suppose a man and his family occupied a cottage and lot and he became ill and unable to pay the tax; would he retain possession?

ALEXANDER SPENCER.

THERE seems to be at least one man who does not look upon a salaried office in a labor union as a sinecure. In the National Union of Shoemakers, which was established at the convention in Boston last week, the salary of the president was fixed at $25 a week and expenses, yet E. L. Daley, of Lynn, general secretary of the Lasters' Protective Union of America, declined to stand as a candidate for the position, although he was evidently the choice of a great majority of the delegates.—Lynn Daily Item.

Augustine McCraith,

Whose cut we publish in this issue, joined Typographical Union, No. 61, Cambridge, Mass., at the age of 19, one year later transferring to Boston, and later to New York. Coming back to Boston in '87 he was elected vice-president of No. 13, and two years later to the presidency, during which term the International convened in the Hub.

In the following year he was elected secretary, and for the first time in the history of No. 13 a scale of prices was signed in seven out of the eight daily newspapers. In the following year he was re-elected without opposition.

Upon the advent of machines No. 13 adopted a seven-hour scale at 55 cents per hour, night, and 50 cents day. This was bitterly opposed by the Publishers' Association, which desired eight hours, in a struggle of some weeks' duration, and from which the union finally emerged victorious.

The union next turned its attention to the only non-union newspaper in the city (the Transcript), which was lost to the union in war times and never since retrieved. This paper had secured the city printing, and against the re-signing of the contract all the energies of No. 13 were bent. The fight was carried into the political field, and commanded the attention of the public, with the result, finally, that the contract went to a union office.

Mr. McCraith was always a stanch upholder of the allied trades, believing that the underlying principles of unionism demand it, and readily seeing that such a combine would be all-powerful. But the publishers also saw this new movement, and from the first set their face against it, and when the renewal of the yearly contracts was last proposed they agreed to sign without question, and thus broke the combination for the time being.

Mr. McCraith next represented No. 13 at the Louisville convention of the International, and acted as chairman of the law committee. Here he made an onslaught on the now famous "Plank 10" of the political platform submitted by the American Federation of Labor, and succeeded in defeating it, substituting therefor a plain declaration in favor of free land. From thence he was elected a delegate to the Denver convention of the American Federation of Labor, which occupied two days in discussing "Plank 10," and finally adopted the printers' free land substitute, which was supported by such men as Adolph Strasser of the Cigarmakers, P. J. McGuire of the Carpenters, Ed. L. Daley of the Lasters, Henry Weissman of the Bakers, J. W. Sullivan and a host of others.

Mr. McCraith was then elected secretary of the American Federation of Labor, which office he now holds. He is 30 years of age.

SINGLE-TAX.

Additional Reasons Why It Should Not Be Adopted.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 16.—The JOURNAL of April 1 contains an article from the Boston apostle of single-tax intended, I suppose, as a reply to my criticism of his theories. After devoting more than a column to my article and single-tax in general—seemingly dissatisfied with his own defense of his cause—he turns from the article upon the author in these scathing words: "I suspect my Memphis critic's interests as a large land-owner are greater than his interests as a wage-earner." He did not say "bloated bondholder," but it is the same kind of argument. Having thus read me out of the ranks of labor he turns his batteries on "Helvetius," accusing him of changing his nom de plume, throwing bombs, etc., and insinuates that his hair is unkempt, his whiskers neglected and his corporosity dirty. I feel thankful that his wandering mind lit on "Helvetius" before he reached that part of his argument.

People went to Oklahoma to escape paying rent. Single-tax would pursue them into the wilderness and make them pay "full rent" to the government. Not one of them would have gone there if single-tax had prevailed.

Since this country was first settled farming lands have been comparatively free from taxation, and the industry has developed so rapidly that the world can not consume its products. Single-tax would drive hundreds of thousands of farmers to the cities, because the low price of farm products renders them unable to pay the tax.

It is not uncommon for State and municipal governments to exempt manufacturing establishments from taxation for a number of years to encourage them to locate in their midst. It is sometimes, perhaps, wise to do so. The single-tax advocates propose to reverse the well-known laws of political economy and stimulate and encourage agriculture by throwing almost the entire burden of government on it. It takes all kinds of people to make a world.

Uncleared lands have no rental value; if they are not taxed they will not be surrendered. Single-tax could only collect from the improved lands, and would therefore begin its career by taxing improvements, i. e., if it takes "full rental value." Owners of land rented out keep up houses and fences. Single-tax would have the government collect "full rent" and let the tenant keep up the property. There would be fun for the former but no money in it.

When unfavorable weather conditions prevail, as in the Northwest last year, an individual land-owner can be, and often is, lenient toward faithful tenants. It would be unwise for the government to clothe the "publicans" with such discretionary power. They would demand the pound of flesh, and a failure of crop would cause many a poor laboring man to lose his home with the improvements of a lifetime.

This single-tax apostle complains that I seem to be ignorant of the fact that land is used for other purposes than agriculture. I will now lift the curtain and see the part it will play in developing the country:

Single-tax has been adopted. On the banks of a beautiful stream of water large enough to be called a small river there resides a poor farmer on a poor farm. It is his own. He took it when no one else would have it. He has spent twenty-five years improving it. The rent or tax is small. The land is high above the water, which rushes rapidly by.

In a city not a great way from that farm there resides one of those "vultures" that prey upon society. He is a millionaire, having stocks and bonds without limit; government, at great expense, provides courts to settle his disputes and enforce his rights, and "peelers" to protect his bank by day and by night, and he pays no tax; the farmers pay the bulk of it, and of that part that is collected from the little spot of ground where the city stands, most of it is paid by the owners of flats built to rent to laboring people. He lives in a million-dollar residence, towering above all other residences in the city, with a summer-house on top; the house contains $100,000 worth of furniture. On a lovely spring day this vulture ascends to the top of this house to take a look at the world beneath and sniff pure air. These thoughts come into his mind: "My lines have fallen in happy places; I possess millions of dollars' worth of property on which I pay no tax; I see before me thousands of flats and hovels for the poor, and if I pay more tax on this superb mansion than they do, it is because I have more yard. Mr. Calhoun once said the Roman government was the most just government that ever existed. Surely if he had lived in the twentieth century he would have placed the United States above Rome."

I said he was a vulture. He is also a philanthropist, as we will see: From these lofty heights he descends and walks down to the market-place, where he sees large numbers of men spending the day in idleness, and he says unto them: "Why stand ye here idle all the day?" and they say unto him, "Because no one hires us." "Shame! shame!!" he says, "that these men should have no work; I will build a factory and employ them." So he sends out experts to look for a location for a two-million dollar factory. They find the rapids in front of the poor man's home; here's splendid water power; here we will locate the factory. He goes to the assessor and says: "There is valuable water power; that land should be worth at least $10 per acre; I would give that for it myself." The assessor raises the rent to $10 per acre. An acre of this land would not produce ten dollars' worth of anything the farmer raises to sell. He can not pay the tax and must surrender. He appeals to the board of arbitration or equalization, and is there told that all this country once belonged to the Indians and because they didn't develop it God took it away and gave it to the white man; that if the white man didn't develop it God would give it to the Chinaman; that if he would use the water power $10 per acre would be very cheap; that a great factory would be built there if he gave it up and give employment to one hundred men; that he ought not to want to hold that water power and not use it, while one hundred families were starving on account of it. * * * A new city has been founded; a great factory is being built; the carpenter's hammer is heard in every direction; a thousand laborers are being employed; a hundred cottages are being built to shelter the families of a hundred men who will be permanently employed.

It has been decided to call the new city Pullman, because it was founded by a man who had a pull with the assessor.

Now, there are people in this cold, uncharitable world who will say it was good for that poor farmer; he ought to have gone to Canada and got a home where a poor farmer has some rights that even a vulture must respect.

With single-tax as advocated by this Boston apostle any man who improved a place, even to the extent of $100,000, would be liable to have it taken away from him by some large corporation who could pay more tax than he could. The assessor will hold the string.

S. L. RENEAU.

History in Silver Filigree.

CLEVELAND, April 27.—In this issue of the JOURNAL I will state a few facts not generally known in relation to the methods adopted by the goldbugs in the demonetization of silver. It is well that this vital subject should be kept before the people, so that the political monometallic warming-pans may be everlastingly routed from our halls of legislation. The general advocate of monometalism seems to have lost sight of the major fact of constitutionality. In 1785, Congress adopted the silver dollar as the unit of money. In 1792, in the law establishing a mint, it enacted that "The money of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units;" the dollar "to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current," and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver. The same act fixed the weight of the gold eagle at 247 5-10 grains, or 24 75-100 grains to the dollar, which made the ratio of value of silver to gold, by weight, as 1 to 15. In 1834, the weight of pure gold in the eagle was reduced to 232 grains, no change being made in the weight or fineness of the silver unit dollar. This made an ounce in gold equal as a legal tender to 16.045 ounces of silver, thus increasing the legal value of the previous coinage of United States gold coins nearly seven per cent. In 1837, the composition of both the gold and silver coinage was changed, but the dollar retained the same quantity of pure silver, while the quantity of pure gold in the eagle was increased to 232 2-10 grains, so that the legal equivalency of gold to silver, by weight, was 15.988 of silver to 1 of gold. That has been the legal relationship of United States coins of the two metals to the present time.

While the legal value of silver to gold was as 1 to 15, gold was at a premium and disappeared from circulation to pay foreign bond-holders, as it would pay more than at home. After the ratio of 16 to 1, made by the law of 1834, until 1874, the silver dollar bore a premium over the gold dollar in the London market of from one to three per cent. The act of February 12, 1873, now known as the demonetizing act, was one of sixty-seven sections, matured in committee and presented to Congress as an act to regulate the details of coinage at the mint. It was presumed to collate and embrace in one act all previous legislation on the subject of United States money. It did not demonetize the standard silver dollar. It did not make anything else the standard unit of value. It only authorized the coinage of silver into half and quarter dollars, and dimes and a trade dollar, above the standard of the unit dollar; and prohibited these coins from being a legal tender for more than $5 in any one payment. The act contained no change in the old unit dollar. It simply omitted to mention it as one of the coins to be made at the mint, and practically accomplished its demonetization by the following words in section 17: "No coins, either of gold, silver or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint, other than those of the denominations, standards and weights herein set forth." This act, which thus in effect, though not in terms, demonetized silver, except for small change, was not generally known to have that effect until two or three years after its passage. Eminent and careful statesmen of both houses of Congress then admitted frankly that the nature and effect of this part of the bill were a complete surprise to them.

The disastrous effects of this spurious method of legislation upon the world at large, and falling particularly upon the wage-earner as the producer of all wealth, must be catalogued as the monumental crime of the century. It is no wonder that the political economist investigates the multifarious isms and doctrines, even those advanced by Malthus, as the safety-valve and blow-pipe of society as a logical method of ameliorating social conditions of urban society.

The cosmical contradiction involved in the antithesis that populations are increasing in a geometrical ratio, while the food supply advances only in an arithmetical degree, has caused the Malthusians to contemplate the establishment of an immoral cult. The partial recognition that society evinces in this direction, particularly when dogmatically asserted by a great labor leader that the blasphemous recrudescence of Malthus, should find an abiding place in the body politic. The genesis of labor guilds attest the implied doctrine that the eternal varieties of reproduction must harmoniously equipoise, and that our globe, through the forces and energies and plenipotent power that rule nature, must continue to throw up eternal transformations of herself for the production of the flora and fauna covering and inhabiting her surface.

HYPERION.

Gunning for Snipe-Hunters.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 21.—If the State has the power to incorporate capitalist combinations, why has it not the power to regulate and restrict the encroachments and abuses practiced by corporative greed? If it has the power, why does it not enforce it? The monopoly of capital can always secure—by means fair or unfair—all the legislative protection it asks for. Anything favoring the common masses — the people — must stand aside, for the satisfaction of the money power. Before the election, it is the people who are appealed to for votes, and they are given without price. After the election the people are "not in it." Chosen representatives of the masses frequently cut loose from all the natural affiliation of their parent source, and fall in, to co-operate, cheek by jowl, with artful combinations, for a specious system of peculation and robbery. This is not too strongly drawn. It is demonstrated at almost every point. Monopoly trusts and corporations demand and obtain special privileges at the hands of every species of legislative body in the country—National, State and municipal. The representatives of the people, as a mass, do not represent the people. Once cut loose from their source, with delegated powers, they are no longer weapons of usefulness for the purposes intended. They fall into the slime of venality; pose as mere commodities; are the creatures of valuable consideration; enter the market as mere articles of traffic, for barter and sale. They do not practice the virtues of the honest vendue, by public outcry, but the highest bidder gets there, all the same, and the people are left to "hold the bag," which always turns up empty. The trick thus played upon the voter only awaits opportunity for repetition, and the melancholy feature of the travesty is that the majority of the "snipe-hunters" are found among the workingmen. To be fooled once is measurably pardonable. To be fooled all the time is criminally inexcusable.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

CHICAGO retailers are kicking and protesting and resolutling against the big department stores which are driving them out of business. It won't do a bit of good. The big fishes are bound to eat up the little ones. That is what trade is for. So that all may compete and the strongest survive. The small merchant is going to follow the mortgaged farmer as the next of the present industrial conditions.—Kansan.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

A Rat Organ the Subject of Congratulations Upon Passing a Decade.

ANDERSON, IND., March 25.—The following highly characteristic bunch of compliments has been paid by the Telegram, to a more or less dilapidated contemporary of this city:

The rat organ was ten years old Saturday. It celebrated its anniversary by issuing the stalest and flatest paper in its history. Barring the very excellent communication from Father Mulcahy, it was devoid of news, barren of ideas, sloppy in form, and bore a frousled, run-down-at-the-heel appearance. The rat organ's hat is caved in and its "lilacs" are full of chuckle burs. It is on the hog train, riding close to the engine, and its eyes are full of cinders. It is covered with the scabs of cheap labor, and the jolting it has received while riding on the "hog" has made it as sore as a boil. Its destination is "Fizzletown," with stop-over privileges at "Blow-hard Junction." In ten years it has been born, attained its growth and gone to seed, and it is the earnest prayer of nineteen thousand five hundred people of this city that there will never be another paper like the rat organ in this city. They hope that now that it has gone to seed, the variety will be lost or wiped from the face of the earth. It has encumbered the local newspaper field already too long. It has lived by blackmail and libel. Scandal, social filth and moral rottenness has been its chief reliance for news. It has been a back-yard paper, and the further back in the yard it has been delivered, the better the moral atmosphere in the home of the subscriber has been. Its birthday editorial, Saturday, with a strange fatality, contained thirteen lines. The only thing true in those thirteen lines was the statement that it was "ten years old to-day." As to the last paragraph of the rat organ's sickly announcement, wherein claim is made to the largest circulation, The Telegram will undertake to prove to a committee of three disinterested business men that the writer of that statement is the biggest liar in the gas belt, if the author of it will come to the front and give an opportunity to investigate. The Telegram, although it is but one month old, is the brightest, best, cleanest paper in this city, and has the largest circulation by far, and no one knows it or appreciates that fact more keenly than the individual who wrote that thirteen-line editorial.

I want to say that if columns crowded with advertisements and a large and increasing circulation is any evidence of success, The Telegram is on the line of a sure winner.

OUTLOOK.

A Question of Consistency.

BOSTON, April 10.—Members of trades-unions should consider it a duty to support trades-union papers and for the reason that the success of any movement depends just as much on what is written as well as what is spoken. This is the age of education, and in the great struggle for the rights of mankind, the press is, and should be, a powerful auxiliary toward attaining the end which trades-unionists are fighting for. Papers have been established all over the world, which are devoted solely to trades-unionism, and that these papers have accomplished much good there is no doubt whatever. Having said so much in praise of trades-union journals, I desire to criticise, in a friendly way, what I consider is wrong, both in principle and policy. I refer to the fact of trades-union papers publishing advertisements telling union men where they can get drunk.

However men may differ on the question of temperance, I think they will acknowledge that it is decidedly improper for a labor paper to publish advertisements which are a plain invitation to patronize rum shops.

When a person advertises in a certain paper he does so in order to obtain the patronage of the readers of that paper. Hence, when liquor dealers advertise in a labor paper they do so with the hope of getting union men to spend their honest earned money for beer and whisky. That the efforts of those liquor dealers to obtain trade has been successful, there is not the shadow of a doubt, as the applications for liquor licenses, published in Boston papers, plainly show.

I have before me as I write, a labor paper which contains no less than sixteen liquor advertisements, and the casual reader, after a short perusal of the paper, comes to the conclusion that it is not the fault of the paper if he can't find plenty of union beer and whisky to make him mad, roaring drunk. That such a paper as I have referred to is an inconsistent advocate of labor, I think no right-minded person will deny. However bright and readable its editorials may be, its usefulness ends by its discreditable advertisements.

HUB.

NOT less than four hundred thousand people have already been informed of the disgraceful action of the Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, in its treatment of union workmen, and its publications are being turned away in thirty States of the Union.

PRINTERS, pressmen, binders and stereotypers should, all alike, take an interest in the JOURNAL and send in their subscriptions.

Requiem to a Comp.

Good-bye, newspaper comp, good-bye,
Thy halcyon day has flown;
Naught now remains to cheer thy heart—
Thou hast thy use outgrown.
Progression's stride, the inventor's skill,
With cruel, resistless sway,
Has spared thee not—howe'er secure—
But brushed thee from their way.

Good-bye, old friend; with tearful eye,
Thy fading step I view,
As from life's ever-changing day
You bid a long adieu.
Thy faults were few, thy virtues many—
A generous heart was thine—
What brother ever in distress
For aid was known to pine.

Farewell, the swift, the pamper'd swift,
Thy occupation's gone;
Thy lengthy string, with envious eye,
Will ne'er again look on.
Nor o'er the amber beer enthuse,
And on thy records gamble;
Sure, steely fingers now with speed
Can fly where you did amble.

Farewell the "phat and juicy take,"
That used our heart rejoice;
And farewell, too, the "solid dig"
We cursed with deep, hoarse voice.
No more with wiley trick we'll try
To "beat" the copy-box,
To catch a "pick-up" or an "ad,"
Or shirk the figured stocks.

So once again I stop to give,
With overflowing heart,
A last, a fond and lingering look
Of pain, now we must part;
For far back on the road of life,
As others past him romp,
I see the shadows close around
The old newspaper comp.

—[JOS. W. MCCANN.

Affairs in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., April 10.—I am in receipt of the JOURNAL of April 1, in its new form, and it looks neater than formerly, well printed, and it goes without saying that it is a well-edited paper, and should receive its share of support from the friends of organized labor throughout the country. The subscription price is so small that every printer should have a copy of his own, and not depend on reading his brother printer's copy.

The state of trade in this city is very dull. The weekly Republican went to the wall by getting out the last issue on Sunday morning, March 31. The scale on the only daily paper here has been reduced to thirty cents per thousand, the force also being cut to three cases. There has been quite a flood of union printers through here this winter, and we have done all in our power to help them on their weary way, as we have been on the road ourselves and know something about it.

Mr. Ed. Hartley, a union man, well known to the craft throughout the west, is lying at the point of death at St. Vincent's Sanitarium in this city, where he arrived from Albuquerque about ten days ago. He is receiving every attention to make his short life as comfortable as possible, but I fear that ere this reaches the JOURNAL office poor Ed. will be in the great beyond "from which bourne no traveler returns."

I am also sorry to state that Will Ambrose, a Denver printer, who has been making the rounds through this territory, left this city about six weeks ago, and on the road from here to Las Vegas he had his feet frozen and has been lying at one of the sanitariums in that city ever since. Last week his feet were so bad that it became necessary to amputate several of his toes.

Robert Hawkins is using the "hump-back" on the Albuquerque Democrat. Shorty Frederick has cases on the Albuquerque Citizen. Charley Morgan, of Pittsburg, has been holding cases on the Santa Fe New Mexican this winter, but it was found necessary to lay his cases on the shelf until better times. ROBT. H. BOWLER.

Moderately Fair Outlook.

WACO, TEXAS, April 11.—The rats on the old Morning News are having a hard time of it. The proprietor, J. R. Bennett, locked out the union force because he owed them more money than he could hope to pay, and now his rat force are unable to obtain the stipendiary. It would not surprise union printers in Waco to hear some fine morning that the disreputable News had turned up its toes.

The Evening Telephone has lately enlarged from four pages, seven-columns, to eight pages, six-columns, and gives work to one more man than heretofore, with an extra case on, now and then.

The Evening Democrat is making a successful stride, and merits popular favor.

Work in the book and job trade is fairly brisk, though there are several idle men in town. Prospects are good.

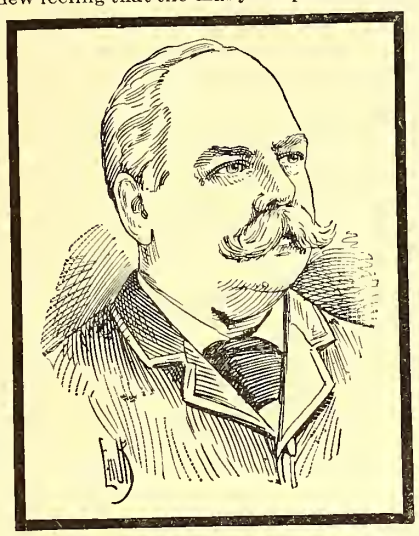
G. GUS CRAWFORD.

THE Werner Company, of Akron, Ohio, will have to amend its cheap Encyclopedia. It will have, soon, to explain how to conduct a successful business without patronage.

DEATH OF JAMES W. SCOTT.

A Sincere Friend of the Printers Mourned in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 24.—The death of James W. Scott, editor of the Times-Herald, which occurred in New York on the 14th, was a source of surprise and regret to the craft in Chicago and the entire country, and was a distinct loss to Chicago. Not only by his own employes was he honored and respected, but the expressions by Chicago's citizens and the many testimonials to his honor by all organizations showed in what high regard he was held by the community in which he lived, and for whose welfare he gave the vigor of his talents. It is with a new feeling that the many recipients of his



THE LATE JAMES W. SCOTT.

daily round of good deeds, which he dispensed in such a liberal and democratic manner, realize that in a wider sense and in a larger scope he was both good and great. A comparison was made by a eulogist of the two characters of Childs and Scott, and it was declared that, with anything near the fortune at the command of the former, Mr. Scott would have far surpassed, in purpose and result, the noble acts for which Mr. Childs has earned the lasting gratitude of the printers.

Mr. Scott was distinctly a self-made man, as he was also distinctly a journalist of high ambitions and vast resourceful ability. He gloried in every point of excellence in a newspaper, and it was his continual effort to create new opportunities for development and improvement. There was nothing cheap in his nature. It was this trait probably which would, in part, account for the fact that the Chicago Herald was never a gold mine in a banking sense. But that it was an ideal newspaper under his hand, and that its methods and its merits were a model and a standard, both to its readers and its workers, will be a glad remembrance if not a continuance.

Mr. Scott was always at home to the printer with a grievance. A man of a kind and gentle nature, he knew there was always another side, and in the history of his connection with daily journalism his voice and effort were always for a high grade of wages and an elevation of the condition of self-respect which intelligent organization brings. His example, therefore, besides its direct beneficent effect, spread the radius of his own genial nature and inculcated fairer principles in other fields.

Born near Galena, at which place his father worked at the printer's trade, Mr. Scott came to Chicago nearly twenty years ago and embarked with Willis Rice in the publication of the National Hotel Reporter. His ambition outgrowing that enterprise, he in 1884 established, in company with John R. Walsh, the Chicago Herald, and later the Evening Post. The Herald in its palmy days reflected the nature and the genius of its founder, but with the stringency of the panic came a gradual elimination of its many worthy features, until Mr. Scott found it necessary to withdraw from the restraints of a partnership and to embark as owner and editor by the aid of personal friends. This had just been accomplished, and his plans were being rapidly formed on the new lines when death cut short a noble life with high ambitions unfulfilled.

In deference to the wishes of Mrs. Scott, the funeral was not of a public character, and the many clubs and public associations with which Mr. Scott was connected or in sympathy, and which had prepared to attend the funeral, were represented by honorary pall-bearers, President Griffin acting in that capacity for Typographical Union No. 16. The active pall-bearers were the heads of departments of the Herald and Post, Mr. Ehlen representing the composing room. In addition, the only escort was the Herald chapel, whose desire to act as guard of honor was granted, and seventy-five of his old employes accompanied the hearse from the house to the church. Many floral tributes attested the breadth of the public bereavement, the World's Fair directors presenting an enormous model of the Administration Building in beautiful flowers; but one that probably expressed as much as any other was the fac-simile of the first page of the Herald by the chapel, composed of white flowers, with blue column rules, and the words scrolled across the page: "James W. Scott, the Printer's Friend."

There is talk of all kinds in regard to new papers starting up in Chicago. J. W. Scott's interest in the Herald has been bought by Mr. H. H. Kohlsaat, and the policy of the paper changed into liberal Republicanism, advocating protection, sound money and independence in local politics. This leaves a field for a Democratic paper, and a half dozen are in projection. It looks as though a rather cheap sort of machine organ of that faith would be started immediately by a company composed of politicians, but eventually a high-grade Democratic paper will be established by John R. Walsh and Adolf Kraus. This may seem to make a good prospect for printers, but the town is full of them, and all waiting.

The Ocean has a battery of about twenty-three machines running. The Kellogg Company and the Blakely Printing Company are putting them in. W. W. ROSS.

Anarchy From a Boston Standpoint.

BOSTON, April 25.—In the last issue of the JOURNAL I read an article headed "Trouble at the Werner Co.," and signed J. P. K. I am very pleased to see that said company is being made to understand that they are fighting a strong organization, and sincerely hope they will be brought to our terms; but I do not like the part of the article where Mr. J. P. K. says that anarchy rules at the Werner Co., may be it is because Mr. J. P. K. does not know what anarchy is. I would like to give him a few hints on anarchy, pure and simple.

Science has no "last words," no final decisions, and that is just where science differs from religion. The priest gets his infallible doctrines from God, and, of course, the word of a god is not debatable until he is abolished or outgrown. Then the erstwhile sacred doctrines become mere mythology.

The doctrines of science, on the other hand, are professedly fallible from the beginning. Even the most firmly established dictum is liable to be overthrown, as witness the recent discovery that air contains not only oxygen and nitrogen, but another gas as well, thus upsetting in a moment the whole science of chemistry, for undoubtedly this new discovery will lead to others and necessitate a readjustment all around. And if this is the case with a branch of science, which, like chemistry, offers such an open field for experiment and observation, which theories may be tested, how much more is it true of sociology? The science of society is but in its infancy, which is barely out of the control of priesthood, and still subject to the dominion of the state, and even of the capitalist.

No! Here we have nothing but a vast jumble of contradictory theories, explanations and apologies for this or that system of government, an astonishingly meager collection of facts to serve as a foundation for a fantastically discordant superstructure of theory.

When Spencer gives us his conclusions, we should be fools not to study them, but we are greater fools if we forget that it is not science that speaks, but Spencer. And however learned a scholar Metchnikoff may have been, when he undertook to give us "the last words of science," he was simply impertinent. Science is anarchistic, and really nothing else but human learning freed from all authoritarian fetters, physical, mental and spiritual.

I love and admire anarchy and all who follow its teachings, because they claim no special authority on account of their great learning (does the things in the Werner Co. recognize authority?), but come among us like good comrades, telling us in simple language what they have learned, what they think and what they believe. I only follow their examples in using my own brains, in judging to the truth of what they say. I am perfectly willing to admit that anarchy as a conception, as an abstraction, may very well exist (in the minds of men), quite independently of any economic system whatever, and, of course, recognize the right of people who like anarchy and dislike communism, to try to realize the one without the other. But I am unable to imagine a society free from authority, unless the fundamental bread and butter question is settled on a basis of perfect equality. For it is not in vacuo that the question is to be settled, but here on this mundane earth, where we must have food, shelter and raiment, even if we have to sell ourselves into slavery to get it.

Now anarchist-communism is possible. That has been demonstrated, scientifically, by Dr. Giovanni Rossi and his comrades, who took the sensible step of trying the experiment. That it was fairly tried, and that, too, under most unfavorable conditions, no one can doubt who has read Rossi's account of the commune of Caccilia. An actual experiment outweighs much theory.

True, they were only a handful, and they had one great requisite, very rare, as yet, among men. They wanted to be free and live together in free association. It would not be possible to establish an anarchistic commune composed of people who wanted to be ruled by a king, guided by a priest and exploited by capitalists. For that reason we (the anarchists) have got to educate not only ourselves, but likewise our neighbors. The great mass of Americans do not believe they have a right to live, or they would not starve so silently and submit so tamely to be clubbed and shot by a handful of men in authority. They do not believe that they have a right to be free (witness their action at the Werner Company and other places), or they would not endure the iron rule of capitalism. They do not believe they have an inalienable right to happiness, or they would not endure the miserable compromise with death that now forms their lives. But a vague, unceasing, even growing, discontent—a feeling that some change is impending—pervades the whole mass. If I foresee the future correctly, a social convulsion is impending that will destroy this society as never a society was destroyed before. In the social war there will be areas where governmental authority will be speedily destroyed. Then anarchist-communists can put their theories into practice and try to realize their ideas. Others can and will do the same, and the result will be that the fittest form of social life will survive and become the final one. At least I can see no further.

This is as much of an answer to Mr. J. P. K.'s article of April 15th as I will be allowed space for, and I hope he will not again misconstrue the meaning of anarchy.

PAP MATHERS.

The Scale in New Jersey.

PATERSON, N. J., April 17.—At the last meeting of the union the following resolution was presented, and will be considered at the next meeting:

Resolved, That the article in by-laws relating to job work and time charges, read as follows:

All journeymen employed by the week shall be paid not less than $15; ten hours to constitute a day's work, except on Saturdays, when nine hours shall be a day's work, fifty-nine hours constituting a week's work. When paid by the hour, the price shall be twenty-five cents.

The action to be taken at the meeting in regard to this increase will be watched with considerable interest, as it is a step long anticipated. It was at the reorganization of the union when the newspaper men wanted to raise the scale to $13, but they were defeated by the job hands themselves, who still continue to pick the "gay and festive type" for $12 per week. Whether it will go through or not is a question. It seems hardly fair to the only union newspaper that they should be compelled to pay the increase, while their competitors pay the $12 per week. Yet by adopting it, may be the means of getting some of the non-union men in other offices to join with us, and then we may be able to accomplish something.

The union has lost the services of its efficient treasurer, Frank D. Vanderwalker. "Vandy" was one of the most obliging of compositor's, and many touring members of the fraternity have been assisted by his generosity. The success of last year's picnic souvenir was largely due to his efforts To say that "Vandy" will be missed is putting it light. FIN. SEC.

THE English syndicate operating the St. Louis breweries is reported to be on the point of closing down two more plants, three having already been closed. It is beginning to dawn upon the beer monopolists that a war upon organized labor is rather costly. In the meantime temperance people are throwing their hats in the atmosphere.—Western Laborer.

WHY can not some one in every office take a personal interest in soliciting subscriptions for the JOURNAL? The cost is but little more than one cent a number. Twenty-five cents for one year—twenty-four numbers. It should have at least thirty thousand subscribers.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL UNION LABEL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 1, 1895.

KEEP an eye on the label.

WITHOUT a limit—A federal court.

IF you can not help do not hinder.

THE convict labor problem is still being discussed.

THE union label is blooming like the flowers of May.

THE solidarity of labor will be the foundation of redemption.

THE income tax doesn't come in as lively as was expected of it.

JOURNAL and American Federationist—both, one year, 65 cents.

TRADES-UNIONISM is working out conditions for a higher civilization.

THE boys carry the JOURNAL to their homes since it put on its new uniform.

CAPITAL is champing at the curb being forced upon it by trades-unionism.

INDEPENDENCE and self-reliance are concomitants to true trades-unionism.

EVEN the newsboys are to be superseded by a slot machine for selling papers.

OPEN meetings of working men are doing royal service in the line of education.

THE power of self-government can never be accomplished without thorough organization.

IF you should discover a single man unorganized, lose no time in having him place his name on the muster-roll.

WHAT does the manufacturer employing free labor think of the application of prison labor by his less scrupulous competitors?

THE trades-union is gradually merging from the defensive to the aggressive. Steady the lines, boys, and all move up together.

THE "brotherhood of man" is not a theory, it is a condition. The lines of trades-unionism closely followed will develop it into an unmistakable fact.

THE Pacific Union Printer finds Ophelia's ideal of Hamlet—"the glass of fashion and the mold of form," and on the Pacific slope is "the observed of all observers."

AN organization with a dual head, or double head, is worthy of the suggestion of a dunderhead, and if persisted in will speedily wind up the concern with no head at all.

UPON the suggestion of a co-operative bakery in Indianapolis, quite a number of local trades-unions subscribed for stock, Typographical Union, No. 1, taking five shares.

DON'T forget one great question at issue: Shall the government run the railroads or the railroads run the government? Can any one tell which is ahead in the race at the present time?

THE assault by government troops on the liberties of the State and people of Illinois during the trouble at Chicago seems to have stirred the spirit of militarism to rampant anarchy. Here is what a Chicago colonel lately said in behalf of the military and the power of its possibilities:

> We might well, if need be, crowd out of our civilization much of its art, science, music, literature, wealth and progress, to make room for armories as guardians of peace. American civilization needs armories, as pledges of its perpetuity. So true is this that a troubled people have come to look upon the tread of the American regiment as the mighty tramp of law and order—upon the flashing of the American sword as the signaling of succor. The gleam of the soldier's bayonet has become the people's glimpse of hope. The soldier's whistling bullet has come to be God's own message of peace.

What do the masses of the people think of this doughty warrior's method of defending and preserving our civilization? A soldier's "whistling bullet as a messenger of peace" is not so bad. We are a little bit credulous as to its source, however. If it was a ballot, now, we might take some stock in it. The latter might not do any whistling on its mission of peace, nor perform any other species of music to enliven the tread of the American regiment, but it would settle the clamor of all military bushwhackers and prove a sure harbinger of peace and the advancement of our progress and civilization.

WHENEVER there is threatened disruption, or a division like that witnessed by the dual-headed painters and decorators, monopoly throws back its plutocratic head and shouts a loud "haw-haw!" Among the monopoly corporations there is no such thing as "a house divided against itself." All are in harmony for the oppression of the wage-earners, and that harmony is accelerated when any trade or calling is threatened with disunion or dissolution. Object lessons are not wanting to the wage-worker; he seems slow to learn, but he is gradually coming to a sense of his power and duty in the matter. Organized labor should exert constantly its best energy and effort to wipe away all trivial differences and useless quibbles and bring to a consolidation of harmony, fellowship and unity every species of labor. Labor can never claim absolute safety while any very large proportion of those who toil are beyond the pale of organization. Let every man make a new start, and see what good he can do for the cause.

WE have inadvertently overlooked calling attention to the death of a venerable and respected printer in the person of Joshua Barstow, who recently passed away in Norwich, Conn., at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Mr. Barstow was a veteran in the ranks of unionism, being one of the founders of New York Printers' Society, of which Horace Greeley was first president. Maj. Sam Leffingwell, of Indianapolis, something of a veteran union printer himself, speaks of happy fellowship and association with Mr. Barstow, when the two were compositors on the New York Tribune, in 1852-3-4. The Major says that "Joshua, although not the pink of fashion in his apparel, was the soul of geniality, generosity and honor, and was made of the kind of stuff that neither age nor adversity could tarnish."

WHILE we are devoting our attention to union labels generally, let us not forget that of the United Garment Workers of America. This is a vigorous union organization affiliated with the American Federation, and it is the duty of all members of our fraternity to render it all the aid in our power. The label is controlled entirely by the representatives of the union in the shops of the manufacturer and is not handled by the employer. Examine every article of clothing for the garment workers' label—on the inside of the breast pocket of the coat; the inside of the buckle strap on the vest, and on the lining of the waist-band of the pants. It is also attached to shirts and overalls. By helping the garment workers you will be helping yourselves.

THE capitalist press announce with much enthusiasm a small per cent. advance in the wages of labor by some more or less generous corporation, but make light note of cut-downs, lockouts and black-listing by the more powerful creatures of monopoly. It is a rare thing to find anything like justness in the statements of the average political or alleged independent newspaper.

COMPULSORY arbitration has contradicted itself almost beyond the pale of discussion.

SAVE a quarter on the luxury of cigars and send for the JOURNAL for one year.

TALKING about "shoemakers" as alleged type-setters, Douglas, the shoe man, is successfully conducting a newspaper in a Massachusetts town. Some one should "turn a rule" on the innovation.

EX-PRESIDENT GOMPERS has taken the field in the interest of the union label and the business of the United Garment Workers. He is a host in himself and his mission can be assured for good results.

IF all were thoroughly organized in the labor world the bosses would come to terms without a strike. If all were properly organized there would be no one to take the places of men threatened with a lockout. Organize! Organize!

FROM the variety of points of decision arrived at by judges of the several courts, it suggests a guessing contest in which a prize of some value is at stake. Some of the judges who make wrong guesses will have to take a second "whack" for a correct answer.

SO IT would seem that judges are the real legislators, not those delegated by the people for that purpose. The representatives of the people render a verdict on the facts and the law, and the judges veto the action by setting the verdict aside. Queer old Constitution! How wonderfully and fearfully made!

IT is amusing to notice with what systematic regularity the six-dollar-a-week local street-walker on a capitalistic daily paper lays all his censure on the "walking delegate" of a labor organization. The latter is interested in what he represents, while the former is barely able to keep shoes on his feet to earn his food and lodging.

IF women are to enter our legislative halls, why not give them a third house, and make it contingent upon any acts introduced becoming law, that they pass all three houses. Every woman in this case might not be able even to get a word in edge-ways, but, if they didn't do anything but talk, it would be a security against the passage of any very bad laws. And what a difficult problem it would be at times for the Mistress Speaker to decide which one of the sisters was entitled to the floor. By all means give the women a chance in this direction. If affairs did not result for the better, they could not result in anything worse than is now handed out by the average legislative body.

Addresses Wanted.

JOHN O'HALLORAN, last heard of in Philadelphia four years ago, send address to your mother, Mrs. Annie O'Halloran, 402 South Idaho street, Butte, Mont.

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of Dan Wortman please send his address to John Kroon, 1155 Fifth avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FRED WALLOT—Send address to F. S. Edick, care of Sunday Call, Newark, N. J., and get mail.

A. H. EBY—Please send pictures to C. W. M. at Binghamton, N. Y., care Daily Herald.

C. A. FOX, last heard of in Kansas City, where he was employed on the Times, please send address to Mrs. Ada Smith, Box 85, Florence, Colo.

FRANK J. EATON—Send address to Edward Brush, Wilkes Barre, Pa., Record, and get letters.

BEN JOHNSON, formerly of New Orleans and G. P. O., Washington, D. C.; Ed. C. Morris, formerly of Leadville, send addresses to L. Van Osdell, P. O. Box 1, East Las Vegas, New Mexico.

PETER J. KELLY—Send address to Secretary Tilton, Guthrie, Okla., and get letters.

ANY ONE knowing the whereabouts of Aloys Rupin will please notify his mother, who is anxious to hear from him. Address Dr. A. Rupin, 106 East Sixth street, Topeka, Kan.

INFORMATION of G. W. Stitzer, last seen at Santa Fe, N. M., is wanted by William Ambrose, East Las Vegas, N. M.

State of Trade and Notes.

DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Trade, dull. The Telegraph is putting in machines. Prospects for the future are not bright.

ELKHART, IND.—Trade fair; plenty of men to handle all work.

HARRISBURG, PA.—State of trade, very dull, with poor prospects.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade, dull, with no prospects of brightening.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Trade, dull. Machines are beginning to fell, six cases having been taken off the Herald; more to follow as soon as the operators become expert. It is expected that five machines will be started in the Evening Express about the 22d inst.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—Trade, dull; many idle men.

NORWOOD, MASS.—Trade, good.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Work here for some time has been fairly good, all resident printers being kept busy, and a few extras part of the time. At present there is a lull in the trade; but prospects for a good term of brief work for the Appellate Court will soon commence.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Trade, fair.

Miscellaneous.

Card No. 42,203, issued to J. N. Park by Pueblo Typographical Union, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries please look out for same and cancel if found.

Card 49,561, issued by Topeka Union, No. 21, to Andy Redmond, has been lost. If presented for deposit please return to W. C. Hercules, Box 61, Topeka, Kan.

Card 44,166, issued February 15, 1895, to G. F. Byron, by Springfield, No. 177, has been lost and a duplicate (44,187) issued April 12, 1895. The secretary receiving the original card will please return the same to George Hoole, Box 678, Springfield, Ill.

Card No. 39,617, issued to J. W. Avera by Cedar Rapids Typographical Union, No. 192, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The secretary receiving the original card will please return it to C. M. Dawley, 409 Second avenue, West Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Lost—Traveling card No. 18,790, issued to C. L. Woodman by Omaha, No. 190. Please return to J. W. Hill, Box 794, Omaha, Neb. A duplicate has been issued.

Milton J. Sweigart, a compositor, well known in Savannah, Ga., was shot and instantly killed Thursday morning, April 25. Mr. Sweigart was from Lancaster, Pa. His people were notified by wire. If not heard from he will be buried by Savannah Union, No. 183, Friday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Any one knowing the address of the relatives of the deceased will please communicate with Jacob Eitel, care of the Press, Savannah, Ga.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

15. Rochester—For March.
25. Baton Rouge—For March.
34. Columbia—For February to date.
47. New Haven—For March.
51. Lawrence—For January to date.
58. Multnomah—For March.
74. Gainesville—For January to date.
82. Colorado Springs—For March.
83. Hebrew-American, New York—For March.
105. Vicksburg—For October to date.
113. Atchisou—For March.
116. Lynchburg—For November to date.
131. The North—For March.
140. Bismarck—For March.
143. Snohomish-Everett—For March.
149. Saratoga Springs—For March.
151. Oil City—For November to date.
156. Aspen—For March.
157. Sunflower—For March.
163. Superior—For January to date.
164. Frankfort—For March.
178. Scandia—For January to date.
179. Leadville—For March.
194. Joliet—For March.
197. Columbia—For January to date.
204. Limestone City—For March.
205. Jamestown—For March.
230. Danville—For March.
233. Niagara Falls—For March.
236. Ogden—For February to date.
237. Sandusky—For January to date.
241. Temple-Belton—For December to date.
242. Waltham—For February to date.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
252. Bridgeport—For March.
256. Great Falls—For March.
260. Findlay—For March.
275. Santa Cruz—For October to date.
281. Marlboro-Hudson—For February to date.
283. Oaklahoma City—For March.
284. Anderson—For February to date.
285. Red Bluff—For February to date.
289. Titusville—For March.
291. Aurora—For March.
295. Newport—For March.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
314. Meriden—For March.
319. Fort Scott—For February to date.
320. Oswego—For March.
321. Greenville—For January to date.
322. Norwich—For March.

PRESSMEN.

1. Washington—For March.
8. Boston—For September to date.
14. St. Paul—For March.
15. New Orleans—For March.
32. Omaha—For March.
47. Fort Worth—For March.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

8. St. Louis—For March.
20. Pittsburgh—For March.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. Minneapolis Pressfeeders—For Jan. to date.
6. Galveston Bookbinders—For March.
1. Boston Newspaper Writers—For March.
5. Toronto Mailers—For February to date.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For Oct. to date.
2. Chicago Bindery Girls—For Dec. to date.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of March 25, 1895		$38,996 11
Receipts to date		8,758 86
		$47,754 97
Disbursements		8,169 21
Balance on hand		$39,585 76

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	10,213 34	
Indiana Nat'l Bank, certificate of deposit	9,000 00	
Cash on hand	227 12	
Due by local unions	216 25	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$39,585 76

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of April, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] A. N. GRANT, Notary Public.

THE war upon the Werner Company's publications is probably the most wide-spread of any ever before prosecuted in this country. Pass them around.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

SITUATION WANTED—By first-class, all-around job printer. Address "DISPLAY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Outfit of type—brevier, minion and nonpareil—of daily paper now using machines; comparatively new; part in cases. Address "NEWS," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Type used on daily paper, now running machines; large fonts of minion, nonpareil and agate. Large supply of cases. Address "LETTER-PRESS," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By first-class hand, in bindery and on ruling machine. Thoroughly experienced. Address "J. C.," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By good compositor, shut out by machines; willing to go to the country. Address "COMP," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By competent pressman, as foreman of press-room; experienced in all branches. Address "CYLINDER," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By experienced man, to travel and solicit for printing or publishing firm—Werner Co. and Rand-McNally Co. excepted. Address "H. T.," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Situation by young man of liberal education in newspaper office; rapid stenographer, with practical knowledge of illustrating by the pen-and-ink and chalk-plate processes. First-class refereuces and reasonable cash bond furnished if desired. Address "K. R.," care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—A youug man desires a positiou in some mercantile establishment where conscientious discharge of duties will be appreciated. Rapid, reliable aud accurate. Best of references furnished. Address "REM," care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

The Thorne Typesetting Machine.

The Thorne typesetting machine has passed its experimental stages, and hundreds are in successful operation. The demand increases daily. The Thorne factory is running overtime on orders. We hear of other typesetting machines, but the Thorne is the only machine actually being sold to all comers. All other machines require a separate distributor, in some cases more costly than the setter. The Thorne does its own distribution. Its speed is limited solely by the expertness of the justifier, and justifying is easier on the machine than when done in a composing stick. It is the cheapest typesetter yet invented, and it cuts the cost of composition in two. No publisher who sets 150,000 ems of one size in a week can afford to be without it.

We call attention to the advertisement of American Type Founders Co., on our first page of cover. This company has eighteen branches, located in all the principal business centers, and each branch carries a very complete stock of type and everything else required by the printer, from a perfecting press to a bodkin. This is the most extensive type founding concern in the world. In the United States it is the only concern making music, Greek, Hebrew, Russian and Rabbinic type. It aims to be complete even in such lines as are rarely called for, but which sooner or later every printer must need. No really complete outfit could be selected without having in it some at least of the products of the American Type Founders Company.—Adv.

SECURE A POSITION.

Wanted; for office work, on salary, in most every county in the south and west, a young lady or gentlemau. Those from the country also accepted. Experience not necessary, in fact, prefer beginners at a small salary at first, say to begin, from $30 to $60 a mouth.

Chances for rapid promotion good. Must deposit in bank cash, about $100. No loan asked; no investment required. It is a salaried and permanent position. (Strictly office work.) The enterprise is strongly endorsed by bankers. Address, P. O. Box 433, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

THE men imported from cheap labor countries to underwork American labor appear to be the most forward in agitating labor troubles, and a review of the conditions would prove that these importations have been expensive experiments to the millionaire oppressors of labor.

IF a craftsman will not patronize his own official newspaper, how can he expect it to maintain itself and stand up for his individual and collective interests?

THE BRANCHES.

Interesting Meeting—Burning Questions to Be Discussed.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The regular monthly meeting took place on the third Monday evening at Clarendon Hall. There was a good attendance, nearly every seat being occupied. The subjects for discussion were: "Which is the best means of unionizing non-union offices—placing, or designating, a union man in them, or the walking delegate system?" The discussion was very interesting, those opposed keenly contesting their ground. In effect, it was the same as reported in your April 1 last issue. As it proceeded it became more plain to those present that the contending grounds were not antagonistic and ought to go together. The discussion was of an exhaustive nature and it was finally voted that the Branch recommend to the next meeting of No. 6 that the best way to unionize non-union offices was by the walking delegate system and the placing of a union man in non-union offices. The discussion on the union label was postponed on account of a committee being now at work in the formation of a Union Label League. An election was held for three members of the branch committee, when Messrs. S. B. Donnelly, Record and Guide; George Chambers, Ottrogge's; W. T. Terry, Winthrop Press, were elected.

The question for discussion next meeting is: "Shall the book and job scale be revised?" Since these meetings have been held numerous subjects have arisen for debate, as soon as opportunity occurs. Among them are: An out-of-work fund; Shall the executive committee report to each meeting of the union? Shall they be paid fifty cents each when they meet? Which is the best way to facilitate business at regular union meetings? Ought the accounts of the union to be audited every two months and a balance sheet be printed on the circular calling the meeting, abolishing the present financial monthly statement? etc.

The eight-hour machine scale has secured to the operator and those working in machine offices comparatively large salaries, but in order to keep them employed the proprietors have had to seek work outside which has proved disastrous to the rest of the trade, adding considerably to the ranks of the unemployed caused by the advent of machines in their own offices. I am informed that the New York Recorder (morning only and Sunday) has three shifts of men, and when I make the statement that they do at least thirty publications beside their own I am understanding the case. Boston (No. 13) has the best machine scale that I know of, and those interested should try and pattern their union after No. 13.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Steadfast Advocacy in Wisconsin.

MADISON, WIS., April 19.—Number 313 still "lives, moves and has its being," and that in the face of every obstacle known to those possessed of selfish typographical hearts. At our last monthly meeting we were determined to carry no more "dead-wood," and accordingly suspended several members who work occasionally but will not pay even per capita, but who have been willing to let the out-of-work and black-listed typos pay it for them. They will do it no longer. The scale has been suspended in this city for the present. The Democrat office is still in charge of the Fraternity men, though others work there, including a card man. The State work is done in this office, and the rats have labored quite often sixteen hours a day during the winter.

The Journal office is still in charge of that typographical autocrat J. S. Hawkes, and it has put in several fonts of new book type from a New York firm. There are about thirty compositors here, twenty of whom work on book matter. There is one redeeming feature about this office: there are no machines there yet—everything is done by hand. Not so with the Democrat, where they have several Mergenthalers, both for news and book. Tracy, Gibbs & Co., book and job office, give employment to quite a number of men and is a very fair office, as is also The Madisonian, whose proprietors, Messrs. Sommers & Reynolds, were formerly members of No. 313. M. J. Cantwell's book and job office does the fair thing by its men, also, but work is not plenty, outside of the law blanks published by this office. Taylor & Gleason, the Central job room proprietors, do the largest amount of job work of any in the city, and they are both first-class men, treating the boys in their employ like gentlemen. The former is president of the city council and a prominent citizen, the latter formerly a member of No. 313, with a heart as large as an ox's.

Geo. R. Angell is the guiding spirit of No. 313, for he is always on the alert seeking work for the boys; he is an expert in compiling city directories, and is an industrious, hard-working man.

Frank Purcell, one of the true-blue card men of this union, is seriously ill, and it is extremely doubtful if he ever again stands up to a case.

Most of the members of No. 313, when not working at the trade, will do anything in sight, such as canvassing for books, fishing, driving bakery wagons, clerking, publishing, etc. But one thing is certain, the present members are determined to hold on to the charter of Madison Typographical Union, No. 313. Madison is no place for wandering compositors, however, and all such would do well to meander in other directions, for we have already too many idle printers and the probabilities are we shall have more before next winter.

MONONA.

Across the Border.

MONTREAL, CANADA, April 24.—Typographical Union No. 176 has recently lost by death two old and respected members—Patrick Kerby and Joseph McCaffry. Mr. Kerby was a charter member of No. 176 and Mr. McCaffry was connected with the union twenty-five years. The former was 68 years of age and the latter 62.

John Campbell, a Gazette compositor, is seriously ill from pneumonia.

On the 1st of May the Star, which has up to date been set by hand, will introduce fifteen type setting machines to the compositors on that paper. The Star is an evening paper.

When the Star becomes a machine office the Gazette (morning) will be the only hand-set daily paper in Montreal. The foreman of the Gazette is not a member of the union, and when asked, "How is it that you employ none but members in good standing with the union?" he replied: "Because I can get better workmen from union ranks and my sympathy is with the union." The employes pay their dues monthly, and in the office as well as out of it they talk and work in the interest of the union.

William Irwin, A. Claghorn, J. J. Wilder, D. McDougall, John Moylan and T. Tanner have recently arrived to take care of machines.

Mr. John Roger, manager of the Herald, formerly a member of the Ottawa Typographical Union, has positively refused to recognize the union. And what a change has come over the man who said in Ottawa when he wanted to be an alderman: "When I was a boy unionism was instilled into me. As I advanced in years the principles of unionism grew with me stronger and stronger, and now those principles have become my second nature."

At the next regular meeting of No. 176 a resolution will be offered forbidding members of the union to purchase articles of any kind (dry goods, groceries and provisions, etc.) from dealers, when they require job printing, who do not wholly patronize union label job offices

I won't tell the hobo to "steer clear" of Montreal; but this is the worst town in Printerdom to strike just now. Old-timers are still talking of the good old days when cases were given out every day on the Gazette and Herald; but the cases are gone and the old-timers are now holding down the fire stations. But still Jack Wright says: "There's no alarm."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

A "Jerseyman" at Fault.

NEWARK, N. J., April 20, 1895.

TO SISTER UNIONS: At the regular meeting of Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, held on April 11, 1895, it was decided, by an uuanimous vote, to protest against the hostile and unfair criticisms of members of our uniou, published iu the Uuion Printer and American Craftsman of New York City.

The paper is presumably published in the interest of the craft, but when it libels members of a local union, as was repeatedly done, under the nom-de-plume of "Jerseymau," it was decided to take positive action. The probity of our officers has been questioued, mean personal flings have been indulged in, and one man, a respected member, who is not expected to live, was mercilessly handled in a recent issue of the publication.

It is with reluctance that the officers and members of No. 103 have been forced to take this summary action, and appeal to sister unions for our meed of justice. We realize that this circular may be looked upon as an advertisement, both for the paper and the person who signs himself "Jerseyman," and whose obligation to help a fellow-member must rest lightly on his conscience.

Knowing this, we expect and trust that our sister unions will aid us in a healthy aud vigorous protest.

JOHN CHERRY, Presideut.
J. P. LANDRIGAN, Secretary.

IT IS strange in this age of progress that there are so few labor organizations of females. Women are to be found in nearly every branch of industry and have kept pace with the times in other respects, yet so far as their daily employment is concerned they have done nothing to improve it.—Exchange.

LIBERTY MENACED.

The Right of Trial by Jury—Dangers of Unjust Judiciary.

That very able champion of the rights of Labor, the veteran George E. McNeill, of Boston, has this to say on the tyranny of injunction:

The liberties of the citizen are endangered whenever the right of trial by jury is denied or prevented. Confidence in the integrity and just judgment of the judiciary being essential to the maintenance of order, whatever lessens that confidence tends to civil war or revolutiou.

History repeats itself. The crowding down of the working classes meets with resistance, and no power of police or militia or of the courts can prevent the recurrence of such scenes as were enacted at Pittsburg, Homestead, Chicago and Brooklyn.

Professor James, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the Labor Movement, speaking of the condition of the working classes in England in the latter part of the last century and away into the second quarter of this, says:

The mere description of the lives they led is enough to make one's blood boil with indignation that such things should be allowed to exist in a so-called Christian land. It seemed indeed as if the great mass of the laborers were destined to sink into a condition far worse than that in which the most miserable of their ancestors had lived, and one little short of slavery in its worst form, viz., that in which the master has no duties, only rights and privileges. The natural outcome of this state of affairs was a long series of outrages on persons and property committed by these starving and half-crazed people, which no severity of police power seemed able to prevent and which increased with every passing year. No appeal to his justice or duty could move the unjust judge. Nothing but the fear of revolution and loss of life and property could stir the attention of the Parliament of England to a consideration of this question.

The "Dred Scott" decision in favor of chattel slavery in 1856 was a part of the chain of events, of which John Brown's raid against slavery in 1859 was another, that led to the war for the Union and the final abolition of chattel slavery. That the many decisions and acts of the courts during the past ten or twelve years have estranged and imbittered a large number of our citizens is an augury of evil days to come.

Not only have the laws of conspiracy been enacted, but the courts have seemed to conspire for the owners as against the producers of wealth.

The power to issue writs of injunction originally intended to cover cases where there was no "plain, adequate and complete remedy at law" has recently been used to prevent an adequate defense, thus violating the letter and spirit of the Constitution, which provides that "the accused be confronted with the witnesses against him, and he be given public trial by an impartial jury." So careful of the rights of the people were the framers of the Constitution that trial by an impartial jury was guaranteed as an essential defense to personal liberty.

Recent injunctions granted by the courts have been given not to prevent acts against the property of others, but rather as an intimidation, preventing men in the free exercise of their inalienable rights. The indiscriminate and unjust use of this the highest prerogative of courts of equity brings such courts into just contempt. It seems to be the opinion of some of the judges that whoever interferes with the gaining of profits by the manufacturers or employers is guilty of conspiracy against the public weal, but Chief Justice Shaw, in a decision rendered in 1842, said:

We think, therefore, that associations may be entered into, the object of which is to adopt measures that may have a tendency to impoverish another—that is, to diminish his gains and profits—and yet, so far from being criminal or unlawful, the object may be highly meritorious and public-spirited.

The movement toward a higher civilization must be in the direction of a more equitable distribution of wealth. "Not gains, but souls should be first in an age that bows its head to the sacred word." Every effort in the direction of less hours and higher wages should be hailed with rejoicing. Strikes and even war and revolution are better than submission to poverty in a land of plenty.

There is more danger to liberty, more danger to law and order in the unjust judge than in the unjust mob. It is more honorable to wear the prison garb for contempt of court than to wear the smirched ermine of a Jeffreys.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 22, 1895.—The following contributions from March 23 to date, to the George W. Childs Memorial Fund, are hereby acknowledged:

April 19. Little Rock Typo. Union, No. 92	$26 50
April 20. Philadelphia Typo. Union, No. 2, cash for amount subscribed	500 00
Total	$526 50
Previously acknowledged	457 60
Total	$984 10

JACOB GUASER, Treasurer.

IT seems that the troubles of the poor printer have only begun, if a recent announcement of the Paris Figaro is correct. A new machine has been invented by Pere Calendoni, a Sicilian monk, which, it is claimed, will compose 50,000 letters per hour. The difference in speed, computed with existing machines, lies in the fact that instead of each letter being made to fall separately into the composing stick, entire words can be composed in a moment by the simultaneous application of the fingers of both hands. M. Mazereau, of the Figaro, asserts that he has himself manipulated the instrument with complete success.

LAND AND LIQUOR.

Unequal Distribution the Cause of Much Disorder—Crosman Apostrophizes.

BOSTON, MASS., April 22.—If R. C. S. had followed from the start the discussion on the liquor question it is doubtful if he would have found it necessary to write a long-winded letter in the JOURNAL of April 15, in which he thrashes over the same old arguments that have been used by E. P. and the other superficial reformers that have from time to time "bobbed up serenely" and as suddenly vanished. I do not claim that intemperance is not an evil; neither do I try to excuse or defend drunkenness. What I have claimed is that intemperance is the result of poverty, and that poverty is caused by unsteady work and low wages, and that these are the result of making land private property. E. P. has on several occasions furnished me with temperance tracts, and I now quote from one to prove at least one of my assertions. Such a distinguished temperance reformer as Archbishop Ireland should be a witness acceptable to my critics, and this is what he says in the tract entitled Mgr. Satolli and the Saloon: "The servant and the laborer, the occupants of the tenement house and the cheap hotel, are very often Catholics. They are immigrants from foreign countries, where poverty was their portion, and they do not accumulate wealth immediately on reaching our shores. The Church is not ashamed to own them; it is a divine mark of Christ's Church to preach the Gospel to the poor. Yet it is plain their lot subjects them to strong temptations to intemperance. Fatigue of body, loneliness of heart, pains of poverty, lead one to use the bowl, which will drown sorrow and give momentary surcease from the hardships of toil. The aids to sobriety, which are lent by cultured thought, cheerful hearts, elevating companionship—although even these do not always keep off intemperance—are not the belongings of the poor. The sole club-room open to them is the saloon. No wonder that they frequently drink, and drink to excess."

If my critics who are hacking away at one of the branches of evil will direct their attention to the root of the cause a condition of society will soon be the result where "cultured thought, cheerful hearts and elevating companionship" will be the lot of every industrious, enterprising and thrifty person. Then sobriety will be with us always, and it is doubtful if, under such conditions, the sale and manufacture of liquor would be continued.

R. C. S. writes with much sentiment about the vice, the crimes and the misery caused by the liquor traffic. I can take his whole letter, and instead of referring to the liquor traffice, I will use the words "private property in land," or "private appropriation of ground rent," and will paint a picture showing the evil of land monopoly—for that is the parent of all other monopolies—which will astonish him.

I commend the reading by those who believe in hacking at branches, rather than going to the root of the matter, the chapter on "The Robber That Takes All That Is Left" in Henry George's Protection or Free Trade? I will quote one sentence: "Improvement, no matter how great, and reform, no matter how beneficial in itself, can not help that class who, deprived of all right to the use of the material elements, have only the power to labor—a power as useless in itself as a sail without wind, a pump without water or a saddle without a horse."

Let us all sing together:

The workman works with his arm of brawn,
The capitalist with his brain,
The landlord does no work at all,
But he gets there just the same.

W. L. CROSMAN.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED

under reasonable conditions. Do not say it can not be done, 'till you send for 120 page catalogue of DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn. This college is strongly endorsed by bankers and merchants all over the United States, as well as foreign countries. FOUR weeks by Draughon's method of teaching bookkeeping is equal to TWELVE weeks by the old plan. Special advantages in shorthand, penmanship and telegraphy.

Cheap board. Open to both sexes. Thirty-six States and Territories now represented. Write for 120 page catalogue, which will explain "all." Address, J. F. Draughon, President, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

N. B.—This college has prepared books for "Home Study," bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand.

DON'T carry this copy of the JOURNAL away from the office, unless it is your individual property. If you must have a copy to take to your home, subscribe and pay for it. Every member of the craft should have one of his own.

Applications for Membership.

5, Indianapolis, Ind. (Bookbinders)—N. J. Martin.

6, Galveston, Tex. (Bookbinders)—J. E. Lewis.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—J. H. Campbell, served four years in New Bloomfield; Ida O. Evans, served four years in Middletown; Herman Noble, served over four years in Mifflintown; Edward Weigel, served apprenticeship in Harrisburg; G. W. Rinehart, four years in Waynesburg; Chas. C. Shaffer, of Philadelphia, allowed his card to lapse; Wm. C. Barringer, allowed Trenton, N. J., card to lapse about two years ago.

20, Minneapolis, Minn. (Pressmen)—Fred J. Foster, Joseph Eberle, for apprentice membership.

28, Galveston, Tex.—Miss Minnie Cooke, served time in Seymour, Ind.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. L. Creswell, newspaper writer, worked in Buffalo, Minneapolis and Grand Rapids; M. R. Smith, worked in Battle Creek and Coopersville, Mich.

44, Streator, Ill.—Mort Stark, learned trade in Streator; been at business twelve years; formerly belonged to Ottawa, No. 265, but let card run out, as he was running a paper in Missouri.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Otto Cummerow, trade learned in Leipsic, Germany; R. L. Kinsey, Churubusco, Ind.; C. H. Roesener, Staats Zeitung, Fort Wayne; M. J. Motherwell, Fort Wayne, for apprenticeship.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Bert Davenport, aged 22 years, worked five and a half years at trade.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—W. E. Thresher, Oklahoma City, O. T.; was a member of Omaha, No. 190, about nine years ago.

126, Butte, Mont.—Miss Celia Gelhaus.

172, San Antonio, Tex.—E. A. White, served apprenticeship in Huston and San Antonio; Sidney Smith, worked only in country towns.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Al. R. Ruggles, Ware, Mass., seven years at the business.

176, Moutreal, Quebec—Gerald Mahoney, of Montreal, five years at trade; learned trade in Montreal Herald.

202, Seattle, Wash.—Will S. Riggs, served apprenticeship at Richmond, Mich., and Mt. Veruon, Wash.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—J. H. Zurhriger, learned trade in this city.

216, Springfield, Mass.—John M. Conliu.

227, Cripple Creek, Col.—A. C. Hutchinson, learned trade at Harper, Kan.; has worked in Virginia City, Nevada, and Tribune, Kansas.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—C. H. Wagner, formerly a member of New York, No. 6, but dropped for non-payment of dues.

245, Woonsocket, R. I.—A. Montminy, claiming to have been suspended for non-payment of dues by Toronto Union in 1888, makes application to again become a member, either by reinstatement or initiation; has worked in Biddeford, Me., and Lowell and Fall River, Mass.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—Harrison Purington, claims to have worked at trade about twenty years at St. Louis and Columbia, Mo.

271, Boise City, Idaho—Frank McKee, learned trade at Nampa, Idaho.

304, Albuquerque, N. M.—Earle S. Calvert, Tuscon, Ariz.; Sylvester Verola, W. S. Burke, Sioux City, Iowa.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Jesse Relyea.

310, Lowell, Mass.—Thomas Duberger, William Merchant.

319, Fort Scott, Kan.—J. P. Barker (pressman), has worked in Salt Lake, Utah, Vincent, Iowa, and in the Great Western Type Foundry, Chicago.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

G. A. Poore, learned trade in Yankton, S. D.; has worked in small towns in Illinois and South Dakota; now working in Cresco, Ia.

Roy E. Zimmermaun, learned trade in Corinth, Ky.; has never worked in a union town; now working in Elwood, Ind.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

1, New York, N. Y. (Stereotypers)—M. O. D. Fleming, D. S. Griswold, John L. Kendall, Hugh King, H. Prior, C. D. Russell, George Vehslage, suspended for non-payment of dues.

1, Minneapolis, Minn. (Bindery Girls)—Mamie Rivett, Nellie Gibson, Julia Petersou, suspended for non-payment of dues.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—C. A. Courtney, expelled for non-payment of dues; B. C. Lincoln, holding Traveling Card 37,592, expelled for ratting at the Aldine.

4, Albany, N. Y.—George Thompson, Charles Gunong, James Cameron, Thomas Herrittson, —— Flagg, expelled for ratting.

5, Indianapolis, Ind. (Bookbinders)—Max Hoffman, expelled for ratting.

20, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—M. Kelly, John Hickey, James Murray, suspended for non-payment of dues.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—U. Grant Clarke, rejected; C. A. Brakeman, suspended for non-payment of dues.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Harry Rice, suspended for non-payment of dues.

41, Augusta, Ga.—T. P. Hoyt, expelled for ratting in Chronicle office.

75, Burlington, Iowa—Peter L. Huber, Adolph Fritz, expelled for non-payment of dues.

132, Camden, N. J.—W. F. Knatt, suspended for non-payment of dues.

133, London, Ont.—H. Corbin, suspended for non-payment of dues; Frank H. Bremner, reinstated.

134, Rutland, Vt.—T. L. Bennett, expelled for ratting.

153, Spokane, Wash.—A. G. Carson, H. W. S. Gavin, expelled for non-payment of dues.

217, Janesville, Wis.—A. Knuth, suspended for non-payment of dues.

240, Altoona, Pa.—Geo. McPike, Harry Balsinger, Charles Shearer, Andrew Kolbenshlage, James Hyland, Wm. Brunton, suspended for non-payment of dues.

288, Galesburg, Ill.—Paul Willett, suspended for non-payment of dues.

297, Concord, N. H.—Arthur Ballard, rejected.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Harry H. Hoover, expelled for non-payment of dues.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—George Donoghue, expelled for non-payment of dues.

313, Madison, Wis.—E. C. Bennett, H. C. Baker, Otto Lenzer, Michael Davy, suspended for non-payment of dues.

315, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Archie Ostrander, expelled for non-payment of dues.

323, Hoboken, N. J.—Frank Godfrey, expelled for non-payment of dues.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from April 10 to April 25.

RECEIPTS.

Apr. 10.	Balance on hand	$14,939 95
Apr. 25.	Receipts to date	1,798 54
Total		$16,738 49

EXPENDITURES.

Apr. 11.	Rutland, No. 134	21 50
12.	St. Paul Pressfeeders, No. 9	3 13
15.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	15 00
15.	Albany, No. 4	85 67
15.	Cincinnati, No. 3	14 00
15.	Elmira, No. 19	27 50
15.	Evansville, No. 35	118 00
16.	Dallas, No. 173	2 90
16.	Rutland, No. 134	13 01
17.	J. A. Power, balance of expenses to Steubenville and East Liverpool	28 00
17.	Sedalia, No. 206	24 00
17.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	3 50
18.	St. Paul Pressfeeders, No. 9	5 00
19.	New York Ger-Amer., No. 7	14 00
22.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	12 48
22.	Elmira, No. 19	28 67
22.	Albany, No. 4	60 00
22.	Rutland, No. 134	10 00
23.	A. M. Butler, exp. to Fort Worth	9 55
24.	Sedalia, No. 206	24 00
25.	Dallas, No. 173	7 66
25.	J. D. Flanigan, exp. to Bay City	25 12
Total		$552 69

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., April 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from April 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their hooks, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should he promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

April 10. Balance	$35,927 14
1, INDIANAPOLIS—For March	67 00
For supplies	2 00
2, PHILADELPHIA—For March	216 25
3, CINCINNATI—For March	166 75
5, COLUMBUS—For March	51 00
For supplies	3 75
6, NEW YORK—For March and part April	1,035 25
7, PITTSBURGH—For March	107 25
For supplies	1 00
8, ST. LOUIS—For March	140 00
For supplies	1 25
9, BUFFALO—For March	25 00
10, LOUISVILLE—For March	32 50
11, MEMPHIS—For March	18 25
For supplies	50
12, BALTIMORE—For March	106 00
13, BOSTON—For March	274 75
For supplies	6 50
For capita collected on cards	22 50
14, HARRISBURG—For March	23 00
16, CHICAGO—For balance March	431 25
For supplies	2 00
17, NEW ORLEANS—For March	52 50
18, DETROIT—For March	83 00
For supplies	3 65
20, NASHVILLE—For March	42 50
For supplies	1 20
For 56 copies Journal to March, 1895	3 50
21, SAN FRANCISCO—For March	185 00
22, DUBUQUE—For March	12 00
For supplies	3 50
23, CREAM CITY—For March	24 00
For supplies	50
24, CAIRO—For March	8 25
26, PETERSBURG—For March	2 25
For supplies	25
27, MOBILE—For March	10 00
29, PEORIA—For March	22 50
30, ST. PAUL—For March	85 25
31, SANTA ROSA—For March	3 00
32, NORFOLK—For March	12 50
33, PROVIDENCE—For March	18 00
35, EVANSVILLE—For March	14 50
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For March	33 75
For supplies	50
40, ST. JOSEPH—For March	14 75
For supplies	15
42, MINNEAPOLIS—For March	69 75
43, CHARLESTON—For March	14 75
45, LEAVENWORTH—For April	7 75
48, ATLANTA—For March	6 00
For supplies	50
49, DENVER—For March	68 75
50, VALLEY CITY—For March	14 25
For supplies	1 50
52, TROY—For April	30 00
For supplies	50
For 13 copies Journal, to April, 1896	3 25
55, SYRACUSE—For March	44 50
For supplies	3 85
59, QUINCY—For April	15 50
60, ROANOKE—For March	7 00
61, CAMBRIDGE—For March	12 75
For supplies	1 00
62, UTICA—For March	42 50
63, TOLEDO—For March	29 00
65, WASHOE—For April	6 25
66, PORTLAND—For March	20 00
67, LOCKPORT—For March	5 00
69, DURANGO—For March	3 50
71, TRENTON—For March	30 75
75, BURLINGTON—For April	7 75
76, TERRE HAUTE—For March	12 00
78, FORT WAYNE—For March	16 75
80, KANSAS CITY—For part March	50 00
81, BAY CITY—For March	8 75
84, SAN BERNARDINO—For March	4 75
For supplies	1 00
85, ST. JOHN—For March	15 00
86, READING—For March	22 75
87, HOUSTON—For March	15 50
88, HANNIBAL—For March and April	18 00
For supplies	1 00
89, CHATTANOOGA—For March	12 00
91, TORONTO—For April	113 25
93, MACON—For March	8 75
For supplies	50
94, HUDSON COUNTY—For March	11 00
96, GLENS FALLS—For April	7 25
98, BROOKLYN—For March	29 50
For supplies	5 50
99, JACKSON—For March	12 25
100, NORWICH—For April	9 25
For supplies	50
102, OTTAWA—For March	56 00
For supplies	4 30
104, BIRMINGHAM—For March	18 00
For supplies	3 00
106, DAVENPORT—For March	4 00
112, SCRANTON—For March	30 75
For card in Journal to April, 1896	5 00
114, ANNAPOLIS—For April	$2 50
115, SALT LAKE—For March	11 25
118, DES MOINES—For March	49 75
119, JEFFERSON CITY—For March	9 00
120 LYNN—For March	7 75
For supplies	50
121, TOPEKA—For March	36 00
For supplies	1 00
122, KALAMAZOO—For March	10 75
For supplies	1 50
124, BLOOMINGTON—For March	12 25
125, DURHAM—For April	2 50
126, BUTTE—For April	8 50
127, HARTFORD—For March	29 00
129, HAMILTON—For April	14 25
130, HALIFAX—For March	21 75
133, LONDON—For March	20 00
134, RUTLAND—For supplies	4 50
For March	5 00
135, ONEONTA—For March	3 75
136, DULUTH—For March and April	37 25
For supplies	1 00
137, JOHNSTOWN—For March	5 75
138, AUSTIN—For March	10 25
139, BANGOR—For February, March, April	16 00
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For March	16 25
For supplies	1 10
142, OLYMPIA—For March	3 75
148, WICHITA—For March	7 50
For supplies	25
150, ELIZABETH—For March	8 25
151, OIL CITY—For supplies	2 25
154, ANN ARBOR—For March	5 00
For supplies	50
155, SHREVEPORT—For March	5 00
158, SPRINGFIELD—For March	12 25
161, FALL RIVER—For April	6 00
For supplies	1 00
162, JACKSONVILLE—For March	17 75
165, WORCESTER—For March	26 75
169, NEW ALBANY—For March	2 50
170, TACOMA—For March	8 25
For supplies	50
171, ITHACA—For charter and outfit	10 00
For labels	2 50
172, SAN ANTONIO—For March	13 25
For supplies	4 00
173, DALLAS—For April	27 50
174, LOS ANGELES—For March	36 00
For supplies	50
175, PUEBLO—For February and March	14 65
176, MONTREAL—For March	27 50
180, SIOUX CITY—For March	19 50
181, MEADVILLE—For March	10 25
For supplies	50
182, AKRON—For March and April	5 00
183, SAVANNAH—For March	10 00
184, WYOMING—For March	6 25
185, BRADFORD—For March	9 75
187, WILKES BARRE—For March and April	33 25
For supplies	1 50
188, WACO—For March	6 50
193, SPOKANE—For March	13 00
For 25 copies Journal to April, 1896	6 25
195, PATERSON—For April	10 00
196, LOGANSPORT—For March	7 00
198, FORT WORTH—For March	13 00
For supplies	1 00
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For April	10 75
For supplies	3 00
201, VICTORIA—For April	12 50
202, SEATTLE—For March	18 00
For supplies	50
205, JAMESTOWN—For February	9 75
206, SEDALIA—For April	4 25
209, LINCOLN—For March	7 00
210, CAPITAL—For supplies	1 50
For March	6 50
211, OSHKOSH—For March	7 50
For supplies	35
212, PAWTUCKET—For February and March	11 00
For supplies	25
213, ROCKFORD—For March	6 75
For supplies	75
215, DECATUR—For March	11 75
217, JANESVILLE—For March	1 50
218, SIOUX FALLS—For March	8 75
For supplies	50
219, CANTON—For March	8 50
220, COLUMBUS—For March	7 75
221, SAN DIEGO—For March	6 25
226, VANCOUVER—For April	3 50
227, CRIPPLE CREEK—For December, January, February and March	17 75
228, NORWOOD—For April	9 25
231, SAN JOSE—For March	15 00
For supplies	50
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For supplies	88
234, PIQUA—For December to April, inclusive	3 75
245, WOONSOCKET—For March	6 50
For supplies	2 50
246, CHESTER—For March	3 50
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For March	10 75
251, MUSCATINE—For March	5 00
For supplies	2 00
253, HOLYOKE—For March	6 25
254, RIVERSIDE—For March	9 75
255, ANACONDA—For April	10 00
257, AUGUSTA—For March	2 75
258, GUTHRIE—For March	10 50
261, HUNTINGTON—For March	2 25
262, UNIONTOWN—For March and April	6 50
265, OTTAWA—For March	6 75
266, ELKHART—For March	3 00
268, FULTON COUNTY—For March	4 50
270, NEW CASTLE—For April	6 50
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH (Chicago)—For Mar.	6 00
274, LA CROSSE—For March	5 00
276, NEW BEDFORD—For March	12 00
286, MARION—For March	6 50
287, FRANKFORT—For April	4 75
294, ONEIDA—For supplies	80
295, NEWPORT—For Dec., Jan. and February	9 00
296, LIMA—For March	6 00
297, CONCORD—For March	15 50
300, PORT HURON—For March	5 00
301, RICHMOND—For March	7 00
302, QUEBEC—For March	13 00
For supplies	25
305, NEWBURG—For March	9 50
306, ALTON—For March	3 75
308, WATERTOWN—For March	22 90
For supplies	15
310, LOWELL—For April	4 25
312, BURLINGTON—For March	3 75
For card in Journal to March, 1896	3 00
313, MADISON—For January, February, March	7 50
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For March	4 00
323, HOBOKEN—For March	6 25
324, RACINE—For March	6 00
326, MONTGOMERY—For April	3 00

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For March	18 25
2, CINCINNATI—For March	16 75
3, ST. LOUIS—For March	20 00
4, BUFFALO—For March	2 00
5, ROCHESTER—For March	3 00
6, CLEVELAND—For March	10 25
7, NEW YORK—For March	63 50
8, NEWARK—For March	10 75
9, CHICAGO—For March	32 25
10, MILWAUKEE—For March	17 75
11, BALTIMORE—For March	13 00

12, LOUISVILLE—For March $6 00
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For March 5 75
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For March 5 00
15, EVANSVILLE—For March 5 50
16, PITTSBURGH—For March 7 50
18, BELLEVILLE—For March 4 25
19, COLUMBUS—For March 4 50
20, OMAHA—For March 2 75
21, DETROIT—For March 9 50

PRESSMEN.

3, CHICAGO—For March 3 00
4, SPRINGFIELD—For March 3 25
7, NEWARK—For April 5 00
9, LOUISVILLE—For March 1 25
16, NEW YORK—For March 45 00
For supplies 35
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For March 9 50
18, MEMPHIS—For March 2 50
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For March 6 00
46, DALLAS—For April 2 50
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—
For March and April 4 50

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For April 69 50
2, BOSTON (Stereotypers)—For April 22 00
4, CHICAGO (Stereotypers)—For April 18 00
6, KANSAS CITY—For April 6 00
For supplies 30
7, PHILADELPHIA—For March 3 75
9, DETROIT—For April and May 5 00
13, DENVER—For March 2 50
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For March 6 00
20, PITTSBURGH—
For December, January and February 6 75
21, TORONTO—For April 4 00
22, CLEVELAND—For April 2 75
23, NEW HAVEN—For April 1 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, ST. LOUIS—Mailers—
For February, March and April 25 50
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For March 5 25
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For March 25 50
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For April 6 50
11, MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—
For November and December 15 00
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For March 21 00
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For March. 13 00
For supplies 2 00
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For April . 4 80
ST. LOUIS TRADES-COUNCIL—For label ads 10 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—
Transportation of H. De Julien and James McGrath, expelled inmates, returned by New York, No. 6 ..... 106 00
Transportation of L. G. Ashley, expelled inmate, returned by Chicago, No. 16 ..... 32 00
Provisional membership fee of G. A. Poore 1 00
SUNDRIES—
Individual subscriptions to Journal 23 60
Advertising 98 40

Total $42,314 32

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report $552 69
HUGO MILLER—Salary for March 45 00
JACOB EITEL—Official postage and telegrams 1 50
JAS. A. POWER—Expenses to East Liverpool, Wellsville, Warren, and official postage, etc. 32 00
T. F. MCHALE—G. W. Baltz, exp. to Ithaca 17 36
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—
Addressing wrappers 12 00
200 sample JOURNALS for advertising 9 00
Engraving and electrotyping head of page 15 00
Wrappers 6 85
500 advertising contracts 2 00
600 two-cent envelopes and printing, and advertising agents' expenses 53 00
Printing and mailing No. 16 ..... 274 60
EXPENSES—
50,000 dodgers 30 00
Clerk hire 33 50
Wrapping and mailing circulars 26 12
J. D. Flanigan, expenses in securing label law in Michigan 32 83
Four seals 6 00
525 label advertisements 19 25
102 books withdrawal cards 20 00
100 secretary's cash-books 27 00
1,000 delinquent notices 2 75
1,000 strike requisitions 11 00
Twine 1 44
Two years' subscription to American Bookmaker 4 00
One 400-page ledger 2 00
One 400-page journal 2 00
Postage on quarterly reports and label circulars 16 00
1,000 envelopes and printing 2 50
500 No. 1 strike reports 2 50
500 No. 2 strike reports 2 50
500 note circulars 2 50
1,000 No. 10 envelopes and printing 3 50
Clerk hire 33 50
12 type-writer ribbons 9 00
Postage, expressage, etc., to date 23 92
BURIAL FUND—
1524. New York Stereotypers, No. 1—On account of the death of E. H. Howell 60 00
1525. Boston, No. 13—J. W. Richardson 60 00
1526. New York Pressmen, No. 16—J. J. McIntyre 60 00
1527. Louisville, No. 10—C. H. Baird 60 00
1528. St. Louis, No. 8—W. H. Brown 60 00
1529. Seattle, No. 202—A. M. Speights 60 00
1530. Cairo, No. 24—U. G. Crum 60 00
1531. New Orleans, No. 17—Harry Federon 60 00
1532. Chicago, No. 16—J. S. Howes 60 00
1533. Chicago, No. 16—J. W. Scott 60 00
1534. Worcester, No. 165—James Moran 60 00
1535. Jacksonville, No. 162—A. E. Schaafe 60 00
1536. New York Stereotypers, No. 1—J. M. Donovan 60 00
1537. Washoe, No. 65—Catherine Wood 60 00
1538. Montreal, No. 176—P. Kirby 60 00
1539. Montreal, No. 176—Joseph McCaffrey 60 00
1540. New York Pressmen, No. 16—Walter Derry 60 00
1541. New York German-American, No. 7—Theodore Barthen 60 00
1542. New York, No. 6—Edward Doggart 50 00
1543. New York, No. 6—H. H. Baine 60 00
1544. New York, No. 6—D. S. Williamson 60 00
1545. New York, No. 6—John Neville 60 00
1546. New York, No. 6—Thomas Morris 60 00
1547. New York, No. 6—T. X. Hector 60 00
1548. Fulton County, No. 268—G. D. Henry 60 00
1549. Houston, No. 87—W. H. Gill 60 00
1550. Harrisburg, No. 14—G. L. Johnson 60 00

Total $2,944 81

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand April 10, 1895 ..... $35,927 14
Receipts to April 25, 1895 ..... 6,387 18
$42,314 32
Expenditures 2,944 81
Balance on hand $39,369 51

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 26, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Priuters:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from March 25, 1895, to April 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, March 25, 1895 ..... $8,562 52
From A. G. Wines 1,311 58
Total $9,874 10

EXPENDITURES.

W. B. Prescott, salary to March 25, 1895 ..... 25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to March 25, 1895 ..... 25 00
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—1 crate starch $5.40, 10 lbs. Durham tobacco $5.20, 10 lbs. Seal cut plug $5.80, 10 lbs. Greenback $3, 2 sacks hams $24.75, 1 sack navy beans $2.73, 10 boxes Mascot soap $88.50, 3 boxes parlor matches $4.05, 2 boxes codfish $9.12, 2 bbls. Scotch oats $8.50, 5 cases Arb. coffee $115, 7 boxes soda $9.35, 3 boxes crackers $3.80, 1 box shaving soap $2, 10 boxes soap $38.50, 10 boxes peaches $32.50, 10 boxes pears $32.50, 5 boxes apricots $15, 1 sack hams $13.02, 100 pounds meal $1.45, 400 lbs. flour $62, 3 butts News boy tobacco $16.80, 2 kegs chow-chow $4, 1 can pepper $2 ..... $454.97
Less 5 per cent. on casks, 65c., and 3 per cent. on soap 1.86 453 11
Giddings Bros.—20 yards table linen $15, 6 dozen napkins $6, 54½ yards cheese cloth $2.73, ½ doz. thread 75c., 4 cards buttons 50c. 24 98
Fairley Bros.—1 doz. chambers $7.50, crumb tray and bowl 25c 7 75
W. H. Roby & Co.—135 lbs. rye $1.76, 1 seed drill $9, 25 lbs. peas $2.50, 1 lb. radish 50c., ¼ lb. lettuce 25c., 2 lbs. onions $3.50, ½ lb. cucumber 50c., 1 lb. early turnips 40c., 10 lbs. early corn $1, ¼ lb. carrots 20c., 1 lb. spinach 20c., 1 lb. squash 80c., 1 lb. beets 50c., 10 lbs. sugar beets $3.50, 1 lb. winter turnips 40c., 2 lbs. Ruta-baga 70c., 1 bush. onion sets $3 ..... 28 71
W. C. Johnston—21,500 lbs. coal $95.82, 17,350 lbs. slack $9.98 ..... 45 80
J. T. Sanderson—29 lbs. trout $3.77, 41 lbs. hens $4.10, 20 lbs. fish $3.90, 28 lbs. fish $3.64, 28 lbs. fish $3.64, 37 lbs. hens $4.07, 30 lbs. fish $3.30—$26.42. By credit 41c 26 01
Gazette Printing Co.—200 white envelopes $1.35, 1,000 white envelopes $3.50, 2,000 ruled letter headings $9 ..... 13 85
Stark & Siney—49 lbs. sheep $4.16, 110 lbs. beef $8.25, 232 lbs. hog $15.08, yeast 30c., 112 lbs. beef $8.40, 50 lbs. mutton $4.25, 97 lbs. veal $8.25, yeast 30c, 119 lbs. beef $9.52, 51 lbs. mutton $4.34, yeast 30c., 73 lbs. mutton $6.21, 127 lbs. beef $10.16, yeast 30c., 280 lbs. hog $16.80, 98 lbs. veal $8.82, 58 lbs. mutton $4.93, 130 lbs. beef $11.05, 125 lbs. beef $10.94, 46 lbs. mutton $4.04, 157 lbs. hog $10.21 ..... 146 61
E. S. Bumstead & Co.—6 hours' time disconnecting range $3, connecting range. time, $14, 18½ ft. pipe $1.85, 10 ft. ells $1.50, car fare 10c., 1 nipple 20c., 1 coupling 15c., 4½ ft. pipe 45c., 4 hours' time $2, 2 ft. pipe 14c., 1 R. & L. ell 15c., 16 hours' time $7.20, 100 ft. hose $11, repairing hose $2.25 ..... 43 99
C. E. Durkee—3 cups 15c., 1 shovel $1.25, 1 pick handle 30c., repairing pan 75c., plyers $1, 2 curry-combs 45c., 1 set knives $1, 4 butcher-knives $1.80, 1 bread raiser $1.75, 2 pans 30c., 6 pans 75c., 1 dozen plates 75c., 1 steel $1.25, 2 bake pans 85c., 1 pair spring hinges 25c., 2 biscuit pans 55c., 4 muffin pans $1.40, rolling pin 20c., 3 cake cutters 15c., 1 tape line 50c., coffee boiler $3, 1 cake turner 20c., 1 egg basket 40c., 2 clevices 30c., 1 swine clevice 50c., 2 hoes $1.30 ..... 21 10
Ira J. Morse—2 crates eggs $15, 54 lbs. butter $14.04; 54 lbs. butter $13.50, 2 crates eggs $9.60, ½ box lemons $2.50, 1 crate eggs $4.50, 95 lbs. turnips 95c., 54 lbs. butter $12.42, 1 bbl. apples $4.50, 2 crates eggs $8.10, 54 lbs. butter $12.42; 119 lbs. onions $2.68, 1 box and 2 dozen oranges $3.80, 88 lbs. cabbage $1.54, 54 lbs. spudol $5.94, 2 crates eggs $7.50, 54 lbs. butter $12.42, 60 lbs. honey $6.90, 566 lbs. spudol $6.23 ..... 144 56
Rocky Mountain Nurseries—100 maple trees $40, 100 top elder $40 ..... 80 00
B. G. Robbins—1 hat $1.35, 2 doz. suspenders $3.80, 2 pair overalls $1.15, jumper 40c., slippers $1, shoes $2, suit $8.50, shoes $1.75, pants (Temple) $2.75, pants (Love) $2.75, overalls and jumper $1.05, pants and vest $5.50, hat $2, shoes $2.25, hat $1.25, pair shoes $2 ..... 39 50
Robinson & Co.—Drugs for March, 1895 ..... 54 75
W. C. Schuman, transportation of A. G. Tris to Chicago and meals en route 32 00
Henry LeB. Wells & Co., insurance on furniture and library for 3 years to March 20, 1898, for $5,000 ..... 100 00
Florence Oil and Refining Co., 100 gallons headlight oil 9 00
G. S. Barnes & Co.—121 lbs. sheet iron $7.26, 49 lbs. sheet iron $3.92, 7 lbs. asbestos paper $1.40, 1 lb. barbed nails 15c., 6 pounds sheet steel 60c., 8 lbs. iron for pipe 64c., 1 day's time of tinner $5, 1 trip with wagon 50c., car fare 10c., 1 lemon squeezer 50c., repairing plow $1. 2 tea trays 80c 21 87
Baker & Co.—Prescriptions and drugs for March 63 00
Salaries for March, 1895—W. C. Schuman, $83.30; Eva Schuman. $30; H. W. Stanley, nurse, $33 25; C. E. Porter, assistant nurse, $25; W. V. Proctor, general work, $25; John Reilly, watchman, $40; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, $25; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $20; Mary Hunter, kitchen, $30.80; Mary Clark, kitchen, $8.65; Lizzie Dilworth, first floor, $20; Emma Case, general work, $20; Rachel Johanning, laundry, $30; Maggie McGoff, laundry, $25; M. Cummings, engineer, $55; Louise Verrett, 4½ days, $6; Jas. Gibney, general work, 5 days, $3.35; John Brae, general work, 15 days, $15; Katie McGarry, general work, 13 days, $8.65; Dr. Beverly Tucker, $56 ..... 560 00
W. C. Schuman, petty cash expenses 100 00
W. C. Schuman, transportation of Peter Coogan to Syracuse, N. Y. 50 70
W. C. Schuman, transportation of W. P. Bitteman to Boston (railroad fare $47.05, meals $7) 54 05
$2,171 32

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand March 25, 1895 ..... $8,562 52
From A. G. Wines 1,311 58
Total $9,874 10
Dishursements 2,171 32
Balance $7,702 78

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge aud discharge thereof.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of April, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.
MONTGOMERY, No. 326.—W. H. Monroe.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—A. D. Friend, 916 Arch St.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 140 Abbey St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—J. E. Holmes, Jr., 964 Castro St.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor office.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—J. H. Farrell, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 288 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 734.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Robt. J. Edwards, 131 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, D. Jameson, Box 597. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney, Box 416.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Dennhardt, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—J. E. Rodgers, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 439 E. Bay St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick, care Citizen.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, Journal office.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—J. H. Moorman, Jr., Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, M. W. Wagner; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Singleton.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel, care The Press.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—A. F. Miller.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—D. J. Fitzgerald.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—E. J. Kilpatrick.
DECATUR, No. 215.—F. H. Wood, 140 S. Main St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park, 1941 Columbus St.
PEORIA No. 29.—A. J. Robertson, 1008 S. Adams St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, Geo. Shulthers, 620 Vermont St.; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Ed Salmon.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 909 N. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—E. J. Bronson, 820 19th St., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—C. S. Armstrong, 75 S. Jackson St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—T. G. Dyer, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—C. V. Brooke.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, T. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Herchenbach; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, Chas. Chamberlain; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, August Schach.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—A. Bruckner, 19 Booth St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Ralph Coman.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—A. L. Wright, 305 W. Sherman St.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—B. F. Spicklar, care Press, Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 S. Jefferson St., Lexington, Ky.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—I. H. Joy, care News.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 Sonth St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—P. M. Crowley, 12 Pearl St.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—J. E. Burke, 7 Mill St.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—C. H. Flint, Jr.

HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty, 9 Hampshire.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—S. D. Flanagan, Box 2.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, 116 Bay View Ave.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mahel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—Alex H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—P. H. Kelley, 78 Exchange St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—J. O. Jenkins, Argus office.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, F. L. Baker; Vice-President, T. R. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, A. K. Tyson; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, A. W. Black; Vice-President, Geo. Schretter; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Fred Hecox, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, E. E. Hawley; Vice-President, T. H. Springstead; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. B. Smith, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Joel Choelman, 717 5th St., West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, NO. 197.—W. I. Wehster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 418 Jefferson St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. W. Buck; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, S. J. Tiffany; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Reith; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—S. A. Hoon, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Sam D. Nedrey; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, Wm. Mounce, 130 Federal St.; Vice-President, Joseph Simmons, Daily Review; Recording Secretary, E. A. Wells, 632 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luchs, Observer office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, John Cherry; Vice-President, P. J. Sutton; Recording Secretary, H. McCriskin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, E. W. Garrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 367.—William McMullen, 53 Suydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—L. S. Hooper, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—Lon Davis.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, W. P. Mead; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 386 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, Wm. Stansill; Recording Secretary, John McGuire; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Murray; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Wolf; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. H. Brooks, 76 Mohawk St.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, Dan S. O'Brien; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, Harry T. Murphy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, E. A. McConnell, 527 Harper St.; Treasurer, C. F. Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. F. Mitchell.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—President, Edward Bartlett, 4 Globe St., Johnstown, N. Y.; Secretary, John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm.
ITHACA, No. 171.—J. W. Shawley, 21 E. Seneca St.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—R. E. Swackhamer, care Courier.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—C. F. Spiess, 32 Lake St.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 191 W. 8th St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—Thomas Crimmens, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—R. E. Devlin, Maple ave.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, B. A. Wilder; Recording Secretary, Philip Purcell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Fitzgerald.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, 416 E. Hargett.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—W. O. Strandberg, care Courier, East Grand Forks, Minn.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—David Ferguson, care Democrat.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 153½ High St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—A. W. Thomson, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, W. P. Kunze; Vice-President, J. A. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, W. M. Tomlinson; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Derrer; Conductor, C. S. Davidson.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Louis Orr, 175 Second.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—Rembrandt Rowe.
HAMILTON, No. 290—M. M. Smith, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. Hurst, 212 S. Main St.
LISBON, No. 267.—W. G. Steele.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Wick Flower; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—J. E. Brewer, 109 E. Washington Ave.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—Bert Sears.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, Lon De Yarmond; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Howell, care Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, I. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, J. J. Price, Chairman; Edward Kleist, J. C. Gallagher, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Glason, W. M. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 811 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Stone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, care Daily Anthoracite.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foyo, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—John O'Donnell.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Moyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Nellis; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marion, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, Jos. Oliver; Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Pepper; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. J. F. York, Box 226; Reading Clerk, W. R. Hughes; Guardian, George Sherman.
TITUSVILLE, No. 289.—J. J. O'Hern.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. H. Patton, 147 Beckley St.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—G. W. Moore, Box 787.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—Wm. Ahell, Weekly Visitor.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, J. H. Wincey; First Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Second Vice-President, E. E. Moore; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer. Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, U. G. Crowley; Recording Secretary, Chas Seaman; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. B. Price. Time of meeting, first Sunday in each month at 2 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, J. L. Denham; Vice-President, B. F. Jones; Treasurer, T. M. Hanifan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, R. E. McCleary; Vice-President, J. A. Paddleford; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, C. E. McLaughlin; Chairman Board of Directors, J. A. Paddleford; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Teague. Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, A. F. Hess; Vice-President, C. E. Jones; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, R. W. Loughery, News office; Recording Secretary, J. C. Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Davis; Reading Clerk, E. C. Cleino; Executive Committee, R. T. Peverly, Chairman, James Florer, Henry Sisler; Auditing Committee, D. C. Pittuck, Chairman; Paul Alderman, H. C. Stephenson, Treasurer, J. L. Wood.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, J. J. Dirks; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—President, W. C. Reaves; Vice-President, H. C. Briscoe; Secretary-Treasurer, J. K. Rudolph.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, T. G. Croft; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, John Fourty; Chairman Executive Committee, W. B. Harkness; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. F. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—J. J. Fenton, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St
NORFOLK, No. 32.—C. C. Houston, Box 192.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—T. B. Verell, 657 Farmer St.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, W. H. Mullen; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, H. A. Hawkins; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Mitchell; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, care World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. T. Collis, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—I. H. Williams, care Evening Mail.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—H. A. Armstrong, 525 Tenth St.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Miller; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurher. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—O. N. Calef.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—Jos. La Flour.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 N. Jackson St.
LA CROSSE, NO. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—George Witzel, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, Times office.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Max Lemke, 531 N. 3d St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Alb. Wolff, 211 Short St., Covington, Ky.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 1105 S. 13th St.
4, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Nicholas Enzinger, 317 Genessee St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Pudewa, 112 Mozart St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, care Journal office.
12, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Joseph Tagwerker, 627 E. Jacob St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Gust. Bohndorf, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—A. Knipp, 523 Fulton St.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Joseph Baumgartner, 4117 Patrick Ave.
21 DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 399 Sherman St.

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, M. D. Fenton; Secretary, J. M. Little, 616 3d St., N. W.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Hurdle. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2, DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. B. Mahon, 893 W. Taylor.
4, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—T. L. Davidson, 153 West Main St.
6, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—S. L. Mosers.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 425 Broad St.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—M. B. Martin, Dorchester, Mass., Templeton St.
9, LOUISVILLE, KY.—J. H. Miller, 869 7th St.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Williamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—Frank O'Rourke, 274 George St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—J. Smith, 845 Columhus Ave.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Wm. Champion, care Hasselman Printing Co.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 3124 Stevens Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—T. U. Parkins.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager.
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. H. Pacey, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Alex. Danner, Dorsey Ptg. Co.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I. Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun.
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Oliver Quick, care Herald, Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. A. H. Strehlow, 132 Burling St.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. A. Sumner, care Star Stereo Room.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1719 East Pratt St.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
14, COLUMBUS, O.—W. G. Knopf, 432½ S. High St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—E. A. Oakey, 274 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers)—J. J. Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Stereotypers)—R. L. Christian, 213 New Jersey Ave., N. W.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thomas H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
22, CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Jackson, 945 Lorain St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Edward Morgan, 611 Orleans street.
10, DALLAS, TEXAS.—J. W. Ricks, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. H. Lucas, 2014 James Ave. N.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ralph Bates, 2323 Upton Ave.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—E. Gaffney, 334 E. 94th St.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Lavin, 23 Owesco St.

MAILERS.

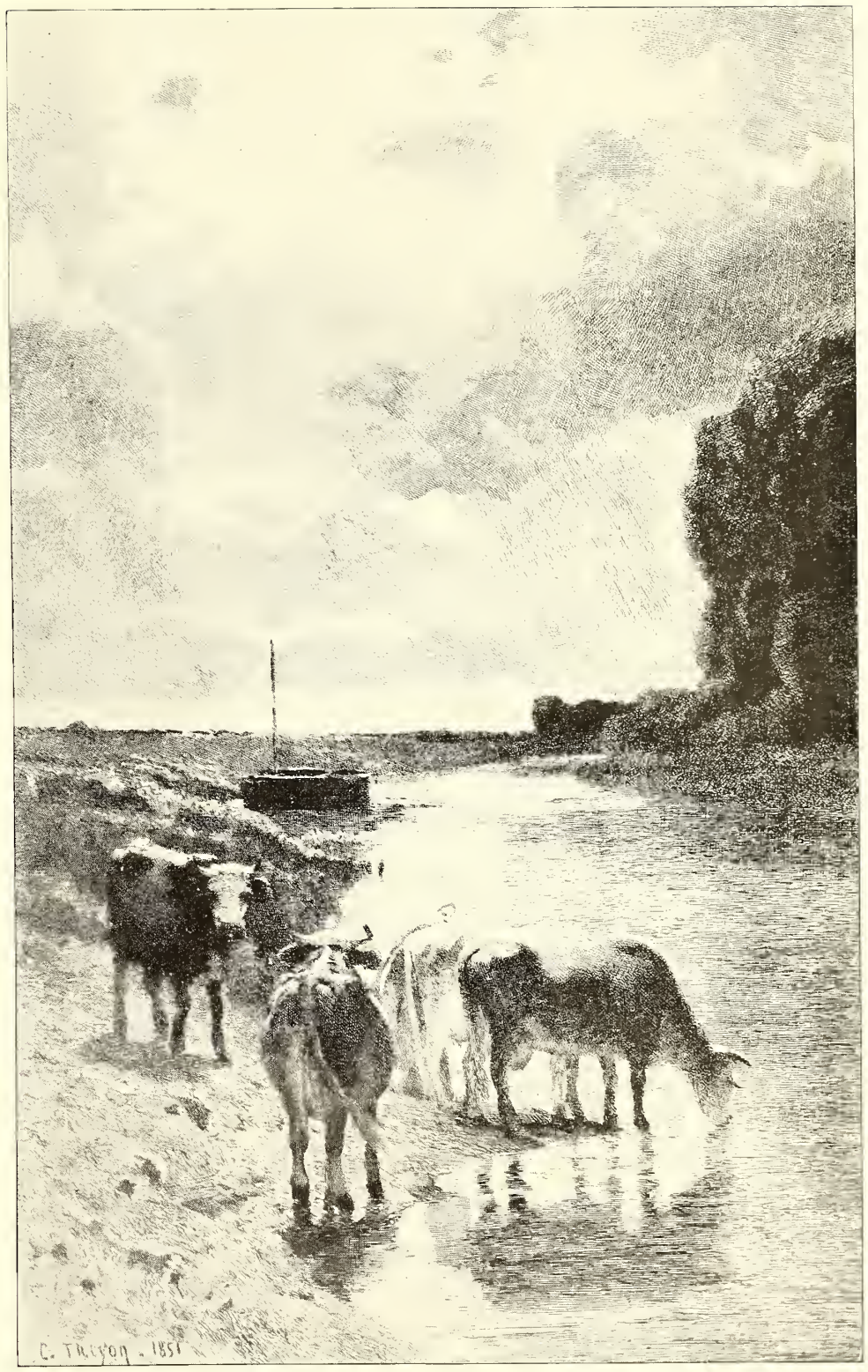
1, BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Ambrose, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—E. H. Rodin, 446 N. Fort St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—F. Etherley, 35 Howie ave.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—B. R. Humphroy, 32 Turner Av.
2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Frank Henly, 3760 Laclede Av.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 420 Center Ct., Jamaica Plain.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Maggie Melchisedeck, 52 Eastman Ave., Nicollet Island.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Frances Martell, 580 W. Taylor.



A SPRING MORNING

FROM
BAKER-RANDOLPH
LITHO. AND ENG. CO.
INDIANAPOLIS

One Cent A Word

Advantages Invaluable

An exceptional opportunity is offered by The Journal to parties desiring craft information or help, such as: Partner, with small capital; first-class proofreaders, compositors, machine operators, job printers, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, bookbinders, etc.

Small "ads," only one cent a word.

Will reach fifty thousand readers semi-monthly of a class desired more directly than by any other channel.

ADDRESS

The Typographical Journal

ROOM 7 DE SOTO BLOCK

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 15, 1895. No. 19.

THE BRANCHES.

Book and Job Branch Is Demonstrating Its Usefulness to No. 6.

New York, May 8.—The regular meeting of No. 6 took place last Sunday with a large attendance, the book and job members showing up in good force. As usual, there was plenty of business, so much so that the meeting adjourned till next Sunday for the purpose of completion. The book and job branch recommended that it be empowered to revise the book and job scale and submit the same for the action of the union. This was indorsed. They also recommended the discontinuance of the publication of open offices, which was also indorsed. The question of a walking delegate was laid over. Election is near, but matters appear to be very quiet. The book and job men will probably decide on Mr. John Maxwell or Mr. S. B. Donnelly as their choice for president, it being understood that President Murphy does not intend to run again. Both gentlemen have done good service for the cause, and it was owing to the efforts of Mr. John Maxwell that the branch was so successfully established. I mention this because honor should be given to whom it is due. Had it not been for Mr. Maxwell's assistance, I believe the establishment of the branch would have been delayed, at least. Mr. Donnelly, since its establishment, has left no stone unturned to make it a success.

The assessment ceased last week, and an effort will probably be made to create an out-of-work fund. This is a large city, and there is always a number out of employment. It is thought that by making a regular allowance it will strengthen the membership, members not being so likely to run in arrears, and it will create a benefit that will make membership more valuable financially than it is at present, and thereby strengthen our ranks.

On Sunday morning, April 28th, last, I went to hear the Rev. Thos. Dixon, Jr., who is organizing what he terms a people's church. He is a powerful preacher, and next to Dr. Talmage, I think, draws the largest congregation in this city. The theme of his sermon was on "Individuality." In the course of his remarks he said: "Don't you believe it when they tell you that the republic is a failure. We have never had a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, but we are going to have one; and when we get it, you will find it is no failure." In the New York Evening World the next evening (Monday) I read a report of a meeting of the tenth session of the Reinhard Committee. This committee is appointed by the legislature to inquire into the sweating system, etc. The following is from the report:

May Cabianc, of 387 Monroe street, exbibited to the Evening World reporter a pair of boy's trousers, and described the work done by ber upon them for the sweat-shop keeper for whom she did work.

Wben she received the trousers tbere was yet to be done three button boles, fifteeu buttons to be sewed on, tbe trousers bottoms to be turned up and sewed down, aud the "felling" of the seams tbroughout. For all tbis the garment worker gets ten cents for a dozen pairs.

"To earn 30 cents," said sbe, "I have to begin at 5 o'clock in the morning and work until midnight. The best I can do is three dozen, which brings me thirty cents. In an ordinary working day I can do two dozen pairs."

Maria Cappioni, thirty years old, of 307 Monroe street, bore a pair of boy's trousers on her arm to exbibit to the committee. She told a story similar to that related to Tbe Evening World reporter by Mary Cabianc.

"I get usually $1.50 for a week's work," said tbe witness. "I get up at 5 o'clock in tbe morning, don't do any housework and usually get tbree dozen trousers finisbed by 11 or 12 o'clock at night. But my husband sometimes belps me by sewing on buttons."

Tbe witness said tbat tbere were plenty of women in 307 Monroe street wbo earn just as little money and labor just as bard for it. Sbe does work for a contractor at 63 Broome street.

Diamond Steinmeyer, sixty-five years old, with a long grayish beard and a silk skull cap perched on the back of his silvery locks, was the next witness. He picks cotton tbread off garments, and bundles up tbe latter for bis son, Diamond D. Steinmeyer, of 51 Ridge street, a sweater.

"I get from $3 to $4 a week," said the old man, "and I support my wife and daughter. I bave no other income, and I pay $10 a month for two rooms."

The witness said tbat they had only two meals a day and sometimes they had none. It depended whether tbere was money enougb in the bouse.

Counselor Mayor had tbe old mau tell wbat he had to eat yesterday.

"I had no dinner yesterday," he said sorrowfully. "For breakfast I had a cup of coffee and a slice of bread, aud for supper a piece of meat and a slice of bread."

Surely Mr. Dixon was not far out in making the assertion he did. Such a state of things as laid before the committee could not exist under a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people," and the sooner one arrives the sooner such a state of things will become a criminal offense. If legislators were as industrious in their endeavors to make laws against these makers of paupers, as they are against the paupers these people make, their occupation would be a more creditable one than it is. A change is needed, a reverse of what is; a revolution. Yes, a revolution—by evolution. But, oh Lord, how long? If every union of every trade and calling, and every society, social or otherwise, were to have an alternate meeting for discussion and business, the evolution might not be so far off as it appears. Educational improvements are the most stable ones, and one of the best means of education is by discussion. Discussion will establish and discover truth (which means unity), and destroy error (which means discord), just the same as light destroys darkness. Do not believe nor heed the croakings of those who oppose discussion. The same sounds have always been heard when anything good has been put forward, and for no other reason than that they have failed to comprehend or understand it. Discussion can be relied on to bring about beneficial changes, and therefore let us have more branch discussion meetings, in order that the reforms needed in the cause of labor may be more quickly brought about. In your issue of February 1, last, Mr. Springer, of Indianapolis, favors discussion. Indianapolis voted to adopt the system. Has it done so? If not, will Mr. Springer please make the effort, and then the opportunity can be provided for needed discussion.

James H. Martin.

THEODORE PERRY,

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Ex-Delegate Denham Dead.

Nashville, Tenn., May 11.—J. Louis Denham, the popular president of Typographical Union No. 20, and a highly esteemed citizen, died Thursday morning, May 1, of pneumonia, after a brief but severe illness, aged 45 years. He leaves a wife, several children and many friends to mourn his loss. A special meeting of this union was called and appropriate action taken in honor of its deceased president. Impressive funeral services were held in the Second Presbyterian Church Sunday morning, which edifice was filled with friends of the deceased, including many printers and members of the National Union, of which order he was also a member. The casket was almost covered by beautiful floral designs furnished by this union, the National Union and other friends. The remains were escorted to the grave by large delegations of the printers and of the National Union.

Mr. J. W. (Polly) Hopkins, a highly respected member of this union, and Miss Mattie Petway, of this city, were recently united in marriage. His fellow-craftsmen, as well as a host of friends and acquaintances, unite in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins a long life of connubial felicity.

John J. Tilden, of St. Louis, but lately a worthy member of Atlanta Union, passed through here last week on his way to the Home. Being very feeble, his strength failed him and he had to stop here a few days. He was found by good samaritans of this union who did not "pass by on the other side." It is hoped that the climate of Colorado Springs will restore him to health.

Representative Hill's bill for the protection of the union label in this State, which lately passed the House, has not yet reached a vote in the Senate, and, as the session is so nearly over, the chances are that it will be lost sight of in the rush of other business.

Senator Newsom's bill to give the State printing to the Tennessee Industrial School passed the Senate. The ignorance of most of the senators of the art of printing, and their willingness to pander to the unreasoning way-back sentiment against what is supposed to be high wages, served to give the pestilent bill a boost. Were the bill to become a law, the inevitable result would be a bountiful crop of poor printers, poor and unsatisfactory printing, and neither the State nor its proteges would be benefited thereby. Among other arguments used in the Senate in favor of the bill were that it would give to the boys in the institution a good education and a good trade, and that the State would get their labor for nothing! When the great State of Tennessee favors a measure because she will thereby get something for nothing from an unfortunate class of her citizens, it is time to ask, "Where are we at?" It is not likely, however, that this bill will reach the House, because the time is so short and because the proper committee of that body has in hand a plan to establish a State Bureau of Printing, which has in it much of promise.

The Evening Post, recently established here by a company of printers, has temporarily suspended, but promises to re-appear soon under more favorable auspices. It was a deserving little sheet, ably edited, and as good as could be produced under the many disadvantages it labored. It is hoped that it may soon resume its place in the field of journalism. The trouble with the Post, which was a co-operative venture, was that the printers, forgetting that such enterprises seldom pay expenses at first, deserted their frames because weekly wages were not forthcoming, until the force was insufficient to do the work.

Work in this city is slacking up again, but has been very active the past six weeks, and everyone who wanted to work has had the opportunity to do so. A number of tourists, stopping on their way, caught on and got in several "ringers," while others, whose only use for a union card seems to be the amount its exhibition will produce, were oftener seen about the streets than the print shops.

M. L. Ford.

First Vice-President Perry.

Mr. Theodore Perry, whose picture is presented with this issue, was born at New Albany, Indiana, August 29, 1865. He served his apprenticeship in the New Albany Ledger job rooms and Louisville Courier-Journal. Imbued with a desire, like many others, to gain that experience which travel alone can furnish, he visited many of the principal cities of the country, working at Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other places throughout the west and northwest. While serving as president of Nashville Union, No. 20, he was elected delegate to the International Typographical Union which met at Louisville in 1894, where he was elected First Vice-President. Mr. Perry's keen interests in behalf of trades-unionism has placed him in the front ranks, where his services have been highly appreciated. At the present time he represents Nashville Typographical Union in the Central Labor Union of that city; is a member of the legislative committee and the library committee of that body; a member of the legislative council of Nashville, an organization which works for the passage of bills before the Tennessee legislature in the cause of labor; also a member of the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union.

In politics Mr. Perry is a Populist, believing that party comes the nearest to the advocacy of the rights of the laboring man.

At present he is employed on the Nashville Banner as ad. man.

Printers Who are Painters.

After one's cerebellum grows heavy reading the economic thought waves so ably painted in the columns of The Typographical Journal, mental refreshment can be had by studying its new departure in several pages of tastefully set advertising. The paper looks well, reads well, and is doing good work.—American Federationist.

Stand manfully by the trades-union movement. Do not be discouraged, frightened or pushed off the track. Never in the history of the movement was there a time when the loyal men of the movement should stand more solidly in an effort to direct the movement into its proper and legitimate channels.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

"THE IRON PRINTERS."

A Knowing Correspondent Discusses their Relative Value.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 7.—There has recently been much said pro and con on this subject, and the pros have 'way the best of the argument. Generalities have been indulged in, few figures (except alleged "records"), were given, and those put forward served only to prolong the discussion, leaving persons who know little or nothing about machines in a state worse than ignorance—doubt.

A resume of the introduction of typesetting machinery would here be superfluous; suffice to say, that the period of transition is long since passed, and they are here "for keeps," as the small boy says.

There are many and various machines extant, but few are of practical use. The Mergenthaler linotype and the Thorne—one a line-casting machine, the other a typesetting instrument—are the two best known and most in use. The others are in a more or less embryonic state of completion, but little known, and by the time they are ready (if they ever will be) for the market in any number, their dealers will find it a pretty nearly impossible task to persuade proprietors to discard well known, long-tried, useful machines, the makers of which had not only the brains to invent, but the astuteness to keep prominently and practically before the trade while constantly making frequent and decided improvements. But to the point under discussion. The following is the knowledge of one proprietor:

As to my personal experience, I will state that after ordering a Mergenthaler linotype, I caused a printer to be instructed several weeks [at the factory] by a linotype machinist. I first bought one machine, and, when it arrived, the new man set it up and operated it with only occasional interruptions. He did the work of two compositors from the start, and now sets as much type as three average compositors. I print directly from the lines of type, and get the same effect each day as from new type. My patrons are well pleased with the clear print. All the matter is leaded, that is, I use a brevier face on a long primer body, which saves the cost of inserting and removing leads, and produces the same effect as leaded matter.

I found the machine especially serviceable in book work, and this required a change of matrices to a different size of type, but where the machine is also in use for a daily paper, there is considerable loss of time in making changes. For this reason I procured another machine. In making up book pages there is no need of tying them with page cord, and you have no letters falling or dropping. Indeed, for this class of work, the linotype is a jewel. It is a great convenience to have a plentiful supply of metal, which costs about 8½ cents per pound.

An electric gas engine is a cheap and useful motive power for the linotype. It does not require personal supervision, and can be located in the pressroom. This does away with the noise of the engine in the composing-room.

As a linotype can be run with one-half horse-power, the expense for gas is less than 75 cents per day; 150 feet of gas per day will run the melting pot of a linotype. A steady power is required, particularly, as the wheel's revolution should be sixty to sixty-six per minute. A cheap motive power is important.

I have paid all operators by the week, the scale being $22 for day work and $26 for night work. Book composition is done in the day, and news composition at night. The operators were all local union printers, trained in the office. During the apprenticeship period of six weeks, the union wages are $17 per week.

Without doubt, the linotype or typesetting machine has come to stay, and will eventually drive out hand composition in all but country villages. It will, however, call for a class of skilled operators and machinists, which it will take years to create.

The advantages that accrue from all expensive and complicated inventions are usually in favor of the larger establishments, and it is especially so with the Mergenthaler linotype. An expert can supervise and keep in repair twenty or more linotypes, and the same power that is used to run the perfecting press can be applied to the linotype machines.

Nevertheless, there are thousands of offices outside the great cities where publishers will find it absolutely necessary to avail themselves of the invention of Mergenthaler in order to successfully conduct a general printing business, as the lesser wages usually paid in the small cities will be more than off-set by the reduced price of machine composition in the large cities.

Circumstances peculiar to the locality often determine the wisest course to be adopted. If hand composition ranges from 25 to 50 cents per thousand ems, and you have enough composition to keep two machines at work, then there is a profitable margin. In that case I would advise buying the machine on the most favorable terms you can. To lease machines is not so favorable an arrangement, from a business point of view, as a direct purchase. Besides, by the latter course, you can secure the latest improved machines.

The apprehension of publishers of adverse criticism upon the appearance of their papers and magazines was unfounded, and they were surprised at the favor the change met with. It seems to be taken for granted that good machine book work can be secured only from typesetting instruments. Various explanations are given: proper spacing can not be obtained; electrotype plates can not be taken from cast lines; fine press work can not be had owing to shallowness of face, etc. Good results have been turned out from linotype matter by pressmen who knew their business and good stock was used, and the proprietor or foreman insisted that the operators (practical printers who knew what was required), should use care in spacing.

A few words as to the comparative merits of the different machines may be permitted here, I hope. In my estimation by the expenditure of much capital and the application of inventive (not imitative) genius, the Mergenthaler is without a peer in its particular field. Other concerns have apparently infringed its rights and improvements, but the linotype company may be depended upon to maintain its cause in the courts, and drive out unscrupulous infringers. Notwithstanding the excellence the machine has attained at present, improvements are constantly being made, and that is the reason it stands to-day over all other machines in a relative position with the perfecting press over the old-time cylinder.

Of the other line casting machines little can be said except to mention their names—the Rogers, the Monoline and the St. John. The former, I understand, is badly entangled in lawsuits with the Mergenthaler linotype and has once been prohibited from circulation in the United States. Little is known of the Monoline, and the practicability of the St. John is dubious from the fact that its line is cast in the form of a shell, a trifle deeper than the face of the letter to slip over a steel base.

Of the typesetting machines, there are the Thorne, Paige, McMillan, Lagerman, Empire, and the Lord only knows how many others. Included in this unknown list is one arrangement which its author claims will set any kind of type by being thrown into a funnel-like contrivance turned by a small handle. The Thorne machine, however, is the only one at the present time being manufactured, the others being in a generally incompleted state of progress. Except the Thorne, nearly all the others require a separate distributer, the disadvantage of which will be readily seen, while the Thorne is a compact instrument, whose capacity is limited only by the ability of the operators.

JAMES MCCULLOUGH.

Crosman and His Critics.

BOSTON, May 6.—In the JOURNAL of May 1, S. L. Reneau, of Memphis, bubbles over with anxiety to the extent of a column and a half for a poor farmer "in his mind." Besides this, his letter is one great mass of contradictory statements, which more and more emphasizes the fact that critics of the single-tax "rush in where angels fear to tread." In one paragraph he tells us the single-tax would pursue people into the wilderness, but this assertion is due to his imagination, and it may be well to state here that it is upon the value of land that the single-tax would rest, and wilderness land has no value. Consequently, people using such land would pay no rent or tax until such time as growth of population gave a value to the land. When only one man wants to use a piece of land it has no value, when two men want to use the same piece it has a small value, when a thousand men want to use the same piece its value is measured by millions of dollars per acre. An acre of land in the heart of New York City is worth $15,000,000.

"Uncleared lands have no rental value," declares Mr. Reneau, "and if they are not taxed they will not be surrendered." It depends on the location of uncleared lands whether they have a value. Right here in the Hub only one-third of the land is in use, and I am familiar with much of the vacant portion. It is uncleared. It is as nature made it. It is excellently located for residences. Go, Mr. Reneau, and tell the land speculators who are holding this uncleared land out of use waiting for the rise in value which comes with growth of population, the industry, enterprise and thrift of the community, and the making of public and private improvements, that their land has no rental value, and they will at once laugh you to scorn. Go likewise to the coal barons of Pennsylvania or any other state rich in minerals, and tell them that the whole counties of coal land they are holding out of use has no rental value, and they will conclude you are demented. Go tell the Standard Oil magnates that the oil land they are holding out of use has no rental value, and they will pour oil on the troubled waters of your brain. As to uncleared land that has no value, it would be interesting to learn why the owners would not surrender, for just as soon as such land had a value, small though it be at first, would be taxed into the public treasury. What motive would compel them to not surrender their valueless land?

We are told that people went to Oklahoma to escape paying rent, and that if we had the single-tax they would not have gone there. This latter assertion is quite true, for if there had been landless men they would have settled on the unused land through which they all passed before reaching Oklahoma. Those who did not go to Oklahoma to escape paying rent, went there in order to compel other fellows who came later to pay rent to them—to gather where they had not planted, to reap where they had not sown.

My Memphis critic's understanding of the single-tax seems to be muddled, for he says, that the single-tax would begin its career "by taxing improvements, i. e., if it takes 'full rental value.'" When single-taxers speak of full rental value it is always to land they refer. It is an error to speak of the rent of a house. The return to the owner of a house by the user is interest on capital and not rent. And the single-tax would leave house owners in full possession of what they could secure for the use of houses.

Mr. Reneau paints a picture of a poor farmer who uses as a farm a piece of land which is splendidly located for a thriving city on a small river. He tells us about a person whom he calls a vulture, the possessor of much wealth, who goes to the market place and finds idle men and decides to build a factory in which these idle men can find employment. [Excuse me while I laugh. The spectacle of idle men under the single-tax is good.] He selects as a site for his factory the farm of the poor farmer. The vulture can put it to a better use than agriculture and offers to pay a higher rent. The farmer is dispossessed, but he is paid in full for all improvements in or on the land by the vulture. What more would be necessary? But in this story the vulture is made to say that he pays a tax on his superb mansion, which is not true, for there will be no tax on the products of labor under the single-tax. It seems that the vulture also possesses millions of dollars' worth of property upon which he pays no tax, although Mr. Reneau places one on his mansion. "Consistency, thou art a jewel." This vast amount of property is represented by stocks and bonds, and I suspect these stocks and bonds represent some special privilege, such as railroads, telegraph, telephone or gas companies, and all these rest on the value of land, so that the vulture is a great landlord after all. When land values are taxed the great source of unearned incomes—land monopoly—will be practically abolished, and bondholders would be only those who earn what they have.

Any corporation that would be willing to pay more tax for a piece of land than what the user was paying would have to, before taking possession, pay the user for the improvements, even supposing they were worth more than $100,000.

It is erroneously supposed that a tax on the value of land would rest most heavily upon farmers. But when farmers once realize the fact that their sources of greatest income are their labor and their stock and improvements, and not their bare land, they will readily agree to the change. Farms, the land of which is valuable, are comparatively few. Not many farmers could quit work and live upon ground rent. When taxes are shifted from labor products to land values the bulk of taxes would be paid by the owners of city lots and rich mines, not by farmers. What working farmer would object to putting the whole annual rent of his land, exclusive of improvements, into the public treasury with the annual rent of all other land? Read Chapter XX of Henry George's Social Problems.

Mr. Reneau seems to be particularly anxious for fear some person will be dispossessed of their improvements without compensation, but he utters not a word about the disinherited man who has to pay some other fellow for the "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." And this fact suggests the old nursery rhyme:

There was once a considerate crocodile,
Which lay on a bank of the river Nile.
And he swallowed a fish with a face of woe,
While his tears flowed fast to the stream below.
"I am mourning," said he "the untimely fate
Of the dear little fish which I just now ate."

Mr. Spencer, of Chicago, asks me if a man who failed to pay his tax, which would be the rent of land he was using, be dispossessed? He would if it was not through lack of means that he was unable to pay the rent. If through sickness he could not pay the rent the "good landlord" would perhaps not insist on its collection. But the strong sympathy of brotherhood among men in a condition of society where justice and equal rights prevailed would prompt them to assist a brother in misfortune, and there would be no lack of financial assistance. We do not propose to compensate landowners for the privilege they enjoy of exacting ground rent from their fellows. If any one is to be compensated let it be those who have been robbed. Read the chapter on "Compensation" in Henry George's latest work, "A Perplexed Philosopher."

W. L. CROSMAN.

"Alleged Views" Reviewed.

BROOKLYN, April 22.—I want to review briefly "Alley Sloper's" alleged views on taxation. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that labor must pay the taxes under any system, can he give any reason why labor should not have access to the natural opportunities to earn the wherewith to pay them? It is now shut off from these opportunities. Was this earth made for all mankind, or not? If "Alley Sloper" decides that it was not, there is no use holding argument with him. He would have justified the cornering of the manna that fell from heaven to feed the children of Israel, and called it business energy and foresight. If he thinks that it was made for the race, let him not lose sight of that central truth, but hold to it as his guiding star and study the single-tax in the light thereof.

Now as a matter of fact, a tax on land values or rents can not be shifted. Taxes on land and on wheat, for instance, don't act the same way. A tax on wheat makes wheat dearer by adding to the cost of production. But land has no cost of production; it is there, a fixed quantity, and the more you tax it the harder you make it to hold it in idleness. It forces the land into the market, and cheapens it. If the entire rental value be taken in taxation, land, no matter how valuable, has no selling value, for the selling value is merely its capitalized rental value.

It is for this reason, that the land-tax is a direct tax and can not be shifted, that the United States Supreme Court has decided that the tax on incomes derived from real estate is "unconstitutional." I detest income taxes as much as anybody, but if a land-tax, being direct, is unconstitutional, it is high time the constitution was changed. Think of it! The United States Supreme Court says we shall not impose on a rich man a tax which he can not shift on the people in higher prices!! I likewise detest class legislation; but the childish reasoning of the Supreme Court judges would have equal force if the income tax had no exemptions for incomes under $4,000. It virtually says, the United States has no power to tax any man in a way in which he will be compelled to pay the tax himself.

Let "Alley Sloper" consider another thing. This tax on land values is already paid—paid in larger rentals, too—to private individuals, and the taxes to support the national, State, and local governments paid in addition. Under the single-tax on land values these latter taxes would be saved to the people.

Could George W. Childs have done the noble work he did do had he been a tenant paying rent for the privilege of doing business? Not much. No matter how much he had desired to do so, he could not have paid five cents above the scale and indulged in his other benefactions, and made money. He did it at the expense of his rent account, because he owned his property. But how many men will do this?

STEPHEN BELL.

POSITIONS GUARANTEED

under reasonable conditions. Do not say it can not be done, 'till you send for 120 page catalogue of DRAUGHON'S PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Nashville, Tenn. This college is strongely endorsed by bankers and merchants all over the United States, as well as foreign countries. FOUR weeks by Draughon's method of teaching bookkeeping is equal to TWELVE weeks by the old plan. Special advantages in shorthand, penmanship and telegraphy.

Cheap board. Open to both sexes. Thirty-six States and Territories now represented. Write for 120 page catalogue, which will explain "all." Address, J. F. Draughon, President, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

N. B.—This college has prepared books for "Home Study," bookkeeping, penmanship and shorthand.

NINETY suicides in Pittsburgh last year. If the desire of the people to get out of the world is an indication of the success of this so-called civilization, then it is a howling success. How wise people are to vote for a system of government so beastly that people kill themselves to get rid of its horrors.—Coming Nation.

A NEWSPAPER is very much like human nature; it is right sometimes and it is wrong pretty often. But, on the whole, there is no question but that the newspaper is not only a needful institution, but that it is a useful and advantageous and beneficial institution.—Newspaper World.

PRINTING PROSPECTS.

Machine Possibilities—Eight-Hour Day—The Coming "Printer"—The Journal.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 28.—I am pleased to see the new and artistic make-up of the JOURNAL. Years ago I contended that it was a shame the printers of the United States had not the finest trade journal, both mechanically and literary, in the world. The recent innovations in our trade will, ere long, compel the official organ to give more attention to technical matters, and I hope to see the JOURNAL improve in every respect until it stands without a rival among the publications devoted to the typographic art.

But I was more pleased to note the large number of small cities and towns, in all the States, in which the JOURNAL circulates, for it is in this field that the typographical union must look for its future growth and usefulness. Ere long we will have no compositors in our ranks; there will be only machine operators and "printers." Those compositors displaced by the machine will have to make "printers" of themselves if they continue at the business—learn to make up and lock up forms, set title pages, tables, job work, etc. It is astonishing how little some of the best old-time compositors know of the trade in general. Turn them loose in a book and job printing establishment, and it will be discovered that they do not know the difference between DeVinne and Celtic, Doric and Antique; and as for "butes," "flub-dubs," "brownies," "filigrees," etc., etc., they know no more of their artistic use than a Hottentot lady of smelling salts. A large number of these compositors will drift into the small cities and country towns and disseminate unionism throughout the length and breadth of the land. Hereafter the country printer will not hie himself to the city, but the tide will set in the other direction. And when the movement again sets in cityward, it will be of printers qualified to do all kinds of general work. Ere the next decade there will be machine operators who will never have learned the boxes of the case. The work of the "ad" men, too, I believe, will be considerably curtailed within a few years; for it is reasonable to suppose that the newspaper publishers will utilize the machine more and more and gradually almost wholly do away with display type.

It seems peculiarly unfortunate that the transition in our trade should have come upon us during a period of unparalleled business depression. I believe we could have passed the crisis much easier had we had an out-of-work fund and other beneficiary features. I have always held that a trades-union could not attain to its greatest efficacy as a maintainor of wages without such features. For this reason, foreseeing the coming of the machine, I advocated the adoption of Plan No. 2. Now that we are in the midst of the "transition period," but little can be done to mitigate the deprivation which must ensue. But if there are any considerable number of book and job printers who really desire eight hours for a day's work, now is the time for them to ask for it and secure it with somewhat of a reduction of wages. If they are actuated by the true union spirit, and wish to extend a helping hand to their brothers, it seems to me no readier or simpler plan could be devised. It is reasonable to assume that they never will get a reduction of hours without a reduction of pay; and it is not likely that there ever will be a time when the 20 per cent. or so of additional labor required by the change would be so much of a godsend to the unemployed of the craft. It is not probable that the proprietors would refuse to accede an eight-hour work-day, when the demand is made with the laudable aim of aiding those out of work, and is coupled with a voluntary reduction in wages.

Philosophers say there is no such thing as unmitigated evil, and that all things have their compensations. So it will prove with the machine. Some years ago I lost a situation on the Kansas City Journal because of a strike. Afterwards, in speaking of the matter with ex-Congressman R. T. Van Thorne, the editor-in-chief, he told me that he thought strikes, as a rule, were of little benefit as a means of advancing the cause of labor, but that they often lifted men out of a rut and enlarged their opportunities. He, himself, had left his work as a journeyman printer, in Cincinnati, when a young man, because of a strike, and gone West. To this move he attributed all his business success. Many of the compositors who are to-day despondent and out of work will in after years date the beginning of health, prosperity and enjoyment to the period when they were ousted from the print shop by the machine.

Others, for whom things have always heretofore come easy, and who have had little feeling for their less favored brethren, struggling hard against wind and tide, will now find out how it is themselves, and will emerge from the fire of adversity with more of charity and human sympathy. And yet others, by seeing a little of life from the stand-point of the involuntary unemployed will have their mental horizons enlarged, and will have time to look a little into our social and industrial regulations and to discover why men anxious to work are forced to remain idle.

A recent correspondent, after stating that the union just now is powerless and the game entirely in the hands of the employers, warns printers against "eating up each other." It is greatly to the credit of the union printers that no disposition in this direction has been manifested. All those on the outside seem to be taking their medicine with as good grace as may be. Their training and experience have convinced them that their lot can not be bettered by pulling down their fellows; and that any attempt to do so must only result in common ruin. None understand this better than the union printers of this country. The solidarity of the interests of labor in all branches is recognized as never before. This is shown in the "sympathetic strike," a new phase of the labor struggle, as yet in its infancy, but which, I believe, will rapidly grow into robust proportions. I do not believe that the employers "have the game in their own hands," by any means. In the job offices only the best men are wanted, as a rule, and on the newspapers, where machines are being introduced, hand composition is not desired at any price, and the number of operators is scarcely equal to the demand. It takes some time for a compositor to become proficient on the machine.

"Back to the land!" was the rallying cry put forth by Bishop McNulty a few years ago. During the past half-century or so there has been a steady concentration of population in cities, until about one-fourth of the inhabitants of the civilized nations live in cities. The ratio of the urban to the agricultural population was formerly strikingly different from what it is at present. The exact proportion I can not recall; but perhaps Brother Crosman can enlighten your readers on this topic. As one of the results of the present financial depression, I notice an active movement towards the land, the effects of which will soon be felt in the overcrowded labor markets of the cities. Not only do these financial stringencies drive people to the soil for employment (either as independent agriculturalists or as raisers of "Pingree potatoes"), but they also lead men to perceive the relation of labor to the soil, and that labor can only be prosperous when it has easy access to the soil. And until men generally perceive this fundamental truth, all efforts put forth to better the material condition of the laboring masses must prove futile. I hope to be able to discuss this matter somewhat in the columns of the JOURNAL at no distant day.

Among St. Paul printers who have gone on to farms this spring, or will go soon, is Neil P. Kaldahl, for many years employed in the Pioneer Press job rooms, and long father of the chapel; R. E. Schoff and Geo. Cruikshank, of the same office, left for their country homes a few weeks ago; and A. E. Lindstrom will do likewise very soon; E. C. Ives, of West's, ex-abstract clerk, is going onto a farm near Ottumwa, Ia. He has been very active in union matters during the fourteen years he has been with us, and is one of the few members of No. 30 who has been honored in a political way who has not brought disgrace upon himself and odium upon the cause or class he was supposed to represent.

In the last issue of the JOURNAL, I notice a communication by W. W. Ross, of Chicago, in which he suggests a "national graded scale," the price per hour to be "based on the population of a city, by dividing the cities and towns into classes, and thus grading them down." He inquires, "has anybody thought of that?" In an address, which I delivered about fifteen years ago, I reviewed this topic at some length, and recommended "that the competition between the branches of the union be eliminated, by the International Union framing the scale of prices; that the territory, under its jurisdiction be divided into districts for this purpose; and that charters be granted only upon enforcement by the applicants of such scale of prices." Perhaps, the remarks I made at that time might not be inapplicable at present, in view of Mr. Ross' suggestion. I said:

As the union is based upon the non-competitive idea, I would like to see that idea still further extended in its workings. At present, the union only undertakes to enforce its observance upon its members in individual cities. In other words, while it prevents competition between members residing in the same city, it permits the union of each locality to establish its own scale of prices. In this age of railroads and telegraphs, a distance of a hundred miles or so cuts no figure in commercial transactions. The publishers living in the cities paying the lowest rate of wages will get the most work. In this case, as in all other business transactions, the tendency will continually be to make the cheaper the ruling price. Besides, there is no equity in the usage or legislation that permits a discrepancy of from twenty to forty per cent. in wages paid in cities where the cost of living is very nearly identical. It is as unfair, and as detrimental to the object sought to be attained, for the respective collective branches of the International Typographical Union to compete with each other for the work to be done, as it would be for the individual members to compete for the doing of the work. Therefore, I am of the opinion that the scale of prices is a subject properly under the jurisdiction of the International Union. In forming such scale, the territory over which the International Union extends should be divided into districts, taking into consideration, in making such apportionment, the cost of living, etc., in the various sections; and the delegates from each district so formed should decide upon the price union men should be paid for the ensuing year, at each annual session of the International body. One of the conditions upon which charters should be granted for the formation of subordinate unions should be that such charters should be revoked whenever the union is unable to enforce the price enjoined by the International Union. CHAS. H. KOHLMAN.

The Journal Commended Again.

BOSTON, MASS., May 9.—The JOURNAL in its new form is always acceptable, and why more printers do not subscribe for it, instead of borrowing their neighbor's, is one of those mysteries steadily confronting the craft.

Work continues fair, although there are yet a few unemployed men at the call room, the only demand being for expert operators, with averages of 7,000 per hour.

The new officers of the union were installed on Sunday last, and are starting in with a rush. Secretary Douglass moved the safe, desk and trunk to 12 Hawley place, room 3, on Monday last, and is very well pleased with his new quarters. He has ex-Secretary Crowley with him.

The president's address at the last meeting showed in a few words just what had been done for the year, and his recommendations were worthy of consideration. At the close of the meeting he figured out to the writer the cause of assessments being called in something like the following: "Of the 55 cents per month dues only 19 cents goes for the maintenance of the union, the other 36 cents going for per capitas and reserve. Admitting that we have had 1,000 members constantly paying dues for the past year, our revenue would amount to only $2,280. Our death benefits for the year amounted to $3,300, or, $1,020 in excess of the dues. Add to this, salaries of secretary, treasurer and president, and the office rent, and we have the sum of $2,486 over the amount of dues, which does not include delegates' allowances to Rutland or Louisville, printing, etc."

From the above it is evident that the dues will have to be increased or the death benefit lessened. As the referendum has already refused to increase the dues four times, it is very probable that they will again vote not to increase. In that case the death benefit would have to be lowered, which would be rather severe on the older members of the craft, especially those who have no other insurance on their lives.

Patrick Hayes, one of the stanchest union men that Boston or any other city can boast of, was present at the last meeting for the first time in many years, his hours of labor being such as to deprive him of this privilege. When he took the floor in response to a call, he was immediately recognized, and somewhat bewildered at the greeting he received. He recovered himself, however, and showed those present that he never forgot a good union man, especially one with as creditable a record as the late Edwin French, of the Traveller.

Chapel meetings during the early winter were few and far between. The men became somewhat tired of the general disregard the chairmen of some of the larger offices exhibited in the performance of their duties, and consequently the heads of two gentlemen went into the basket, and the hair of a third followed suit, the head being allowed to remain.

Fred S. Post has been elected chairman of the Herald chapel, vice W. H. H. Snow, resigned. Mr. Post is a young man who attends every union meeting, conscientious to the letter, and the men on the Herald can now rest assured that their funds will be properly taken care of.

John J. O'Mahoney has been elected chairman of the Journal, vice J. C. Barker, resigned. Mr. O'Mahoney is an old-time Boston printer and has more passes to the theaters and dime shows than any journalist in town.

The report that Stephen O'Meara is to start a Republican daily in town gains credence daily, and every printer who has had the pleasure of meeting Mr. O'Meara will rejoice to hear of any good fortune going his way.

The Globe held its annual banquet on Wednesday evening last, and everybody from Gen. Taylor to the boy who runs the pneumatic tube was present. Joe Howard was also present and is reported to have said that the Globe is the only paper in the world whose manager enjoys the annual privilege of sitting down at table with his men. There's room for more men like Gen. Taylor at the head of some of our dailies of the country, but men of his stamp are hard to find. And why? It may be because he takes pleasure in saying that he was a printer himself at one time.

We seldom hear anything now of dividing the book and job and the newspaper men into two separate unions, with passable cards. If there was a convention next fall you would hear something about this subject just about now. And let me predict right here that the next delegates (or some of them) to the International Typographical Union will be elected on these lines. It will be remembered how some of the book and job men, disgruntled because they could not run the special meeting held last fall to consider the signing of the newspaper machine scale, started a petition looking for the separation of the different branches. It will also be remembered that every newspaper man who was given a chance signed it. And when the petition, at the end of the first few hours, again found its way into the presence of its originators, they were horrified at its enormity instead of being delighted at the few who would sign it as they at first imagined. It is needless to say it got no further.

No man, chairman or otherwise, should be upheld for the misappropriation of union or chapel funds. J.

Williamsport Items.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., May 7.—It has been nearly thirteen months since the union men were locked out of the four daily offices in this city because they would not consent to a reduction in their scale of prices, but the union is still here and as strong as ever, which is more than can be said of the newspapers that brought rat labor to the city; the past year has wrought wonderful changes for the worse, not only in their circulation list, but in their advertising columns as well. The Evening News, which was started by the locked-out printers, recently celebrated its first anniversary, and is now the leading daily paper of the city.

The rat printers brought here by the publishers have made a great reputation for themselves. One is now lodged in the county jail charged with bigamy, and as he has acknowledged his guilt will likely go to the penitentiary for a number of years. Another was arrested on a charge of adultery, and another was found guilty of adultery. Two narrowly escaped prosecution for robbing an old man of $5, and last week one skipped the town, leaving an unpaid board bill behind. The whole gang, with few exceptions, are depraved specimens of humanity.

At the May meeting of the union officers were elected for the ensuing year. The new president, Mr. Gibson, has filled that position before, and is a good presiding officer. Under his leadership the union will undoubtedly prosper.

"Facts and Figures" is the name of a Populist weekly which is being published here by two of the members of 141. It is an able exponent of the principles of that new and growing party.

C. C. Tate, formerly a compositor on Grit, is now editor and proprietor of the South Williamsport Star, a weekly recently started in the borough across the river.

Ex-President Foster and Elijah Opdyke, of Grit's press room, are publishing a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of agriculturists. They are meeting with deserved success.

The machines are coming: the Gazette and Bulletin will have them before the end of the month. WILLIAMS PORT.

AN exchange says an editor was writing up a local theatrical entertainment, and he wanted to be particularly nice about it, so he mentioned the names of several young ladies of the town and wrote, "they all filled their parts to perfection." Then he went home to quietly pray for forgiveness for the lies he had told. The printers went on with their diabolical conspiracy to drive all editors insane, and when the paper appeared and was delivered to its patrons it was found they had put an "n" in the place of an "r" in the word "parts." The girls all have big brothers, and the editor is hiding in a big swamp that is full of ravenous animals and poisonous serpents.—Logan Nation.

MANY men are forever, with candied tongue, "licking absurd pomp"—paying adulative respect to riches—without inquiring how the wealth may have been obtained.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MAY 15, 1895.

Official Notice.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 8, 1895.

To the President and Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union:

At the regular meeting of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL comes to the craft in sized pages cumbersome and unwieldy to handle, and would better fill its mission in book or magazine form; give better opportunity to its management to make it remunerative rather than an expensive channel of communication, officially or otherwise; therefore,

Resolved, By Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, that Section 1, of Article XIII, be amended in third line, by striking out the words and figures "14 by 10½ in size," and that the executive officers of the International Typographical Union be allowed to use their own discretion and judgment as to the size and form in which such official journal shall be printed.

Resolved, That a copy of this action be communicated to the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union, and that they be requested to submit it to the general referendum of our international organization, in accordance with constitutional provision.

W. W. DAVY, Recording Secretary. JOHN E. HAMPTON, President.

Important to Third District.

JAMES A. POWER having tendered his resignation as Organizer of the Third District—comprising Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia—the Executive Council accepted same and appointed A. W. Thomson, care Press, Cleveland, Ohio, to fill the vacancy.

DUAL organization is disunion.

ORGANIZE unions at every point.

NON-UNIONISM is outlawry of principle.

MORE school-houses and fewer prisons.

MONOPOLY in anything breeds intolerance.

LABOR'S forces should unify under one head.

TRADES-UNIONISM is a primary school of self-government.

EVERY man and woman should have a fair opportunity to earn a fair day's work.

WHEREVER union men reduce the hours the non-unionists reap some of the benefits.

JOE BUCHANAN says the ballot-box would be a good place to use the boycott. Why not?

EVEN the smallest trade-union in the land is bringing material benefit to its own household.

ANY merchant who is found in favor with the reduction of pay for labor, should be forced to a reduction in his prices on merchandise and groceries.

A UNION advance of wages advantageously affects the pay of the non-unionist. Even the scab smiles when the honest man increases his reward for labor.

STUDY up on the theory of municipal ownership in light, water and street car plants, and figure upon the benefits accruing to the general public in such a consummation.

TRADES already organized into healthy unions should not selfishly reserve all rights and benefits to themselves. The American Federation opens the door wide to the enlightenment and advancement of all classes of labor. The organization of Federal unions, as branches to the Federation, will enable workingmen of any trade or calling to organize in mixed unions, where the discussion of economic subjects will lead to enlightenment and searching thought upon methods of relief from oppressive conditions. Every trades-unionist already organized should use his utmost effort to the organization of these mixed societies. In any locality where there is an insufficient number of any one trade for a union, several trades in like condition can obtain a charter from the Federation and organize a Federal union. Typos should lend a willing hand to all such movements, themselves joining in the membership.

FROM appearances, it would seem that the great octopus—the Western Union Telegraph Company—is likely to have some of its arms crippled in its monopoly grasp. The Bell Telephone Company is about to enter the field for the transmission of news, and, on top of this, now comes the Standard Telephone Company which threatens to blow some of the water out of the capital stock of both the former companies. It is a merry row, at any rate, and if the government will just step to the front and establish lines of its own, it would be a pleasing epilogue to the wind-up of two as rascally concerns as ever disgraced the patience of a nation of people.

EVERY foreman whose employer does not hand over to him the publications of the American Type Founders' Company should apply to the branch of that company nearest his place of business to be put on the "mailing list for foremen." To keep posted you need to see what is new while it is new. A list of the branches of the American Type Founders' Company is printed on cover page, immediately below the heading.

IF wealthy corporations would reduce the price of manufactured articles and be satisfied with smaller dividends, they would have a wider market, would double and treble their sales, and do it all without the lowering of wages. When the dividends are threatened with reduction, the first one to feel it is the labor, without which there would be no dividends and no use for the capital invested.

EVERY principle of unionism is antagonistic to dual organization and authority. All the followers of one trade or calling should have a singleness of interests and purposes—should be solidly organized under one head. No house can stand divided against itself.

WHEN a minister of the gospel steps aside from his contract to expound the orthodox faith according to the articles of the church, he is not only "fired" but is "blacklisted" in all the churches of the faith. He is incontinently boycotted by all his former religious associates.

THE suggestion of any species of paternalism to an editor of a monopolistic newspaper is like shaking a red rag before a mad bull. A little more paternalism and a great deal less of monopoly robbery would be a good thing for the general public.

WAGE-WORKERS should be organized upon trade lines, organized thoroughly, and without dual authority—each trade in its own interest. The amalgamation of interests will develop as education extends and enlightenment progresses.

IF things are not checked, some sort of syndicate will create a "corner" on the air. It's mighty little the poor man gets to breathe, as it now is, and if his condition is not soon changed, he will have no use for it in any shape.

THE wealthy are in politics for the money that is in it. What are the poor men in it for? It must be as a diversion from their toiling misery.

THAT thing is right which is best for organized society, as a whole, without regard to any individual member thereof.

INESTIMABLE results for good are always assured the organization of a trade in union form.

Addresses Wanted.

M. KOPPLEMAN, communicate at once with your mother.

BERT WALKER, L. M. Cline, send addresses to W. C. Herculer, Lock Box 61, Topeka, Kan.

HUGH MCCRISKEN can get a letter by sending his address to Secretary Geo. Hoole, Springfield, Ill., Box 678.

WILLIAM SIEGRIST, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., please write to Willis M. Pritchard, Box 1183, Sioux Falls, S. D.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON, your address is wanted by your old friend W. A. Johnston, "Cataract" office, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Please write at once.

INFORMATION wanted as to the whereabouts of Harry Hambright, a printer who worked in East Liverpool about eight years ago. He is heir to property in Pittsburg. Address James A. Power, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Card No. 49,429, issued April 7, to Robert Moore, by Syracuse, N. Y., No. 55, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries will cancel the same if presented.

Card 45,641, issued by Fort Wayne Typographical Union No. 78, to R. E. Corcoran, was lost in Cincinnati. If found, please return to C. F. Baker, Box 432, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Card 42,836, issued to J. E. Pugh, by Galesburg Typographical Union, No. 288, has been lost. The secretary to whom it is presented for deposit will please take up and return to L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main St., Galesburg, Ill.

State of Trade and Notes.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—The office of the Register has been declared unfair and is closed to union men.

AUGUSTA, GA.—State of trade, dull.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—State of trade, dull; prospects not encouraging. The Journal will put in machines this month.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Business fair; several men idle and quite a number not able to get in full time.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—State of trade, fair; machines will be put in use on the Citizen on May 1, which are expected to displace twenty-one men.

JOLIET, ILL.—State of trade has been very good in our city for the past few months—enough work to keep all of our home printers at work and to give most of those who drop in on us a "starter."

KALAMAZOO, MICH.—Trade fair; one machine in town; more expected soon.

MEADVILLE, PA.—Job work good; newspaper circles very dull.

NORFOLK, VA.—State of trade fair, with no dearth of men; machines are being introduced on the Pilot.

OTTAWA, ILL.—Work fair at present.

PEORIA, ILL.—Trade dull; machines are expected in the only paper in the city set by hand.

PUEBLO, COLO.—State of trade, very dull; no prospect of improving soon.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—State of trade, fair; with prospects of less work through the summer; have more than enough home members for all work, and transients will have hard picking here.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—State of trade, nothing doing at all in the job office; and as all the papers (daily) are making preparations to put in machines, the future is viewed with alarm.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—State of trade, fair.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The State Journal has three Mergenthaler machines in operation, and the State Register also has the same number, the Register machines being used in the day time by the Telegram. The state of trade in this city at present is not at all flattering, and quite a number of men are leaving for other fields.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—State of trade, fair.

VICTORIA, B. C.—State of trade, exceedingly dull; prospects poor.

WHEELING, W. VA.—State of trade, very dull; two offices running machines.

Superintendent Schuman's Report.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., May 6, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

ADMITTED.

April 1. John J. Brown, of New York. Aged 65.
April 8. Julius Fraussen, of German Typographia, No. 7 (New York City); asthma. Aged 45.
April 11. John C. Koch, of Riverside, Cal.; tubercular bronchitis. Aged 30.
April 19. John F. Shackelton, of Pittsburg, Pa.; rheumatism. Aged 59.
April 20. Felix Seward, of Springfield, Ohio; consumption. Aged 34.
April 20. Robert Boyd, of Pueblo, Colo.; syphilitic debility. Aged 45.
April 28. Daniel Stowell, of New York. Aged 62.
April 28. Daniel O. Regan, of New York; consumption. Aged 32.

VACATED.

April 20. Peter Coogan, of Syracuse, N. Y.; general debility. Aged 61. Released at his own request. Able to work.
April 29. W. P. Bittmau, of Boston. Aged 61.
Number of inmates April 30—56.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 6, 1895.—The following contributions from April 22 to date, to the George W. Childs Memorial Fund, are hereby acknowledged:

April 24.	Anaconda Typo. Union, No. 255	$20 00
	Denver Typo. Union, No. 49	25 00
	Interest on deposit to Dec. 31, 1894	6 27
27.	Ger. Typographia, No. 3, St. Louis	5 00
	Watertown Typo. Union, No. 308	5 00
May 2.	Members of George H. Buchanan chapel, viz.: Harry Poolo, 50c.; John B. Leonard, 50c.; John B. Keeney, 50c.; W. Harry Davis, 50c.; Cash, 40c	2 40
4.	Helena Typo. Union, No. 95	6 50
Total		$70 17
Previously acknowledged		984 10
Total		$1,054 27

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

IT isn't alms and sympathy that suffering labor wants; it is justice and equity in the distributions of the facilities by which to survive the conditions that environ its motions of free agency.

Full Points.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

Millions for militarism, but not one cent for free and compulsory education.

The only army which civilization should acknowledge should be an army of schoolmasters.

That heart is dry which can not force a tear to the eye in contemplation of a suffering fellow-creature.

There seems times when anarchy is mingled with governmentalism. Made more paradoxical because true.

Indigency and parasitism. Indigency at the bottom, parasitism on top. How well preserved the equilibrium!

It is said of Pullman that he resembles Victor Hugo's Javert, in that his glance is like a gimlet, cold and piercing.

Be careful in wounding the feelings of others. The wound may heal, even in the heart, but the scar can never be entirely effaced.

Neglect of feeling for the welfare of others amounts in some people to criminal indolence. The man afflicted with chronic indolence is lost to himself and society.

Although society is an organization of which each individual is a part, the life of the whole is greater than the life of any part, and each part must work for the welfare of the whole.

The ignorant should be brought to enlightenment. Society itself is culpable in that it does not afford instruction gratis. The unenlightened are not so much to blame for sins committed as are those who have the power and fail to bring them out of darkness.

Prostituted journalism is not less venal than the weak and fallen creature of the filthy brothel. One appears gilded with authority, while the other, besmirched in its helplessness, still retains in the soul the flower of honesty which survives the first fall of woman.

It has been said that the excess of sacrifice strengthens; that when there is no longer any cherish of hope despair follows, and that the last weapon frequently gives victory. Supreme resource springs from extreme resolutions, and one may even embark in death to escape a shipwreck.

It need not startle the general public, but war is approaching. War, inevitable war. Not a war of bloodshed and murder, but a war of ballots. It is a waste of time to appeal to the courts. An appeal to force is an injury to the cause. The workingman's only chance is through the war of the ballots.

Let us hope that a solution of the ills which affect us will be pacific. Good will may probably render society uneasy. But society must save itself. The appeal should be made to society. Let us hope no violent remedy necessary. We can study the evil amiably; prove its existence, then cure it, may be.

It is wrong to despair. Progress, whether awake or asleep, is always marching on. It is always larger when it awakens. Order will never be firmly established until harmony and unity reign. Revolution is only a halting place for progress. It will still on until it establishes itself as the permanent life of the peoples.

Thousands of the wealthier class revel in the enjoyment of riches obtained by monopoly and greed. The great mass of the people may be willing some day to invade this seemingly quiet repose—a repose purchased at the price of their labor and unequal taxation—and destroy a system where the many are sacrificed for the few.

What we want is more firmness, more persistency. Some men in our cause are like the light of torches and resemble the wisdom of cowards. The light of a torch gives a bad light, because it trembles. Others are like the pendulum of a clock which has about run down—the oscillations grow shorter and shorter before ceasing altogether.

Among the gorgeous palaces and stately mansions of the rich, wasteful wealth and lavish luxury deprave a whole community. The citizen is blinded to the real state of things, and believes, because he is at times a sharer in the wasted plunder, that he is a gainer by the extravagance. It is a sorry place to hope for the altar of freedom and the rights of regenerated man to be respected.

Politics, as now practiced, is no longer to be considered as the science of government. It is more of a warfare of two or more rival sets of office-seekers—spoils-hunters—the followers of which elevate venal leaders into power and position who regard such power merely as a way to wealth and control it absolutely in their own personal interest, regardless of the welfare of the masses who placed them there.

The common people are patient and of long suffering. Long years of misrule and oppression may force them to a subtlety of contrivance to gain a point; to artifice, stratagem. It may prove their only protection against the heartless persecutions they are open to on every side. If the strong, by their tyranny, force the weak into the last retreat left open to them, on them be the guilt of the habits they have engendered.

The suggestion may not be an original one, but let us ask why, if the law can fix the highest rate of interest to be exacted; if the law can say just how far a railroad corporation shall go in the extent of charging fare, to prevent imposing exactions on the people, why it can not fix the lowest rate of wages for a workingman, a living wage below which no employing capital can go? That which we term cheap labor is unorganized, and is unable to protect itself. Why should not the law be extended in this direction?

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

FOR SALE—Outfit for small job office or newspaper, including Gordon press, imposing stone, etc., cheap. Address H. P. BOYER, Lock Box 71, Steubenville, Ohio.

WANTED—First-class commercial job printer, with up-to-date ideas. We do the better class of commercial, county, bank and legal work. Work nine hours per day; pay $18 per week. Must be good man morally as well as good workman. We have no time or floor space for any other kind. Address DORSEY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Outfit of type—brevier, minion and nonpareil—of daily paper now using machines; comparatively new; part in cases. Address "NEWS," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Type used on daily paper, now running machines; large fonts of minion, nonpareil and agate. Large supply of cases. Address "LETTER-PRESS," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By first-class hand, in bindery and on ruling machine. Thoroughly experienced. Address "J. C.," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By good compositor, shut out by machines; willing to go to the country. Address "COMP," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By competent pressman, as foreman of press-room; experienced in all branches. Address "CYLINDER," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By experienced man, to travel and solicit for printing or publishing firm—Werner Co. and Rand-McNally Co. excepted. Address "H. T.," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Situation by young man of liberal education in newspaper office; rapid stenographer, with practical knowledge of illustrating by the pen-and-ink and chalk-plate processes. First-class references and reasonable cash bond furnished if desired. Address "K. R.," care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—A young man desires a position in some mercantile establishment where conscientious discharge of duties will be appreciated. Rapid, reliable and accurate. Best of references furnished. Address "REM," care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SECURE A POSITION.

Wanted; for office work, on salary, in most every county in the south and west, a young lady or gentleman. Those from the country also accepted. Experience not necessary, in fact, prefer beginners at a small salary at first, say to begin, from $30 to $60 a month.

Chances for rapid promotion good. Must deposit in bank cash, about $100. No loan asked; no investment required. It is a salaried and permanent position. (Strictly office work.) The enterprise is strongly endorsed by bankers. Address, P. O. Box 433, Nashville, Tenn. (Mention this paper.)

Changes in Scales.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 29.—In accordance with section 156, General Laws, an account of alterations made in the scale of prices of Typographical Union, No. 201, at its regular meeting, held on Sunday, April 28, is herewith given:

	Former Scale.	Present Scale.
Foreman on morning papers	$26	$25
Foreman on evening papers	24	23
Foreman job composing rooms	24	23
Ad man on morning papers	23	22
Ad man (operator), evening papers	22	21
Job compositors	21	20
Pressmen in job offices (cylinder)	21	20

Composition on morning papers reduced from 45 cents to 42½ cents per thousand; book work from 45 cents to 42½ cents per thousand. All other conditions of labor to remain as at present. Machine scale on evening papers to be $21 per week, eight hours per day. Machines to be cleaned within the time limit. WM. CULLIN, Secretary.

At the last regular meeting of Olympia (Wash.) Typographical Union, No. 142, held April 27, the hours were reduced from nine to eight per day, and compensation therefor was reduced from $21 per week to $18 per week. JOE M. JOHNSON, Sec-Treas.

IF Jesus Christ had lived to the 1st of January, 1895, and saved $1 a day from the day he was born, Sundays and all, he would only have accumulated $702,990—a sum less than $1,000,000 Then, for the politicians to tell workingmen the reason they are not rich is because they do not save their money, sounds pretty thin to a man who stops and sizes up the situation.—Railroader.

OUT in Shoshone county, Idaho, the workingmen elected six men from their ranks to the State Legislature, and now the latter are making the politicians very tired in clamoring for labor laws. About all county offices are also in possession of union men and sympathizers.—Exchange.

OLD MASTERS IN BOOKBINDING.

Specimens in New York—Is It a Lost Art?—I. T. U. Convention Exhibits.

NEW YORK, May 12.—At the Art Loan Exhibition held in this city for the benefit of the Cancer Hospital, the Decorative Art Society and the Day Nurseries, is such a collection of bookbindings as is not often presented to public view outside of the Grolier Club. It contains some beautiful specimens of the binder's art.

The specimens shown are of early Italian, German, French, and English work, the earliest piece being a copy of Virgil published in Venice in 1491. It is a folio in the original stamped leather binding, with great bosses of brass at the corners and in the center. It is loaned by Mr. J. S. Morgan, who exhibits two other editions of Virgil, one in oak boards partly covered with hogskin and dated 1517, and the other in pigskin binding, dated 1564. A beautiful English binding of Virgil by Edwards, of Halifax, and also loaned by Mr. Morgan, is in vellum, with drawings on each side. The tooling is in gold. This volume belonged to Horace Walpole and contains his book plate.

A beautiful binding, loaned by Mr. S. P. Avery, encloses a copy of Euripides, bound in Venice in 1503. It is finely decorated with grolieresque ribbon scrolls in green, blue, white, and gold. A striking work from Mr. Avery's collection is "La Dissection des Parties du Corps Humain," Paris, 1546. It bears the interlaced initials of Diane de Poitiers and Henri II, to whom it belonged originally. It is bound in citron morocco, with a ribbon design in black. A beautiful folio is in brown morocco, with four panels ornamented with ribbon scrolls in color on fields of silver and gold. It is of German workmanship and is dated 1575. A Persian manuscript, loaned by Mr. Avery, is bound with a beautiful floral decoration in colors, with an inlaid border in green, and lacquered. Besides these are some curious old books in silver filigree, silver repousse, tortoise shell, and engraved iron covers.

Among the English bindings, loaned by Mr. Avery, Mr. W. L. Andrews, Mr. H. C. Sturgis, and Mr. Wm. Matthews, are some notably rare and fine examples. Gower's "Confessio Amantis," London, 1857, is a famous specimen, bound in orange levant morocco and elaborately finished in the Harley "Cottage" style, with exquisite tooling by Bedford. A binding by C. Herring, London, 1800, is in green morocco with arms on the side, the tooling in gold. The "Rose Garden of Persia," by Ramage, is another delightful example.

The most beautiful specimens shown are among the French bindings, in which are included some remarkable works by Ottmann-Duplanil, Simier, Vogel, Purgold, Bozerian, Thouvenin, Abba Petit, Samblancx-Weckesser, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Michel, David, Quinet, Cuzin, Thierry, Cope, Gruel, Meunier, Lortic fils, Armand, Ruban, and other early and contemporary masters of their art. Among these the "Emaux et Camees," by Samblancx-Weckesser, Trautz-Bauzonnet's "Les Diverses Poesies," 1612, and Cuzin's "Les Orientals" are especially noteworthy for exquisite tooling.

The one American example of chief interest is the Grolier Club's "Catalogue of Editions of Walton & Cotton's Angler," published in 1893. It is covered in Japanese shark-skin, with a border of the skin of the Florida gar-pike and with book marks with jade fish pendants. There are also a grolieresque design by Strikeman, a mosaic decoration by Mansell, and a tooled Persian design on calf by Miss Tuckerman of Boston.

In these days of art in typography there are a few features of the past which to the present-day artist seems as dead sciences, among them being bookbinding. Why this is so has been the subject of many treaties by lovers of all that is lasting and good in our art; but to the mind and in the experience of those capable of doing good work there stands out more prominently than all others the reason that with the exception of a very few editions du luxe published by wealthy authors or patrons the higher skill of the binder is never called upon to exert itself nowadays. So great has been the decadence in this branch of art that in the last hundred years throughout the world there have not been a score of binders of equal merit with Edwards of Halifax in his period—and he was not at the top in the judgment of many.

In the present day so infrequent is the production of really artistic binding that the usually small editions are quickly retired to the libraries of the wealthy. Indeed, one of the chief aims of some of the better clubs and societies of litterateurs and artists is the preservation of works bound by old masters in the art, whose efforts are never equaled and rarely successfully imitated now.

It is only upon special occasions that the public—particularly those who appreciate but are unable to afford the possession of such luxuries—even catch a glimpse of that which to them represents the harmonious blending of originality and art in bookbinding.

Would it not be practicable to have at each session of the International Typographical Union an exhibit of the products of our art in all its branches? The great majority of our craftsmen have not had the advantages of a course in the decorative arts, being brought up in the hard school of mercenary employers whose sole desire is to see that each employe's time-slip represents at least ten hours' manual labor, irrespective of the effect the quality of such work may have upon the public taste—so long as it brings in cash at the present time. Such an exhibition at our conventions would certainly be beneficial to the craft, as there is more genius latent in our representatives than is possessed by "artists" whose chief claim to artistic worth is the drawing of absurd and ridiculous paper covers and splitting their names in the middle. JAMES MILES.

Waking Up at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., May 10.—The South is waking up to the fact that organization among the different branches of industry rapidly multiplying in our midst under the new era of prosperity is a good thing, and the fraternal feeling is spreading fast. Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, is making a tour of the Southern states in the interest of the United Garment Workers and union label, doing much toward assisting the movement by preaching the labor union doctrine where it is most needed. He visited Norfolk a couple of weeks ago, making a ringing speech in Emerald Hall to a large audience under the auspices of the various labor organizations, brought together for the first time in many years. At a conference with the local leaders it was determined to organize a central body, and at a meeting last Sunday afternoon the Central Labor Union of Southeastern Virginia was organized by the election of the following officers: President, Edgar Keefe, of the Cigar Makers' Union; vice-president, Wm. Hendry, of the Tailors' Union; corresponding and recording secretary, Clint C. Houston, of the Typographical Union; financial secretary, S. A. Hopkins, of the Plumbers' Union; treasurer, W. H. Warwick, of the Plasterers' Union; sergeant-at-arms, S. R. Bell, of the Lathers' Union. Charles G. Kizer, A. S. Barrett and M. J. Lyons were appointed as a committee to procure charter.

A portion of printerdom has been considerably agitated here for some time as to what course would be pursued by the Pilot management upon the introduction of machines. Four Mergenthalers arrived Monday and are being placed in position under the direction of Wm. Shane, who, it is understood, will remain in charge of them. It is now believed all of the present force will have a chance to uncover their abilities at playing the tri-colored keys. By the removal of the composing room to the first floor the Pilot will now have one of the best and most commodious workshops in the state.

Rev. Sam W. Small has severed his connection with the Pilot, purchased the News and Courier, and under the title of the Evening News is publishing a spicy and bright little journal. Mr. Henry Minnis, late foreman of the Pilot, has charge of the composing room and Wm. Wheeler is superintending the ad. corner. The News has the union label at the head of the editorial column and is booming.

Believing full justice should be done every member of our union the following brief resume of an incident which for a moment threatened to assume a serious aspect, is given: About four weeks ago the Pilot management decided to make a change in the foremanship of said office and the choice of a new man fell upon Mr. C. K. Schwrar, who, as testimony before a special committee conclusively proved, had been three times before offered the position. The fourth time he accepted upon the understanding the place was vacant, and appointed his force, two new men being brought into the office, displacing the old ad. man and make-up. The displaced men preferred charges against the new foreman and his appointees under section 39 of the General Laws. The special committee unanimously vindicated Mr. Schwrar and his appointees, and the union in regular meeting ratified the action of the committee. This item is published, believing that gentlemen once under charges should have their vindication made public to the craft at large, thereby correcting any wrong impression that may have gone forth.

This union has been at considerable expense during the past six months maintaining traveling members at the hospitals. George Bradley, who had a leg broken last December, has been well cared for at St. Vincents', and Dominick Finn, who fell from a train and was almost crushed to death, has been under treatment at the same place. Both are now on the road to health and vigor, and while our union is small and chock full of humane charity, we do not extend the invitation broadcast to come here and get hurt.

The union label is booming and two papers, the Evening News and Portsmouth Star, have given it the place of honor. It is also appearing on most of the work turned out from the job shops.

William Perkins, well known throughout the North as "Wild Bill," has ceased angling for fat takes and is now devoting his energies to deep sea fishing, having charge of a fleet of boats in the Ocean View district.

W. A. Edwards, foreman of the Public Ledger, who has been seriously ill for some time, is again on duty.

Many compliments are passed upon the new and artistic appearance of the JOURNAL by its large circle of readers in this section.

A branch of the Typothetæ has been organized in Norfolk.

A press club and a city press association are indications of increasing prosperity and vigor in the newspaper field. TONY.

Smoky City Items.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—While "Spectator" was composing his severe arraignment of me for giving to the public views expressed by many printers of this city, I was under the physician's care, suffering from a broken collar bone, and unable to write.

Will not take up the valuable space of the JOURNAL by answering an unknown writer, or, as some insist, writers. He says I am of "fairly good character," but just before penning that sentence asserted my letter was a mass of misstatements. For a mass of lies my short criticism of "Spectator" has aroused, not only his ire, but several other writers in the Union Printer as well. To cause "so much smoke there must be some fire."

The meeting of No. 7 Sunday was quiet, and the business was transacted in an orderly and expeditious manner.

The different job offices report business as good, and the outlook bright.

An item in one of the morning papers here stated that a petition for a charter for an operators' branch had been forwarded to I. T. U. headquarters. It was also rumored that ninety signatures had been obtained. The writer has made frequent inquiries about the matter, but can find no one who knows anything about such a petition, except what was published.

An operators' branch has been discussed in an informal manner among the operators of Pittsburgh at different times, but nothing ever came out of it. Some of the more radical want an operators' union pure and simple, while others favored a branch organization, but the majority are not in favor of any action at present. What a concerted effort would produce can only be conjectured.

The appearance of the JOURNAL is receiving flattering praise on all sides.

Mr. Elliott, representing the A. R. U., made an interesting twenty minutes' speech to the members of No. 7 Sunday. He gave some inside facts which many did not know before.

The union label is coming to the front, and seems destined to be the workingman's most powerful aid to higher wages, and a better condition in life.

ELMER B. MCGAW.

CARNEGIE comes to England and plays at philanthropy. He writes a spread-eagle book about triumphant democracy in America. He builds libraries and writes magazine articles in which he says that a man has no right to die rich. Naturally I expected to find at his works in Pennsylvania some proofs of his enlightenment, but I found that while he is spending his money on libraries which glorify his name, on Scottish estates which gratify his pleasures, he builds no hospitals for his workmen, he endows them with no libraries, he does nothing that is practical to brighten and help their lives. Why, there is absolutely no provision at hand for medical aid to men injured at his works. They have to be carried six miles to the hospital at Pittsburg. But I shall say more about that sort of thing later on.—John Burns.

WHAT is the use of disarranging business and upsetting households by drawing everybody into a scrimmage that is to be settled by swords and guns? All that is necessary is for each side to go on as usual, while one representative from each side does the fighting. That is much more sensible and practicable than an old-style war in this country of representation.—Twentieth Century.

OUR PROHIBITION FRIENDS

Assailed on First Principles by An Intellectual Mailer.

BOSTON, May 4.—Allow me to congratulate you upon the appearance of the JOURNAL. The innovation must certainly be appreciated by the craft in general. For some time past I have been an interested reader of the letters on the "temperance question," and if the writers had confined themselves to the merits of temperance, not only in the use of liquor, but in all things, I probably would not have written this letter. But, those feeble-minded reformers, "the prohibitionists," who have, as yet, never accomplished anything more than the furtherance of rank hypocrisy and dissimulation, have been airing their views in your columns.

Now every sensible person will admit that much of the evil in the world is caused by the intemperate use of intoxicants, and the "prohibs," seeing the evils, but mistaking the first cause, say, let us abolish the saloon; make a man a criminal who sells liquor and we will eliminate the evil. Which came first, the drinker or the saloon? Which is the cause of the other? The "prohibs" argue that the saloon causes the drinker; but, the fact is the very antithesis of this. It is the desire that causes the saloon. Eliminate the desire and you will abolish the saloon. But, just so long as the desire exists, just so long will the saloon or its equivalent exist. We read from the earliest dawn of history of wine and liquors being used, when the human race was in a state of savagery or semi-civilization, when every man ministered to his own desires. At the present day, when men make a business of catering to the wants of others, the saloon is a natural consequence of the desire for liquor and social intercourse. The human animal is social, and anything which tends to combine the satisfying of his many desires is certain of patronage.

Now I think I am warranted in saying that the majority of men use liquor, more or less, and also believe in its use, moderately of course. This is shown when men are placed on record by their vote for its total prohibition. The inefficiency of prohibition has been shown to the satisfaction of every one, but those who do not drink and never tried to get a drink in a prohibition state.

Weak-minded persons delude themselves with the thought that if they do not see the saloon, little or no liquor is sold. Yet in prohibition states there is a larger per centage of men in prison for liquor law offenses than for any other crime and while the expense of taking care of the men is borne by the tax-payers who have not the benefit of the liquor tax. Moral suasion is the only cure for intemperance. The law never has nor never can cure it The world will continue in evil for many centuries to come. It is evolutionary and evolution is a slow process; and while I believe in ultimate good, I believe that the Utopia of existence is a long way off. Human laws will never bring the results that will human acts. The law, as someone has said, can never rise higher than its source, and as the law has its source in the people, any act of a legislature higher than the people's standard of morals will simply be ignored, evaded or repealed.

When a large majority of the people of a community voluntarily practice temperance in all things the example set is of more value than all the prohibitory laws in christendom. Moral education is the best and only cure. Change the man and he will change his habits. The cure must be effected from within the man, not from without by coercive measures. As regards the evil results caused by intemperance: are they to be compared to the evils of the monopoly of land, the exploitation of the coupon clipper, the usurious banker, the railroad magnate, the mine owner, the manufacturer and mill owner? I think not. More drunkards are caused by poverty and long hours of labor than is poverty caused by drunkards. Let E. P. and others use the misapplied energy devoted to the cause of prohibition in teaching the non-union printer the benefits of organization, and the union printer the necessity of reorganizing his craft on the plane of modern ideas, such as the payment of higher dues, granting of larger strike, death, sick and out-of-work benefits, the gaining of the eight-hour day and the use of the ballot in sending representative men to our law-making councils. Help us get out of the old-fashioned rut and abreast of the younger and stronger organizations.

GERRARD.

Do Saloons Contribute to Poverty?

CINCINNATI, OHIO, May 1.—The columns of our trade journal have been opened in generous measure to the discussion of the liquor question. It is one not easily confined to narrow channels; its ramifications are amazingly extensive; and so, if all that is said in your columns for and against on this problem were cut and pasted, each in their separate category, there might be found an ensemble of largely incoherent argument on both sides. The prohibition advocate suffers from two things—the lack of a real antagonist, and from having gone, like a man taking a plunge in the water, into the moral considerations that envelop his issue. His earnest desire to embellish the facts against the black-visaged devil of intemperance leads him to be too often "sized up" as a zealot with more enthusiasm than judgment. But verily this zeal of the good man who is full of the idea that he is right, though his logic may be halting, and he doesn't know Henry George by heart, or hasn't conned socialistic literature and become a sort of economic porcupine, is something the alley debater dosen't like to run up against; and anti-prohibition writers find the points of their rapiers bend hopelessly against it every time.

The undercurrent of humanity is carrying prohibition along with it. Not arguments of temperance orators, but the story of the saloon written day by day in its own language; written in our memories; written in what we see, as friend and acquaintance and shop-mate go down under its blight to death. We can't deny life, even to favor a theory. Reality has always proved too great for either theory or creed. The truest of philosophers spend their time trying to learn the meaning of facts, not in denying them.

Now, no matter how ignorant, or partial, or committed its advocates may be good friends of the "other side," the prohibition question is a pretty good one to test the foundation of your own fine ideas on economics. And it will do it, too, It has two primal questions to ask, and they are these:

1. How can you reform or improve a state, without first reforming or improving the units out of which the state is composed?

2. What is the end, or purpose, of all these systems, plans, theories, economic exegesis, etc., if they are not first, last and forever for the sake of man?

The first requisite in a sound, sensible society is that its units shall have sound minds. The trend of contemporary reform writers is explicitly on the line of reform for state and society, accompanied by a remarkable carelessness as to the character of the individual who shall make said society. The kernel of corn needs the earth wherein to be planted, to be sure, but it needs also the life within in order to grow. There used to be also an adage, pertinent to recall here: "Take care of the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves."

I know a great many printers who are good men, yet have become so absorbed in doctrines that they fail to see clearly that their "idees" must be tested by the individual man, before they start on the great work of saving society. If they won't work there—good-bye. Enough on this line for the present.

Suppose we look into the thorny field of economics for a moment or two. Of course, we haven't the ideal state to figure on, but, taking what we have, let's see how the saloon stands as a contributor to prosperity. Reluctantly agreeing that this is an era when "the man is seeking the job," let us see how the liquor industry "sizes up" in its benefactions on this point.

The following table is compiled from a recent number of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce reports:

ARTICLES.	Cash Capital Invested.	No. Hands Employed.	Value of Product.
Liquors, distilled, malt, rectified, wine	$12,459,172	2,498	$28,427,128
Books and newspapers	4,155,386	3,291	6,142,189
Boots and shoes	1,928,419	4,569	6,589,920
Carriages	2,650,000	5,310	9,826,540
Furniture	2,971,000	3,213	7,349,000
Machinery	2,434,600	2,113	5,941,600
Candles, soaps and oils	4,750,000	1,757	10,616,000

A round-number deduction from these figures will show that "the man looking for the job" can get it (?) at every $900 of capital in six leading industries, but only at every $5,000 in the liquor "industry." To say nothing of the cost to the community of the "product," the laws that are passed to bolster up the traffic, the evils it makes us pay so dearly for in hard cash, its obstructions to labor reform, its debauchery of the ballot, the disturbance it creates on behalf of its "interests" in party politics, and its royal service to every arrogant monopoly in the land by furnishing to order corrupt legislators—to say nothing of these, what has it to offer on behalf of its comparative standing as an employer of labor?

Let those who ask, either directly or indirectly, for the continuance of the saloon, give us at least a concise statement of reasons why we should so vote.

Be sure that those reasons appeal to conscience, morality, righteous law, and our deep, faithful and abiding interest in the welfare of our fellow-man.

E. L. HITCHENS.

Applications for Membership.

5, Indianapolis, Ind. (Bookbinders)—Thos. Hocking has worked in Chicago, office of Rand-McNally Co.; Charles F. Pervin has worked in Terre Haute, Kansas City and Lafayette.

7, Pittsburg, Pa.—John Rupp, claims to have worked in Lancaster, Pa.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Frank M. Jeffers, William Adams.

14, Harrisburg, Pa.—William Bond, Mark B. Ibach, both served four years in this city.

14, Columbus, Ohio (Stereotypers)—Wm. Schneider, served seven years as a stereotyper.

17, New Orleans, La.—J. M. Smith, served apprenticeship at Pine Bluff, Ark.; M. Mizzie, served time, Island of Malta, Jamaica.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—Frank J. Brown, Abhie Maginnis, Joseph D. T. Honck.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—A. L. Helkes, Carl Nelson.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—John Alt, Jr., served four years apprenticeship on Mutes' Chronicle, Columbus, Ohio.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—H. W. Wright.

86, Reading, Pa.—Oscar R. Hummel, J. S. Hoppes. D. W. Frederick.

99, Jackson, Mich.—Miss Lottie Cole, worked four years, last heard from in Milwaukee.

118, Des Moines, Ia.—W. A. Needham, age 20; worked four years at trade in this city.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Thomas M. Payne, served four years at trade.

158, Springfield, Mo.—H. L. Thomas, has worked four and a half years at the trade in Winfield, Kan.

177, Springfield, Ill.—Richard D. Evans, 31 years of age; worked at busiuess over four years; learned trade on Platte City (Mo.) papers and St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette; worked in Peoria, Ill., as machinist ou typesetting machines, and is now employed in that capacity on the Telegram in this city.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Alex V. Kellnig.

193, Spokane, Wash.—C. Parker (stereotyper), has worked in New Orleans; H. C. Pigott, for reinstatement.

194, Joliet, Ill.—Ralph W. Hayes, worked at the trade in Morris and Joliet over four years; W. S. Craighead, of Reiglesville, Pa., served five years on the News of that place.

201, Victoria, B. C.—Charles Adam, age 20 years; served five years in Bockie, Scotland; no union in town where worked.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—Geo. W. Bagley, aged 45 years; learned trade at Austin, Minn., worked there about eight years; worked a number of years at Beloit, Wis., and has worked for the last twelve years at Madison, S. D. Has never worked in a union town.

219, Canton, Ohio—C. F. (Doc) True, learned trade on Wooster Republican, Wooster, O.; has worked on Beacon, Akron, O., and Daily Record, Canton; T. O. Martin, learned trade on Malvern Doings, Malvern, O.; has worked on Leader, Clevelaud, O.; Record, Philadelphia.

258, Guthrie, Okla.—Sam R. Braselton, has worked ten years at Centralia, Ill., Winfield, Kan., and Mountain Grove, Mo.; never worked in a town where there was a union.

287, Frankfort, Ind.—H. M. Kramer, learned trade in Frankfort Times office, and Rustler office, Rosalia, Wash.

299, Tampa, Fla.—Louis E. Wiggins, 22 years old; worked at the trade six years in Orlando and Ocala, Fla.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

9, St. Paul (Pressfeeders)—Max Buetow, expelled for ratting.

17, Indiauapolis, Ind. (Pressmen)—Frank Thatcher, expelled for non-payment of dues.

21, San Francisco, Cal.—F. J. Coffey, reinstated; A. B. Barker, E. L. Kreiss, F. W. Heath, C. F. Danner, expelled for ratting.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Samuel B. Patton, expelled for ratting.

42, Minneapolis, Minn.—M. B. Lucas, expelled for ratting; E. P. Noel, J. W. Damforth, C. T. Widstrand, Ezra Martin, T. J. Price, C. St. John Cole, J. P. Kennedy, H. P. Knappen, F. L. Whitney, F. F. Ellis, G. F. Olson, J. H. Preston, suspended.

47, New Haven Conn.—William Ballon, O. H. Griffin, Fred J. Peck, Clarence Northrop, Henry Coogan, suspended for non-payment of dues; John H. Benton, suspended for working in non-union office under established scale of prices.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—T. J. Dison, H. M. Durant, P. B. Green, R. O. Ross, John Willeg, John D. Wells, C. R. Mitchal, C. H. Pritcard, R. L. Glenn, Louis Saloshin, Geo. Knabe, Fred Ball, W. A. Test, C. W. F. Carr, J. P. Christian, M. M. Hill, reinstated.

57, Dayton, Ohio—J. E. Maloney, Philip O'Connell, F. B. O'Connor, P. W. Cowan, A. W. Hudson, reinstated.

62, Utica, N. Y.—John R. Blair, expelled for non-payment of dues.

75, Burlington, Iowa—W. B. Galleher, expelled for non-payment of dues.

77, Erie, Pa.—J. J. Quinn, reinstated; W. M. Camp, expelled for ratting; Paul Sweigart, Jerry N. Lacy, suspended for non-payment of dues.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Otto Cummerow, R. L. Kinsey, rejected.

79, Wheeling, W. Va.—Frank Taylor, Jos. L. Wells, J. F. Francis, H. J. Richardson, suspended.

87, Houston, Tex.—Ben Dean, suspended for non-payment of dues.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—A. C. Stillwell, expelled for non-payment of dues.

99, Jackson, Mich.—A. C. Baker, suspended for non-payment of dues.

101, Columbia (Washington, D. C.)—At the request of Poughkeepsie Typographical Union, the traveling card of C. S. Johnson, Sr., issued by Columbia Union, has been revoked, he refusing to deposit his card in that union. The card of W. M. Camp has also been revoked by Columbia Union, at the request of Erie Union, for the same cause.

107, Twin City (Rock Island and Moline, Ill.)—Louis Cohn, John Finnegan, J. C. Haley, A. D. Martin, suspended for non-payment of dues.

118, Des Moines, Ia.—Vic Blair, Ed S. Campbell, H. R. Crenshaw, W. J. Hill, H. B. Towney, Charles O'Donnell, reinstated.

121, Topeka, Kan.—Osmer Parish, expelled for non-payment of dues; H. C. Scholes, expelled for ratting.

122, Kalamazoo, Mich.—John S. Sleeper, Gordon Bates, rejected.

139, Bangor, Me.—Wm. Cochrane, suspended for non-payment of dues; Fred Jordan, suspended for working aud continuing to hold "Honorable Withdrawal Card."

142, Olympia, Wash.—W. F. Thompson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

162, Jacksouville, Fla.—W. D. Yowell, rejected for incompetency.

175, Puehlo, Colo.—E. E. Ambrose, Peter Anderson, W. M. Oungst and George D. Single, expelled for non-payment of dues

181, Meadville, Pa.—A. A. Stallman, rejected for not having served required time.

193, Spokane, Wash.—H. M. Wentworth, expelled for non-payment of dues.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—C. W. Buchanan, ratted in this city. The union of which he is a member is requested to revoke his card.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—William H. Moran, rejected.

250, Beaver Valley, Pa.—Harry D. Anderson. John F. Graham, suspended for non-payment of dues.

253, Holyoke, Mass.—J. H. Stahl, suspended and fined $50 for embezzlement of union funds; Thomas Fitzgerald, expelled for non-payment of dues.

288, Galeshurg, Ill.—A. W. Husted, suspended for violating a section of our local constitution.

301, Richmond, Ind.—James O'Brien, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Election of Officers.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.—President. Geo. R. Cooper; vice-president, Wm. Kirby; corresponding secretary, Chas. F. Dietas; secretary-treasurer, Bert L. Lathrop; master-at-arms. Clyde C. Ken; executive board, Converse G. Cook, B. Frank Olinger and Adam Geotz.

BANGOR, ME.—President, John Divney; vice-president, E. L. Sage; corresponding and financial secretary, I. H. Joy; recording secretary, F. A. Dunn; treasurer, John E. Maher; executive committee, J. H. Lincoln, W. B. Jones, Geo. Claff; sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Foster.

BATON ROUGE, LA.—President, A. D. Williams; vice-president, E. S. Conerly; recording secretary, R. Ortlieb; treasurer, C. W. Hightower; financial secretary, C. W. White; doorkeeper, A. Templet.

BURLINGTON, IOWA—President, L. T. Jones; vice-president, Chas. A. Embick; recording secretary, Chas. Schwinn; financial and corresponding secretary, Chas. W. Garrison; treasurer, John Wiemaun; board of directors, Chas. A. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; sergeant-at-arms. Herhert Haller.

CHICAGO, ILL. (Type Founders)—President, T. C. Peet; vice-president, Walt. Bolt; recording secretary, Aug. Scheideman; financial secretary, Fred Wagner; treasurer. Henry Arden; sergeant-at-arms, Chas. Kiesel; auditing committee, Ed. Koehler, M. Wells, George Dean.

COHOES, N. Y.—President, Wm. E. Seaport; financial and corresponding secretary, Wm. H. Brooks; treasnrer, Daniel Thibadeau; recording secretary, Peter Latremouille.

DANVILLE, ILL.—President, H. H. Mills; vice-president, Wilfred Rohinson; secretary-treasurer, Chas. Partlow; recording and corresponding secretary, J. Hayes Greenawalt; sergeant-at-arms, James D. Kilpatrick; executive committee, H. H. Mills, chairman, C. E. Myers, Omer Eaton, John Toler, R. E. Woolsey; auditing committee. Chas. Partlow, Wilfred Robinson, J. D. Kilpatrick.

DULUTH, MINN. (Pressmen)—President, Charles H. Johnson; vice-president, Jake Macoskey; secretary-treasurer, Oliver Quick; recording secretary, W. R. Addison; executive committee, L. T. Rutter, Gus Kohagen, W. R. Addison, E. J. Spink, Jake Macoskey.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—President, P. A. Dowling; vice-president, M. J. Sullivan; recording secretary, W. B. Stephens; financial and corresponding secretary. F. C. Carpenter, 309 Pennsylvania Ave.; treasurer, G. W. Baltz; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Wood.

FINDLAY, OHIO—President, John M. Palmer; vice-president, W. H. Hammaker; financial secretary, T. J. Hallowell; corresponding secretary, A. F. Bowen; sergeant-at-arms, A. C. Cosway.

Deaths.

BAINE, H. H.—At New York, N. Y., March 22, 1895, of nephritis. Aged 56 years.

BAIRD, C. H.—At Louisville, Ky., April 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 53 years.

BARTHEN, THEODORE—At New York, N. Y., April 10, 1895, of apoplexy. Aged 73 years.

BROWN, W. H.—At St. Louis, Mo., April 6, 1895, of consumption. Aged 33 years.

CRUM, U. G.—At Cairo, Ill., April 12, 1895, of brain disease. Aged 25 years.

DERRY, WALTER—At New York, N. Y., March 16, 1895, of nephritis. Aged 54 years.

DOGGART, EDWARD—At New York, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1895, accidental death. Aged 34 years.

DONOVAN, J. M.—At New York, N. Y., April 13, 1895, of consumption. Aged 23 years.

FEDERON, HENRY—At New Orleans, La., April 11, 1895, of typhoid fever. Aged 41 years.

GILL, W. H.—At Houston, Tex., April 21, 1895, of consumption. Aged 41 years.

HECTOR, T. X.—At New York, N. Y., March 13, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 78 years.

HENRY, G. D.—At Gloversville, N. Y., April 4, 1895, of cerebral hemorrhage. Aged 57 years.

HOWELL, E. H.—At New York, N. Y., April 4, 1895, of blood poison. Aged 33 years.

HOWE, J. E.—At Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 58 years.

JOHNSON, G. L.—At Harrisbnrg, Pa., April 17, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 37 years.

KERBY, P.—At Montreal, Quebec, April 16, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 68 years.

MORAN, JAMES—At Worcester. Mass., April 2, 1895, of consumption. Aged 24 years.

MORRIS, THOMAS—At New York, N. Y., March 24, 1895, of inflammation of bladder. Aged 78 years.

MCCAFFREY, JOSEPH—At Montreal. Quebec, April 17, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 62 years.

MCINTYRE, J. J.—At New York, N. Y., March 29, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 36 years.

NEVILLE, JOHN—At New York, N. Y., March 6, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 61 years.

RICHARDSON, J. W.—At Boston, Mass., March 30, 1895, of apoplexy. Aged 61 years.

SPEIGHTS, A. M.—At Seattle, Wash., April 3, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 73 years.

SCHAAFE, A. E.—At Jacksonville, Fla., March 31, 1895, accidental death. Aged 36 years.

SCOTT, J. W.—At Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1895, of consumption. Aged 34 years.

WILLIAMSON, D. S.—At New York, N. Y., March 18, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 65 years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from April 25 to May 10.

RECEIPTS.

Apr. 25.	Balance on hand	$16,185 80
May 10.	Receipts to date	579 25
	Total	$16,765 05

EXPENDITURES.

Apr. 27.	P. J. Maas, expenses in Chicago	7 40
27.	H. S. Woodward, exp. in St. Paul	29 85
29.	Elmira, No. 19	24 00
29.	Albany, No. 4	57 68
30.	Rutland, No. 134	10 00
30.	Buffalo Ger.-Amer., No. 4	15 00
May 1.	Sedalia, No. 206	24 00
1.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	15 00
3.	G. W. Dower, expenses in Toronto	3 80
4.	A. M. Butler, exp. to Fort Worth	14 80
6.	Elmira, No. 19	31 00
6.	W. B. Prescott, expenses to Fort Worth and St. Louis	91 45
7.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	15 00
8.	Rutland, No. 134	10 00
8.	Albany, No. 4	52 49
9.	W. R. Voiles, expenses to Hamilton	25 00
	Total	$426 47

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 10, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from April 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

April 25.	Balance	$39,369 51
4,	ALBANY—For April	75 00
18,	DETROIT—For April	79 25
	For supplies	2 10
25,	BATON ROUGE—For March and April	3 50
28,	GALVESTON—For April	21 00
29,	PEORIA—For April	19 50
32,	NORFOLK—For April	12 50
	For card in Journal to April, 1895	7 00
36,	OAKLAND—For April	15 00
	For supplies	3 00
39,	GRAND RAPIDS—For April	31 75
40,	ST. JOSEPH—For April	14 00
41,	AUGUSTA—For April	8 00
44,	STREATOR—For April	3 50
46,	SACRAMENTO—For April	52 75
47,	NEW HAVEN—For March	11 75
	For supplies	25
51,	LAWRENCE—For January and February	24 00
	For supplies	60
53,	CLEVELAND—For April	41 25
54,	RALEIGH—For April	16 00
55,	SYRACUSE—For April	42 25
56,	STOCKTON—For April	11 00
57,	DAYTON—For April	45 00
58,	MULTNOMAH—For March	18 50
64,	LA FAYETTE—For April	11 00
67,	LOCKPORT—For April	5 00
70,	LANCASTER—For April	10 75
71,	TRENTON—For April	30 25
72,	LANSING—For March	19 50
	For supplies	50
73,	OTTUMWA—For April	7 75
	For supplies	1 50
77,	ERIE—For April	15 25
	For supplies	50
78,	FORT WAYNE—For April	16 75
	For supplies	50
79,	WHEELING—For April	19 50
82,	COLORADO SPRINGS—For March	11 00
83,	HEBREW-AMERICAN—For March	18 75
84,	SAN BERNARDINO—For April	6 00
87,	HOUSTON—For April	14 50
88,	HANNIBAL—For supplies	30
92,	LITTLE ROCK—For April	15 00
95,	HELENA—For April	9 25
97,	PERU—For April	4 50
101,	COLUMBIA—For March	310 00
103,	NEWARK—For May	37 50
105,	VICKSBURG—For October, Nov. and Dec.	8 25
107,	TWIN CITY—For April	7 00
108,	DOLGEVILLE—For charter and outfit	10 00
110,	BELLINGHAM BAY—For April and May	5 00
111,	KNOXVILLE—For April	15 25
113,	ATCHISON—For March	5 75
114,	ANNAPOLIS—For May	2 50
118,	DES MOINES—For April	55 75
119.	JEFFERSON CITY— For card in Journal to June, 1895	6 00
121,	TOPEKA—For April	32 25
123,	WILMINGTON—For April	10 75
	For supplies	1 50
127,	HARTFORD—For April	28 75
128,	SOUTH BEND—For April	7 75
	For supplies	6 50
131,	THE NORTH—For March	3 00
132,	CAMDEN—For April	9 50
	For supplies	25
	For card in Journal to March, 1896	5 00
137,	JOHNSTOWN—For April	5 25
140,	BISMARCK—For March	2 50
142,	OLYMPIA—For April	3 25
143,	SNOHOMISH-EVERETT—For March	3 50
144,	FRESNO—For May	8 75
146,	CHARLESTON—For April	10 50
148,	WICHITA—For April	7 50
149,	SARATOGA SPRINGS—For March and April	13 00
151,	OIL CITY—For Nov., Dec. and January	10 50
152,	MANCHESTER—For April	18 50
156,	ASPEN—For March	4 50
	For supplies	35
158,	SPRINGFIELD—For supplies	2 00
164,	FRANKFORT—For March	5 00
165,	WORCESTER—For April	22 75
166,	ADRIAN—For April	5 75
	For supplies	25
167,	SCHENECTADY—For April	9 75
168,	MUSKEGON—For April	3 50
177,	SPRINGFIELD—For April	25 75
	For supplies	3 00
186,	FARGO—For February and March	16 75
190,	OMAHA—For March	50 00
	For supplies	3 00
191,	WINNIPEG—For April	20 50
192,	CEDAR RAPIDS—For April	9 00
193,	SPOKANE—For April	10 00
194,	JOLIET—For March	6 25
199,	ZANESVILLE—For April	13 00
202,	SEATTLE—For April	15 75
204,	LIMESTONE CITY—For March, April, May	11 50
205,	JAMESTOWN—For March	9 50
213,	ROCKFORD—For April	7 25
216,	SPRINGFIELD—For April	13 50
	For supplies	1 50
223,	MARYSVILLE—For April	6 00
	For supplies	15
224,	BROCKTON—For May	5 00
	For supplies	1 00
230,	DANVILLE—For March	5 25
232,	BINGHAMTON—For April	$5 25
	For supplies	2 00
233,	NIAGARA FALLS—For February	5 50
238,	STEUBENVILLE—For bal. May, part June	5 00
240,	ALTOONA—For March	10 00
249,	FORT SMITH—For April	4 25
	For supplies	1 25
250,	BEAVER VALLEY—For April	8 00
257,	AUGUSTA—For April	3 00
260,	FINDLAY—For March	5 00
271,	BOISE CITY—For March	5 50
	For supplies	25
273,	BRANTFORD—For March	3 25
275,	SANTA CRUZ— For October, 1894, to April, 1895, inclusive	8 75
276,	NEW BEDFORD—For April	8 00
277,	MISSOULA—For April	2 00
280,	LARAMIE—For April	2 25
282,	GRASS VALLEY—For March	3 50
283,	OKLAHOMA CITY—For March and April	9 25
284,	ANDERSON—For February	5 00
288,	GALESBURG—For April	8 25
289,	TITUSVILLE—For March	3 00
299,	TAMPA—For April	3 75
304,	ALBUQUERQUE—For Jan. to April, inc.	13 00
306,	ALTON—For April	3 75
312,	BURLINGTON—For April	3 00
314,	MERIDEN—For March	4 50
316,	NORTH ADAMS—For April	4 50
	For supplies	70
318,	EAST LIVERPOOL—For April	4 00
321,	GREENVILLE—For January and February	4 00
	PRESSMEN.	
14,	ST. PAUL—For March	6 75
39,	SEATTLE—For April	2 25
	STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.	
3,	CHICAGO (Electrotypers)—For May	21 00
4,	CHICAGO (Stereotypers)—For May	16 50
5,	CINCINNATI—For April	6 25
8,	ST. LOUIS—For March	8 25
10,	BOSTON (Stereotypers)—For March	3 50
12,	MILWAUKEE—For April and May	4 50
19,	WASHINGTON—For April	4 25
	For supplies	25
23,	NEW HAVEN—For May	2 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.	
4,	ST. PAUL—Mailers—For March and April	2 25
6,	GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For March	5 25
9,	ST. PAUL—(Pressfeeders)—For April	10 20
	For supplies	50
1,	NEW YORK—Photo Engravers—For April	30 25
	GENERAL FUND—Cash deposited as cost bond in bank suit returned	47 00
	THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND— Transportation of G. E. Taylor, discharged inmate, returned by Des Moines, No. 118	23 75
	Per capita on card of Wm. Artz, $1.50; W. T. Clark, $1.50	3 00
	Provisional membership fee of R. E. Zimmerman, $1.00	1 00
	Individual subscriptions to Journal	25 33
	Advertising	38 35
	Total	$41,496 84

EXPENDITURES.

	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$426 47
	A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
	W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
	F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
	C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
	AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR— Per capita for April	81 00
	S. D. NEDREY—Expenses in Omaha, account Scandinavian Union	4 25
	H. S. WOODWARD—Official postage	2 00
	J. A. POWERS— Wm. Montgomery, organizing expenses in Delaware	27 91
	THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND— Cash transferred, J. J. Dailey, treasurer	1,795 25
	THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL— Addressing wrappers	13 00
	Postage	25 99
	Printing and mailing No. 17	267 10
	300 advertising cards	1 50
	Electrotype, April 15, issue	1 00
	1,000 rate cards	6 50
	EXPENSES— Clerk hire	33 50
	Insurance on office furniture	12 60
	Office rent to May 31	18 00
	Janitor's services for April	6 00
	Eugraving labels	8 90
	10 small electrotype labels	4 14
	120 large electrotype labels	16 10
	Western Union Telegraph Co., messages to Colorado Springs, 60c.; Ft. Worth, 72c.; Philadelphia, $1.09; Ft. Worth, 64c.; Springfield, 83c., 89c., 50c.; Galesburg, 98c., 50c., 50c.; Brooklyn, 53c., 62c.; Galesburg, 50c.; Norfolk, 50c.; Chicago, 91c.; from New York, 79c.; Chicago, 35c.; to New York, 76c.; Ft. Worth, $1.28, $1.12; Grand Rapids, 25c.; Chicago, 31c., 53c, 25c.; New York, 64c.; from Chicago, 31c.; Toronto, 50c.; Ft. Worth, 64c	18 04
	Postal Telegraph Co., messages to Oil City, 40c.; Boston, 53c., 30c.; from New York, 40c.; St. Paul, 74c., 50c., 77c., 95c.; Nashville, 27c.; St. Paul, 89c.; to Chicago, 37c.; from New York, 50c.; to Chicago, 25c.; from Nashville, 25c	7 12
	Clerk hire	35 50
	199 electrotype labels	19 63
	W. V. Rooker, attorney's fees, in copyrighting label, etc	30 00
	1,000 receipt blanks	2 50
	50 books apprentice cards	5 00
	200 letter heads	2 75
	500 sample label advertisements	6 50
	500 subscription blanks	2 00
	800 quarterly report, first form	5 00
	500 note circulars	1 75
	25 card board label ads	2 25
	700 quarterly reports, second form	3 50
	100 books, withdrawal cards	15 00
	One 1,000 page letter book	3 90
	One 300 page journal	2 00
	One quart ink	65
	Postage, expressage, etc., to date	31 09
	BURIAL FUND— 1551. Annapolis, No. 114—On account of the death of George Hubbard	60 00
	1552. Springfield, No. 117—Alexander Smyth	60 00
	1553. San Jose, No. 231—O. O. Hines	60 00
	1554. Columbia, No. 101—P. L. Rodier	60 00
	1555. Winnipeg, No. 191—J. H. Hacking	60 00
	1556. New York Pressmen, No. 16—F. Hanye	60 00
	1557. Nashville, No. 20—J. L. Denham	60 00
	1558. Louisville, No. 10—W. E. Munger	60 00
	1559. Baltimore, No. 12—David Strasburg	60 00
	1560. Philadelphia, No. 2—A. D. Lutz	60 00
	Total	$3,879 39

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand April 25, 1895	$39,369 51	
Receipts to May 10, 1895	2,127 33	
		$41,496 84
Expenditures		3,879 39
Balance on hand		$37,617 45

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2200 4th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.
MONTGOMERY, No. 326.—W. H. Monroe.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—W. L. Oury.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 121 Effie St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—J. E. Holmes, Jr., 964 Castro St.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA CRUZ, No. 275.—F. H. Gamble, 254 Pacific Av.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor office.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—I. A. Beals, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—George Ziegler, 288 Wellingtou St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—Jas. Stalker, Box 734.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Frs. J. R. Petitclerc, 93 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, D. Jameson, Box 597. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney, Box 416.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, P. L. Deunhardt, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—J. E. Rodgers, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 439 E. Bay St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick, care Citizen.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, Journal office.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—J. H. Moorman, Jr., Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, J. R. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Singleton, 1001 First Ave.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel, care The Press.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cottou.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—A. F. Miller.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—D. J. Fitzgerald.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—Chas. Partlow.
DECATUR, No. 215.—F. H. Wood, 140 S. Main St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park, 1941 Columbus St.
PEORIA, No. 29.—C. E. Lauren, 211 N. Orange St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Clau[illegible] President, E. A. Helstern; Financial [illegible] Shulthers, 620 Vermont St.; Recordin[illegible] M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. [illegible] Sergeant-at-Arms, Ed Salmon.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 1040 Benton.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 909 N. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—J. B. Olney, 1709 8th Ave., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—C. S. Armstrong, 75 S. Jackson St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Charles Hiatt; Vice-President, Louis Crisp; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Wm. Jaus.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lanterman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 163.—T. G. Dyer, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—C. V. Brooke.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer, H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, T. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. C. Bante; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, Frank Simmons, D. M. Nicoll; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Schwinn; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, John Wiemann; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Herbert Haller.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, E. O. Ashley.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—A. Bruckner, 19 Booth St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Ralph Coman.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—A. L. Wright, 305 W. Sherman St.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—B. F. Spicklar, care Press, Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 Patterson St., Lexington.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberic; Recording Secretary, J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, No. 257.—Frank E. Sprague.
BANGOR, No. 139.—I. H. Joy, care News.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—Charles Deffinbaugh, 43 Bellevue St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—John Douglass, Room 3, 12 Hawley Place.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—J. E. Burke, 7 Mill St.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—C. H. Flint, Jr.

[illegible]ASSACHUSETTS.

[illegible] 253.—J. J. Haggerty, 9 Hampshire.
[illegible] No. 51.—John W. Sheahan.
[illegible] No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lake-[illegible]iew Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, 116 Bay View Ave.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—Alex H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—P. H. Kelley, 78 Exchange St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—Chas. F. Dietas.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, F. L. Baker; Vice-President, T. R. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, A. K. Tyson; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, F. H. Booth; Vice-President, James Hunt; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Guy Sample, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, E. E. Hawley; Vice-President, T. H. Springstead; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Cbilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, Clement Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. B. Smith, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—Joel Choelman, 717 5th St., West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 418 Jefferson St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nicbols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. W. Buck; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Welsenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, H. Newsom; Vice-President, J. P. Hleney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Relth; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—S. A. Hoon, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Sam D. Nedrey; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, Wm. Mounce, 130 Federal St.; Vice-President, Joseph Simmons, Daily Review; Recording Secretary, E. A. Wells, 632 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 29 W. Jersey.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—B. J. Drury, News office.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, John Cherry; Vice-President, P. J. Sutton; Recording Secretary, H. McCriskin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, E. W. Garrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Suydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—L. S. Hooper, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—Lon Davis.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, W. P. Mead; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 386 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, A. J. Carroll; Vice-President, Wm. Stansill; Recording Secretary, John McGuire; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Murray; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Wolf; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. H. Brooks, 76 Mohawk St.
DOLGEVILLE, No. 108.—Harry L. Everest.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, P. A. Dowling; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, W. B. Stephens; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Carpenter, 309 Penn. Ave.; Treasurer, G. W. Baltz; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Wood.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—President, Edward Bartlett, 4 Globe St., Johnstown, N. Y.; Secretary, John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—P. H. Sullivan, 12 Montcalm.
ITHACA, No. 171.—J. W. Shawley, 21 E. Seneca St.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—R. E. Swackhamer, care Courier.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—Henry D. Burkhart.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 98 W. Mohawk St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—Thomas Crimmens, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—R. E. Devlin, Maple Ave.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, B. A. Wilder; Recording Secretary, Philip Purcell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Fitzgerald.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, 416 E. Hargett.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—W. O. Strandberg, care Courier, East Grand Forks, Minn.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—David Ferguson, care Democrat.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 153½ High St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—A. W. Thomson, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, W. P. Kunze; Vice-President, J. A. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, W. M. Tomlinson; Chairman Executive Committee, Theo. Daman; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Derrer; Conductor, C. S. Davidson.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Louis Orr, 175 Second.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—T. J. Hallowell, Republican.
HAMILTON, No. 290—M. M. Smith, Democrat.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. Hurst, 212 S. Main St.
LISBON, No. 267.—W. G. Steele.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Wick Flower; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—J. E. Brewer, 109 E. Washington Ave.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—Bert Sears.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, Lon De Yarmond; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Howell, care Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, J. J. Price, Chairman; Edward Kleist, J. C. Gallagher, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Glason, W. M. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 811 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, care Daily Anthoracite.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—John O'Donnell.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Tanoy St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffie, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.
PITTSBURGH, No. 7.—President, J. T. McCoy; Vice-President, D. S. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Elmer McGaw; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Cully, Box 644; Treasurer, R. E. Shortess; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. J. Neills; Doorkeeper, W. A. Meighan; Trustees, W. F. McCartney, H. Weil, Cal Wyatt; Judges of Election, P. K. McClelland, Frank Marlon, S. J. Wicklaw. Meetings first Sunday of each month, 78 Fourth Avenue.
READING, No. 86.—Elmer A. German, 312 S. Tenth.
SCRANTON, No. 112.—President, Jos. Oliver; Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Pepper; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Benedict, Box 161; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, J. J. F. York, Box 226; Reading Clerk, W. R. Hughes; Guardian, George Sherman.
TITUSVILLE, No. 289.—J. J. O'Hern.
UNIONTOWN, No. 262.—J. H. Patton, 147 Beckley St.
WILKES-BARRE, No. 187.—G. W. Moore, Box 787.
WILLIAMSPORT, No. 141.—E. F. Wolf, 716 Locust St.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, No. 295.—Walter Dunkerley, Herald.
PAWTUCKET, No. 212.—S. Byron, 16 Saunders St.
PROVIDENCE, No. 33.—Wm. Abell, Weekly Visitor.
WOONSOCKET, No. 245.—C. C. Gauvin, Reporter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, No. 43.—President, J. H. Wincey; First Vice-President, J. A. Steck; Second Vice-President, E. E. Moore; Recording Secretary, W. H. McFeeley; Secretary-Treasurer, George A. Steck, Box 259; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. W. Fox. Union meets first Sunday in month.
COLUMBIA, No. 34.—B. C. Du Pre, 270 Lincoln St.
GREENVILLE, No. 321.—J. T. Lloyd.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, No. 218.—George Denyer, Box 1183.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA, No. 89.—President, G. H. Russell; Vice-President, M. A. Park; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Cooke, Box 46; Recording Secretary, Sam E. Behm; Sergeant-at-Arms, Walter Hill.
KNOXVILLE, No. 111.—President, W. M. Fitzgerald; Vice-President, J. A. Lane; Recording Secretary, J. D. Marvin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Dean; Treasurer, H. C. Collins; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Hopkins. Time of meeting, first Wednesday in each month at 6 o'clock.
MEMPHIS, No. 11.—President, G. C. Sawtelle; Vice-President, E. H. Feltus; Treasurer, W. T. Cone; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, B. S. Humphrey, Box 103; Recording Secretary, E. C. Brookshire; Fund Trustee, H. Ligon.
NASHVILLE, No. 20.—President, B. F. Jones; Vice-President, B. F. Jones; Treasurer, T. M. Hanlfan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary M. L. Ford, 412 Main St.; Recording Secretary, J. P. Thornley; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. D. Watson.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, No. 138.—President, R. E. McCleary; Vice-President, J. A. Paddleford; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. B. Richmond, Box 194; Recording Secretary, C. L. Stowe; Treasurer, C. E. McLaughlin; Chairman Board of Directors, H. G. Gutbrey; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Teague, Box 194.
DALLAS, No. 173.—President, A. F. Hess; Vice-President, C. E. Jones; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Dewitt McMurray, News office; Recording Secretary, J. C. Jones; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Davis; Reading Clerk, E. C. Cleino; Executive Committee, R. T. Peverly, James Florer, Henry Sisler; Auditing Committee, B. C. Pittuck, Chairman; Paul Altermann, H. G. Stepbenson, Treasurer. J. L. Wood.
FORT WORTH, No. 198.—President, J. J. Dirks; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, C. H. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. McAllister, Box 400.
GAINESVILLE, No. 74.—C. M. Bucklngham.
GALVESTON, No. 28.—President, T. G. Croft; Vice-President and Chairman Finance Committee, John Fourty; Chairman Executive Committee, W. B. Harkness; Treasurer, John H. Barnes; Secretary, Carrington Viser, Box 172.
HOUSTON, No. 87.—J. S. Swope, 1902 Franklin Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, No. 172.—E. G. Koerps, Box 286.
TEMPLE AND BELTON, No. 241.—R. F. Killingsworth, Temple, Tex.
WACO, No. 188.—P. A. Richards, Box 145.

UTAH TERRITORY.

OGDEN, No. 236.—R. A. Canine, Box 291.
SALT LAKE CITY, No. 115.—S. M. Stenhouse, Box 474.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, No. 312.—President, F. E. King; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Hyde, 69 N. Willard St.
RUTLAND, No. 134.—J. J. Fenton, Box 1064.

VIRGINIA.

LYNCHBURG, No. 116.—E. R. Stairs, 1420 Church St.
NORFOLK, No. 32.—C. C. Houston, Box 192.
PETERSBURG, No. 26.—T. B. Verell, 657 Farmer St.
RICHMOND, No. 90.—President, W. H. Mullen; Vice-President, J. A. Healey; Recording Secretary, H. A. Hawkins; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. T. West, Jr., Box 16; Treasurer, Geo. Stoll; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. J. Mitchell; Trustees, Charles Ellis, James A. Healey, J. Lawder.
ROANOKE, No. 60.—C. E. Gray, Box 96.

WASHINGTON.

BELLINGHAM BAY, No. 110.—E. L. Bardwell, care World Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.
OLYMPIA, No. 142.—J. M. Johnson, Box 431.
SEATTLE, No. 202.—O. K. Souder, Box 556.
SNOHOMISH AND EVERETT, No. 143.—C. E. Hart, Everett, Wash. Box 131.
SPOKANE FALLS, No. 193.—A. T. Collis, Box 537.
TACOMA, No. 170.—B. H. Bennett, Box 234.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, No. 146.—J. H. Williams, care Evening Mail.
HUNTINGTON, No. 261.—H. A. Armstrong, 525 Tenth St.
WHEELING, No. 79.—President, Ned Sims; Vice-President, William Miller; Secretary, D. Deloe, S. Huron St.; Treasurer, Wm. Miller; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. D. Thurber. Union meets first Sunday in each month.

WISCONSIN.

ASHLAND, No. 147.—O. N. Calef.
CREAM CITY, No. 23.—Jos. La Fleur.
JANESVILLE, No. 217.—A. Knuth, 57 N. Jackson St.
LA CROSSE, NO. 274.—F. J. Liesenfeld, 119 Main St.
MADISON, No. 313.—D. C. Sullivan, 437 Clymer St.
OSHKOSH, No. 211.—George Witzel, Box 236.
RACINE, No. 324.—James Milliken, Times office.
SUPERIOR, No. 163.—Ed Thompson, Telegram office, West Superior, Wis.

WYOMING.

LARAMIE, No. 280.—Frank Spafford, Republican.
WYOMING, No. 184.—H. W. Moore, Box 941, Cheyenne, Wyo.

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

General Secretary, Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

1, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Max Lemke, 531 N. 2d St.
2, CINCINNATI, OHIO.—Alb. Wolff, 211 Short St., Covington, Ky.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Wm. C. Kilper, 1105 S. 13th St.
4, BUFFALO, N. Y.—Nicholas Enzinger, 317 Genessee St.
5, ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Geo. Logemann, 9 Dudley St.
6, CLEVELAND, OHIO.—George Weitz, 868 Lorain.
7, NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Biedermann, 144 Park Row.
8, NEWARK, N. J.—Fr. Kueppers, care Deutsche Zeitung.
9, CHICAGO, ILL.—H. Pudewa, 112 Mozart St.
10, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Jacob Hunger, 482 Market.
11, BALTIMORE, MD.—Franz Sauter, care Journal office.
12, LOUISVILLE, KY.—Joseph Tagwerker, 627 E. Jacob St.
13, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. J. Francois, 977 Randolph St., St. Paul.
14, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Julius Ledig, 73 Oriole.
15, EVANSVILLE, IND.—Gust. Bohndorf, 617 Main.
16, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Rich Hinze, 43 Fifth St., Beltzhoover, Allegheny Co., Pa.
18, BELLEVILLE, ILL.—George Meyer, 214 N. Richland St.
19, COLUMBUS, OHIO.—A. Knipp, 523 Fulton St.
20, OMAHA, NEB.—Joseph Baumgartner, 4117 Patrick Ave.
21, DETROIT, MICH.—S. Naegele, 737 Jos. Campau Ave.

PRESSMEN

1, WASHINGTON, D.C.—President, J. D. McKinnon; Vice-President, M. D. Fenton; Secretary, J. M. Little, 616 3d St., N. W.; Treasurer, M. E. Flanigan; Sergeant-at-Arms, Charles Hurdle. Union meets on the third Saturday of each month.
2, DETROIT, MICH.—Titus Craven, 512 Monroe Ave.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. B. Mabon, 893 W. Taylor.
4, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO—T. L. Davidson, 153 West Main St.
6, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—S. L. Mosers.
7, NEWARK, N. J.—E. V. Rohan, 425 Broad St.
8, BOSTON, MASS.—M. B. Martin, Dorchester, Mass., Templeton St.
9, LOUISVILLE, KY.—J. H. Miller, 869 7th St.
12, GALVESTON, TEX.—O. Willamson, north side Mechanic, between 9th and 10th Sts.
14, ST. PAUL—T. M. Daggy, 565 Arundel St.
15, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Christ. Ehren, 390 Thalia.
16, NEW YORK (Amalgamated).—J. Smith, 845 Columbus Ave.
17, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Wm. Champion, care Hasselman Printing Co.
18, MEMPHIS, TENN.—C. B. Sowers, 341 Second St.
20, MINNEAPOLIS—C. J. Lucy, 3124 Stevens Ave.
30, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—T. U. Parkins.
32, OMAHA, NEB.—S. L. Rowzee, 3208 Emmet St.
38, BALTIMORE, MD.—H. S. McLeod, 1425 E. Eager.
39, SEATTLE, WASH.—E. H. Pacey, Box 1225.
44, TACOMA, WASH.—Fred Tozer, 806 S. G St.
46, DALLAS, TEX.—Alex. Danner, Dorsey Ptg. Co.
47, FORT WORTH, TEX.—J. I Mulkey, 1100 S. Calhoun.
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—Oliver Quick, care Herald, Duluth, Minn.
54, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—G. W. Julian, 108 W. Broadway.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—H. C. Moreland, 271 W. 117th St.
2, BOSTON, MASS.—W. B. Flewelling, 151 Shawmut St., Chelsea, Mass.
3, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. A. H. Strehlow, 132 Burling St.
4, CHICAGO, ILL.—W. N. Julien, 2390 Irving Ave., Station G.
5, CINCINNATI, O.—John Lechner, 647 Central Ave
6, KANSAS CITY, MO.—C. A. Sumner, care Star Stereo Room.
7, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—J. P. Holey, 731 N. 7th St.
8, ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. J. McDonald, 3330 Oregon Av.
9, DETROIT, MICH.—E. J. Smith, 673 Seventh St.
10, BALTIMORE, MD.—Phillip Eckhardt, 1719 East Pratt St.
11, BOSTON, MASS.—W. F. D. Perkins, 30 Ash St.
12, MILWAUKEE, WIS.—F. G. Kremer, 513 Broadway
13, DENVER, COL.—W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
14, COLUMBUS, O.—W. G. Knopf, 432½ S. High St.
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—E. A. Oakey, 274 Pleasant Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
17, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Electrotypers)—J. J Lane, 66 K St., N. W.
19, WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Stereotypers)—R. L. Christian, 213 New Jersey Ave., N. W.
20, PITTSBURGH, PA.—Thomas H. Enscoe, Olympia St.
21, TORONTO, ONT.—W. L. Reardon, 128 Roberts St.
22, CLEVELAND, O.—Wm. Jackson, 945 Lorain St.
23, NEW HAVEN, CONN.—W. P. Dilts, 153 Dwight.

WEB PRESS-HELPERS.

1, CHICAGO, ILL.—Max Levy, 623 S. Loomis St.

PRESS-FEEDERS.

9, ST. PAUL, MINN.—Edward Morgan, 611 Orleans street.
10, DALLAS, TEXAS.—J. W. Ricks, care Western Newspaper Union.
11, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—W. H. Lucas, 2014 James Ave. N.

BOOKBINDERS.

2, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Ralph Bates, 2323 Upton Ave.
5, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Frank Wallace, 51 Omer.
6, GALVESTON, TEXAS—J. J. Byrns, Box 223.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

1, NEW YORK—E. Gaffney, 334 E. 94th St.

TYPEFOUNDERS.

3, CHICAGO, ILL.—Aug. Scheldman, 1004 N. Washtenaw Ave.

MAILERS.

1, BOSTON, MASS.—W. J. Ambrose, Box 1817.
3, ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. C. Roehl, 1022 Hickory St.
4, ST. PAUL, MINN.—E. H. Rodin, 446 N. Fort St.
5, TORONTO, ONT.—F. Etherley, 35 Howie ave.

WEB PRESSMEN.

1, TORONTO, ONT.—B. R. Humphrey, 32 Turner Av.
2, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Frank Henly, 3760 Laclede Av.
3, BOSTON, MASS.—G. H. Perry, 420 Center Ct., Jamaica Plain.

BINDERY GIRLS.

1, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Maggie Melchisedeck, 52 Eastman Ave., Nicollet Island.
2, CHICAGO, ILL.—Frances Martell, 580 W. Taylor.

THE VASE-BEARER

FROM THE
BINNER ENGRAVING CO.
CHICAGO, ILL.

One Cent A Word

Advantages Invaluable

An exceptional opportunity is offered by THE JOURNAL to parties desiring craft information or help, such as: Partner, with small capital; first-class proofreaders, compositors, machine operators, job printers, pressmen, stereotypers, electrotypers, bookbinders, etc.

Small "ads," only one cent a word.

Will reach fifty thousand readers semi-monthly of a class desired more directly than by any other channel.

ADDRESS
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL
ROOM 7 DE SOTO BLOCK
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 1, 1895. No. 20.

NO CHANGE IN SCALE.

Evils of the Bonus—Coming Election—Sidewalk Session.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—Not having a scale to settle this spring, there is absent the usual excitement and worry incident to scale discussions everywhere. The scale adopted last year, and which expires June 1, contains a clause requiring a notice of ninety days if a change is desired, and as no notice has been filed either by the Publishers Association or No. 7, it is presumed both are satisfied to allow the present amicable relations to stand.

Quite a number of operators in this city are receiving more than the scale price, especially those able to set a string of 40,000 ems in eight hours. The paying of this bonus has had the effect of making all operators ambitious to be a "swift," and to accomplish that result, everything is sacrificed to speed. Another result is that several foremen are beginning to discriminate in favor of the fast men, one being reported as saying that he has no use for an operator unless he can average 5,000 ems an hour.

The outcome of this mode of working will be a limit set by the union, and it will be low enough so every man who can manipulate a keyboard will be able to keep above the minimum. If such a clause is ever adopted by No. 7, two foremen may always consider themselves the most responsible for such action.

While the annual election is yet two months away, two candidates for president are already in the field, and doubtless by the time for nominating officers—July meeting—others will be hustling for the ballots of their friends.

Mr. Dennis H. Duffy, the present vice-president, is one of the candidates. Mr. Duffy is well known in all the offices, and has made a very efficient official. The few times he has been called upon to preside, he acquitted himself in a creditable manner, and showed much parliamentary ability and knowledge of the rules of debate. No doubt he will make a thorough canvass, and will let his opponents realize he is in the race to a finish. Mr. Duffy at present operates machine No. 4 in the composing-room of the Commercial Gazette.

Mr. Richard Shortess, the efficient and popular ad man of the Leader, is the other announced candidate for the presidency. He at present is treasurer. As the Leader chapel has always been a factor in deciding who the officers of No. 7 shall be, the coming out of "Dick" means a lively fight but not a "mud-slinging" one. Some are inclined to think Mr. Shortess will have a walkover.

The new by-laws consolidates the offices of recording secretary, treasurer and financial secretary. Mr. Culley, the present financial secretary, is a candidate for re-election. No opposition has been announced. Mr. Culley has proven himself to be an efficient and painstaking official and courteous to all. As possession is nine points, any opposition will have a hard row to hoe for his situation which will pay $18 per week.

Aspirants for the other offices have not as yet announced themselves. Delegates will not be elected until 1896, but rumor has one man already in training for that important and honorable position.

Five machines have been set up in the office of Murdock, Kerr & Co., and from all accounts will be operated by non-union men. In connection with these machines a certain operator here has been unmercifully criticised by making arrangements to teach the non-union men there to run the machines. Only the threat of having charges preferred kept the gentleman from acting as teacher to a party of rats.

As an illustration of how union affairs reach the ears of employers I will cite an incident which occurred here not long ago. An executive committee meeting had been held to discuss a technical point in the scale, raised by the business manager of a certain morning paper. When he was informed he would have to comply with the scale of prices he replied he was only doing what was done elsewhere, and President McCoy allowed matters to stand pending an investigation. The meeting was over, and several printers were standing on Fifth avenue, when the owner of the paper under investigation came out, and while standing waiting for a car, one of the boys said his office had been sustained by the committee. He was surprised, as this was the first intimation he had of a dispute. Seeing his foreman coming up street he called to him and asked what the trouble was about. Too much curbstone talking is the fault of union men everywhere.

Al Johns, who has been touring the country for the past year, returned home Sunday. As Barnum's circus also struck town that day, some say Al came with it.

Mr. Johns also reports J. Will Watson as a benedict and running a hotel and president of the Hannibal (Mo.) union. The many friends of J. Will here wish him and his bride much happiness and prosperity. Travelers will always find Mr. Watson a genial host.

Rumor has it that a change in the foremanship of the Times is soon to take place, but careful inquiry fails to confirm the report.

Mr. Converse, the Dispatch machinist, has resigned.

ELMER B. MCGAW.

FRANK J. BOYLE,

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Smoke at Akron.

AKRON, OHIO, May 15.—That the Werner Company is feeling the effects of union opposition with much pressure is apparent on all sides. The management is becoming desperate. The failure to make connections on contract, met at various points, together with large orders from many former patrons have opened the eyes of the company very wide to the conditions which confront them.

The Akron Printing Pressmen's Union has not been quite active enough in its defense, so Mr. Werner himself sets him down and dictates a series of resolutions which he compelled the Printing Pressmen's Union to adopt at a meeting held last night. These resolutions go through the old form of a declaration that the Printing Pressmen are the only true blue union pressmen, and that the International Typographical Union is a dual, illegitimate organization.

The thing didn't stop with the pressmen, for Werner fixed up a like dose for Union No. 5 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, in a preamble and resolutions, in which THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL and the International officers are censured in high style.

I suppose this alleged action of the employes will be put in circular form and scattered broadcast with the encyclopedias and cheaply printed portfolios of art, and then the Werner Company will imagine that everything will be lovely. But the thing was not complete, after all, for the Akron Pressfeeders' Union, No. 4, of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, refused to sign the resolutions of either the binders or the pressmen, as above. The reason given is plainly stated as follows:

1. That the Werner Company does not recognize Akron Feeders' Union, No. 4, nor any other body of union men.

2. That there are at present employed by said company thirty-three non-union feeders, of whom fourteen are girls, drawing from $4.50 to $8 per week. Said people were employed by the Werner Company during the lockout of April, 1894, to fill the places of feeders who were locked out with the pressmen who had demanded a restoration of a ten per cent. cut, thus throwing out of employment men of principle; men who had their homes and families to support, but who sacrificed everything but honor and principle in their fight for justice.

3. That said resolutions were not draughted by Pressmen's Union, No. 42, International Printing Pressmen's Union, but by parties interested in the Werner Company and presented to the separate unions, accompanied by a request that they be signed by said unions. This No. 4 decided it could not do under the above circumstances and retain its identity as a body of union men.

TOM COSTIGAN, Secretary Pro Tem. SAM CALEB, President.

I fear it is too late to repair the damages already done. The stagnancy in the sales of Werner products has already had a telling effect on business, which if it continues, will drive out a large portion of the disreputable force, and they will then have to seek for quarters in dark places.

WATCHGUARD.

FEDERATIONIST and JOURNAL, one year, sixty-five cents.

UP IN THE DOMINION.

Union Gossip—Exodus of Typos—Figure Cut by Politics.

MONTREAL, CAN., May 15.—On Sunday evening May 4, Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, completed the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, C. J. Maguire; vice-president, H. Friedlander; recording and corresponding secretary, J. B. Mack; financial secretary, T. J. Finn, Jr.; treasurer, John Beckingham, Jr.; executive committee, C. Hudson, J. Hamilton and L. S. Boudreau; board of directors, James Pringle, James Feeney and F. C. Lawler; sergeant-at-arms, D. Dalton; delegates to trades and labor council, L. S. Boudreau, W. O. Kydd and C. J. Maguire.

Trade is very dull here. Machines are beginning to tell, eight or ten cases having been taken off the Herald recently. It is expected that ten machines will be introduced in the Star office in the course of a few days.

About fifty compositors have recently been suspended at the Government Printing Office, Ottawa, the great majority of them first-class men; but intelligence and ability does not cut any figure in securing employment at the Bureau. It is all a matter of who has the "biggest pull." It is a well known fact that the printing offices in Ottawa are so full of politics that it is next to impossible to get work unless the applicant is known as a stanch supporter of the party. It is also well known that the Superintendent of Printing at the Bureau is very fond of cheap talk and likes to have printers running after him, begging for work. Mr. McMahon is not a printer; he is a good bookkeeper and nothing more. As superintendent he has been a signal failure, and it is a great surprise that the printers of Ottawa have not rebelled against this young "bouncer" before this, as the Act of Parliament calls for a practical man. We will have a little more to say on this subject when we have more time at our disposal.

J. B.

Frank J. Boyle.

The portrait appearing on the first page of this issue of the JOURNAL is that of Second Vice-President F. J. Boyle, of the International Typographical Union. Mr. Boyle was born at Springfield, Ohio, in 1867, twenty-eight years ago. He served an apprenticeship in the press room and has been located in St. Paul, Minn., for the past eight years, where he now has charge of the famous northwestern house, the McGill Printing Company. Mr. Boyle has always been an ardent worker in the cause of trades-unionism, never wandering off after false gods in his branch of the craft. Although the youngest among the members, he is not only president of Pressmen's Union, No. 14, but was selected by that body to represent it at the Louisville session of the International Union. At that convention he at once fell into favor and was elected Second Vice-President. He has been a valuable auxiliary in aiding the Executive Council in the adjustment of differences, and bids fair to still higher advancement in the esteem of his fellow-craftsmen by the usefulness of his labors in their behalf.

Applies to Printers.

Now it remains with the members of the United Brotherhood in each locality, in every town and city, to stir themselves and make strenuous efforts to push ahead their locals. Where the members are doing so, the membership is growing. By public meetings, private individual efforts of the members, by personal persuasion and zealous active efforts the non-union men can be converted, ex-members can be brought back to the fold, and the ranks strengthened.

Onward, everywhere to make the eight-hour day the rule! Rest not content to work long hours for low wages, while others suffer in idleness. Move on everywhere for better wages, shorter hours of toil, and better, nobler and more manly conditions. —The Carpenter.

RESISTANCE to tyrants is obedience to God, was the slogan of the revolutionary fathers. "Pay, obey and keep your mouth shut" is the "good" advice of to-day.—Justice.

ST. LOUIS MELANGE.

The Job Branch—Silver and the Workingman—Bismarck on the Duty of Organizing.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—The first regular meeting of the job branch of No. 8 was held on Tuesday evening last, with a fairly large and thoroughly representative number of members in attendance. The standing committee on organization recommended for discussion a number of subjects, chief among which was the question of a reduced book scale. Among the remaining subjects which deserve mention by reason of their importance was the consumers' slip idea, which was erroneously stated to be of Grand Rapids, Mich., but which is due to the active mind of Mr. Henry A. Beckmeyer, of Newark, N.J.; the advisability of creating an officer of the union whose duty it would be to camp on the trail of delinquent members, urging them into good standing, to unionize small offices by establishing chapels therein, and in a general way to use his efforts to divert work into label-holding offices. These three subjects offered the piece de resistance, and in the order I have placed them occasioned considerable debate. In the matter of a reduced book scale (which was primarily caused by a resolution of amendment to the constitution offered at the last meeting of No. 8 and now pending, having in view a reduction of the scale to 38c from 45c), the vote of the job branch was unanimously against a reduction, although during the discussion several gentlemen argued for it in quite a vigorous manner. The result was a foregone conclusion from the beginning of the debate, and even had much weightier arguments been used than were employed, the inborn reluctance to submit to, much less to offer, a reduction of scale at any time was sufficient to defeat the project. The arguments, briefly stated, were: That by reason of machinery the bulk of piece book work had been diverted to the small-fry towns of the interior of the State, and that in order to compete with them St. Louis employing printers could not afford to pay the high (?) rate now existing. A gentleman cited as a pertinent answer to this argument the case of Chicago competing with Milwaukee, in which latter the scale had gone as low as 25c. The argument was very effective, since St. Louis has no city competing for her work anywhere near the size of Milwaukee. It was also argued in favor of the proposition that it would give employment to many union men now idle, but even this, important as it is, failed to gain the point.

The second proposition discussed at some length was the advisability of recommending to the union the appointment of an officer whose duty would, in the general sense of the term, be that of a walking delegate. There was little or no opposition to this, the discussion hinging around the best way of getting at the matter. A few of the gentlemen present professed themselves skeptical as to the value of such an individual to the union, but the hardest nut to crack in this matter was the apparently insignificant one of what to call the man. Walking delegate was objectionable; organizer we have already; and while no suitable name could be found, the general term of assistant to the secretary seemed to be the idea. The matter was referred to the organizing committee, with instructions to put it in presentable shape and submit it to the union.

The consumers' slip idea was rather fully discussed, and but few seemed to have any objection against the plan, which, while it must be familiar to every reader of a trade journal, I will give in outline. The union adopting the plan will issue large numbers of slips bearing on one side the information that the purchaser is a union printer, while the reverse side contains the names and addresses in small type of a number of business firms of the same trade whose places are recognized as union shops and whose products or goods are of union make. Whenever the holder of the slip makes a purchase he presents one of them to the shopkeeper, with the request that he read and heed the legends thereon. It was argued that when these slips began to come to a shopkeeper with anything like frequency he would soon begin to see the point and act accordingly. This slip idea is clearly a modification of the Newark system, or consumers' circle, but has the advantage of being vastly more facilitating, and, perhaps, also more effective than the more comprehensive system in vogue there. The matter was also referred to the committee, with instructions to fix up in some concise shape and submit to the union.

The first guns of the national contest of '96 have sounded, and strangely, too, at first glance, on a silver tocsin. The significance of the political happenings of the past month or so can not be overestimated, and is of special interest to the class which toils for a daily wage. The recent rush of a faction of the Democratic party to indorse a 16 to 1 silver platform seems to imply that the younger element in that party has heard an ominous buzzing somewhere and is trying hard to still the noise. There is no doubt that the white metal stands in high favor with the working man of this country, and in this light it must be admitted that the Democratic party, or that portion of it which now so boldly favors silver, is wise indeed. They have realized that the independent political movement has come to stay, and that a broad coalition with it and their party is out of the question unless they adopt some common ground. There is not the slightest doubt that the labor movement will, in the near future, become synonymous with a political one, which will aim solely to the welfare of the organized toiler, and that the financial view of the masses will cut a large figure in it goes without saying. None know this better than the younger men of the Democratic party. They have seen the handwriting on the wall, and are now governing themselves accordingly. In Illinois, in Missouri, in Texas, in fact in nearly all the Western and Southwestern States, and in some of the Eastern as well, the movement has taken hold, in spite of the opposition of the (generally) life-long seated Senators and the President.

This is likely to lead to a serious rupture in the party. Already it is freely predicted that '96 will see a double-headed Democracy, pro and con, on silver.

Meanwhile Mr. B. Harrison saws wood in a most masterly manner—a veritable nineteenth century sphinx. I give Benjamin Harrison credit for being the wisest man living to-day. While the Reeds and Clevelands are sealing their political doom by premature "interviews" and "letters," Ben—saws wood. He is day by day distancing all possible competitors on his side of the fence, making his nomination, even at this early day, an almost foregone conclusion. If the Democratic party continues to indorse 16 to 1 silver it seems inevitable to forego the conclusion that the high apostle of that doctrine—Bland—must become the standard-bearer of that faction of the party. His nomination is logical, and he has the advantage of being the "Western man" par excellence. The anti-silver element would naturally go to that arch goldbug, Cleveland, who, in spite of his repugnance to a third term, would probably stultify himself by accepting.

Could anything be more glorious than such a three-cornered fight? How the men of brawn would hurrah. I can fancy the nightly "fakeltanz," as the Germans call torch-light processions, with beer trimmings wherever you look, for months, for a year, for, of all American games, the game of politics is the most absorbing. At every street corner the political henchman of the party boss would be heard haranguing the rabble, telling how his particular candidate, if elected, would make the sun of prosperity shine as it never shone before, and the rabble, unconscious of the immutability of natural law, drinking it all in and shouting itself hoarse. What else could he do, with one candidate voicing the very acme of his views and another a very close second?

Now, where would organized labor stand in such a contingency? We have, almost a unit, declared for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and I have pointed out that the Democracy is already laying its nets to gather us in. What the Republican party will do is a matter which the future will tell, but that it must declare itself on the question is certain. Harrison is an avowed silver man, but will not divulge the shade of his sentiments. If he comes out eventually for free silver, the poor toiler will be between the devil and the deep sea, either of which is a very unsatisfactory element to be enmeshed in. It would seem logical for him to go it alone. If he set about it systematically he could hold the balance of power and dictate his own terms, and he has several terms to dictate. Will he do it?

That was a remarkable utterance of the Iron Chancellor at the reception and ovation given him by the tradegulids at Anmuehle on April 16. The Prussian Prince has said words which should be sent broadcast into every corner of the earth where trades-unions exist, if for nothing else than the magnificent last paragraph. He said in part:

> I have in the last few weeks received many ovations, but none of them was as numerously representative as yours, in which all of the German trades and crafts are united. I also am a craftsman and a husbandman. I tried to legislate in favor of trades, but the Reichstag resisted and tired me out.
>
> In treating with this quicksand Reichstag I had not intended that the young apprentice of seventeen should pay his pfennig, which he would only receive as poor-law relief, when he was seventy. I wished the tradesman when he became aged to be fairly superannuated, like the soldier who has served out his time.
>
> It is the fault of green-table bureaucracy that we can not make the guilds obligatory, but we can make it to the advantage of all non-organized tradesmen to join the guilds. I had hoped to base the electoral law upon the organization of trades, guilds and crafts. If you organize you will effect a greatly different Reichstag from the one of to-day, which, as under the sway of Windthorst, is composed of a majority of the enemies of national unity.
>
> Do not allow yourselves to be led by drones. You can not get rid of drones as bees do (cheers), but you can otherwise defend your rights. The military classes are armed enough to defend themselves and you should organize for the same purpose.

There is something pathetic in the close of the first paragraph, "but the Reichstag resisted and tired me out." This grand old man, near ninety now, still toiling for the welfare of the poor of the land he has made so great, and so much loves; leaving the retreat of his last days to engage again in active and live questions; insulted by the son of the man whom he loved as a brother. No wonder they "tired him out." It needs young blood to match the virulence of antagonism shown to anything like a plea for justice to the tax-ridden poor of that country, and poor, grand old Bismarck is no longer the iron man he was.

But that last paragraph. It bumps like a blow straight from the shoulder. It is the essence of the doctrine of equal rights and the moving cause of the organization of labor. As a good thing, it should be pushed along.

LOUIS F. FUCHS.

The Referendum.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—There is an almost universal ignorance—however excusable—in regard to the benefits to be derived from what is known as the referendum. The referendum means, to be brief, that all laws, municipal, State and national, before being finally put into effect, shall be submitted to a vote of the people immediately interested; or, if national, to the whole people, and then, by their decision, final action to be taken by legislation of any class. It will, of course, take much time to educate the people to a proper standard of knowledge of the benefits to be derived by this new departure. It is boastfully claimed that ours is a government by the people for the people. Investigation and reflection will demonstrate that the apothegm is not wholly true. True the people, as sovereigns, in the exercise of the franchise express their will at the ballot box and delegate certain ones to carry out their desires. But do they do it? Hardly ever. There is too much peculation, bribery and corruption inspired by greed of private gain in public officials of all classes to govern the average frailty of human organism. However honest in their professions when standing for the favor of the people for place and power, once free from the presence and control of a constituency, and thoroughly mixed up in the whirl of political excitement and chicanery, they are as easily tempted as a school-boy, and, like a French falcon, will jump at anything they see that will redound to their own personal gain or advancement, forgetting, for the nonce, their own pledged duties to the expectant people who selected them, and relegate to themselves the authority of turning the whole thing into a "private snap."

The referendum would reform all this. If it could be accompanied with the initiative it would be so much the better. The only initiative we have at present is the power of petition, and we all know how often even that method fails. We find the committees as corrupt as the main body and there are so many pigeon-holes that the traditional "needle in the hay-stack" is an easy problem compared with the disappearance of a petition the most vital and essential in its purpose of prayer.

By the referendum—referring all laws back to the people, for approval or rejection—the latter would be the lawmakers, and upon them would fall the responsibilities of their own acts. But the people are always to be trusted. By this means the ballot would be robbed of its corruption; monopoly would be controlled; party bondage would find an ending; government would be simplified; taxation would be regulated by necessity; there would be no bribery of lawmakers; there would be no longer any dictation by the money power; home rule would be established in municipal legislation; all laws would be simplified; nothing could be done contrary to the direct will of the people. Then, indeed, would it be a government of the people, by the people, for the people. Speed the day when enlightenment will have so far progressed that the people may take the power into their own hands and bring the government back to the purity of its intentions as constructed by the fathers.

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

MOUNTAIN TOPS.

Courageous Typos in the Alleghanies—Growth of the Label.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 7.—It will no doubt be a surprise to the many readers of the JOURNAL to hear from a place bearing the name of Cumberland, but I think that the boys all along the line should be acquainted with the hard struggle we have had to keep No. 244 from breaking up on the rock of indifference. For some time past the boys have seemed to take but little interest in union affairs, and to a certain extent they are excusable, as a twenty-five cent scale on solid brevier will knock the best of them.

Mr. Chas. F. Johnson, our genial financial secretary and treasurer, is a hustler from the scratch, and if No. 244 pulls through, it will be largely due to his untiring efforts in behalf of unionism.

A circular, explaining the position of the Werner Co., Akron, Ohio, and several other scab concerns which do business in this vicinity, will be issued and distributed throughout the city by No. 244 at an early day.

At present work is very dull here, both on newspapers and in job offices, with but slight prospects of improvement.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Cumberland city council, May 6, Mr. Anthony, in the absence of Mr. Scheermesser, the only printer in the council, presented the following:

> Ordered that all printing done hereafter for the use of the city shall bear the imprint of the union label of Cumberland Typographical Union, No. 244, and that all book-binding, etc., shall be done in the city of Cumberland, Md., whenever practicable. Referred to committee on printing.

There is some prospect of the above order passing the council, and then it may occur to some of the powers that child labor is not so cheap, after all.

Very few itinerants have stopped of late, and it is just as well that they move on, for, of necessity, the boys are very cold—in fact, there is some talk of several of them securing positions with an artificial ice company.

THE ONLY.

Slight Revival in Business.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 13.—It has been at least two years since the name of Cumberland Typographical Union, No. 244, has been noticed in the JOURNAL, except under the head of "Delinquent Unions," but that time is past, and unless the writer is very much mistaken, No. 244 is on the eve of prosperity, although we have at present but nine members.

The printing business has been very dull in this city for some time past, and the prospects for the near future are not much better.

Mr. John B. Miller, an ex-employe of the Daily News composing room, is now managing the Arlington Hotel.

Within the last few weeks, the nick-name of our newly-elected recording secretary, J. R. Neal, has changed from "The Only" to that of "Pap." It's a girl.

John Carscadden, of this city, who returned home after the machines were introduced in Pittsburg, has secured a position in the tannery of the United States Leather Company, located here.

The label is being pushed here at present for all it is worth, and the time is coming when it will be on top, as the people are beginning to ask for it on their work.

KITTY.

Resolutions of Condolence.

MONTREAL, P. Q., May 20.—The following communication has been addressed by Mr. J. B. Mack, Secretary of the Montreal Typographical Union, to the families of two deceased members—Messrs. Kerby and McCaffrey:

> At the last regular meeting of Montreal Typographical Union, the secretary was instructed to forward letters of condolence to the relatives of their recently deceased members, Messrs. P. Kerby and Joseph McCaffrey, to furnish a copy to the press for publication, and to have the same inserted in THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. Therefore, I most respectfully tender the friends and relatives of our late brothers the heart-felt sympathy of the officers and members of the above union in their recent bereavement. While recognizing that our relationship is not as intimate as that of theirs, yet we feel in no less a degree the blow which has fallen upon us all, as our late brothers were endeared to all their fellow-workmen. We, although the loss is great, bow with submission to that Supreme will whose ways are inscrutable, with the consoling thought that "Blessed are they that mourn for they shall be comforted," always before our minds.
>
> May they rest in peace.

"REMEMBER, I shall eject you to-morrow unless you settle." As the agent departed, the other sadly turned to pack up his belongings. He was a member of the New York State Arbitration Commission, and well knew that he couldn't settle anything.—Puck.

THE BRANCHES.

Interesting Questions Before No. 6—The Unemployed—The Machine, Etc.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The adjourned meeting of No. 6 took place on May 12, a large number being present, and a lively interest in the proceedings was taken. Among the business were three propositions which will, no doubt, add to the interest of the next regular meeting. They were: 1. That the president appoint a committee of five to formulate a plan for a permanent out-of-work fund and report the same at the next meeting. 2. That the machine scale be seven hours; overtime to be 35 cents per hour. 3. That the call-room be abolished. The above three notices of motion have a single bearing—the unemployed. The proposition for an out-of-work fund was the only one discussed. In opposition to the measure it was contended that the creation of a permanent out-of-work fund would be demoralizing in its effect, besides which it would be an attraction to every worthless member of the trade in every part of the country to come to New York, the object of the opposition being to refer the motion for a committee to the referendum. The mover objected to this and declined to go into the merits of the question till the committee reported. The motion for a committee was warmly supported and adopted by a large majority. Since September, 1893, No. 6 has, with slight intermission, assessed itself for the benefit of the unemployed, and the end is not yet. In the absence of a regular out-of-work fund where members, according to membership, would receive benefit as a matter of right, the matter has had to be placed in the hands of committees, who have had to investigate to see if the cases are worthy ones, and the applicant has had to sign an application paper and have it indorsed in order to get the needed relief.

Is it the most practical way? I think not. Numbers of members of No. 6 have been paying more than double assessments for over a year, and yet have no certain claim on the benefit for which they have been assessed. If any of them were out of work to-morrow they could not get one cent of that fund if the committee did not think them worthy. The only right that belongs to a member is to pay, and the right is mandatory. Then, again, the committee have to be reimbursed for loss of time in investigating cases—which amounts have come out of the fund raised by assessments for the benefit of the unemployed. I mention this, not to complain, but in order to show the present plan is expensive, cumbersome, and, I think, unsatisfactory. Now comes the question—Is the present condition temporary? Let us see. The advent of machines in offices, only to do the regular work in the offices, have alone displaced enough to provide a large surplus of unemployed for some time to come, and who will have to be taken care of. If that was all, those who are advocating temporary measures would have some show of reason. But it is only the beginning. Before the advent of machines, the union was satisfied in its claim for six hours' composition. No. 6 has eight hours for a machine scale. What is the consequence? The offices have the operators on their hands, in some cases, for a longer time than they can employ them on their own legitimate work, and, as a matter of business, have sought work from outside, thereby again adding to the ranks of the unemployed. Further, it appears to be profitable. As a proof, there is a daily newspaper office in this city which only publishes its paper in the morning and on Sunday, and yet it keeps its machines constantly going, doing outside work and having three shifts of men. Had the scale been seven hours, or a maximum of forty-two hours a week—allowing the office to fit the hours of working so as to suit their Sunday paper—overtime to be paid at $1 per hour, some offices would probably not be looking for outside work, and besides which, it would provide work for a number of floaters (those who go from one machine to another); the charge of $1 per hour overtime being conducive to the employment of more help. I think the above will demonstrate that the position is not a temporary one, and therefore requires to be met by practical action. To-day, a card of membership in No. 6, to an old member, is of no more value than it was twelve months ago; that is to say, that he has no actual claim on the fund for which he has been assessed.

Now let us look at the matter from a different point of view. Suppose he was entitled to ten weeks' out-of-work pay at $3 per week or $30 a year, would not that make his card more valuable than at present? If one were to get it who might be considered unworthy, is that any reason why a worthy member should be deprived? If a man is unfortunate, that is his misfortune. It sometimes is another man's good fortune. We have got surplus labor, and it is our interest to take care of it. If a man is dissolute or unreliable does not the steady and reliable man benefit by it by being appreciated in consequence? If some would rather take the money than work, does it not give the man who wants work a better chance of getting it, and are you not considering the interests of your members in making this provision? Then, again, safeguards are sure to be put up which will prevent fraud and also members coming from all parts of the country to drink up the fund. The greater value there is to a card the more tenaciously it will be retained With regard to a house of call, it is a necessity. I presume the member who wants to abolish it will admit that its existence in some shape or other is a necessity. I suppose he wants it abolished on account of the way it is conducted. He should direct his action against the officers of the union. A call room should be a place where members go to hear of work. Anyone not able to take it should not go there. It should be the duty of the secretary, under a penalty, to report any member misconducting himself to the executive committee, who should be empowered to act as they think fit in the matter, unless reversed by the union, to whom the member offending would, of course, have the right of appeal. In short, a union should be made as complete an institution as possible, regardless of expense, because it is a necessity, and it should be conducted in the interests of the trade—employer and journeyman alike. That should be the first consideration. The second consideration should be confined to the economy of conducting it. Here comes the value of the branch system. Members having the opportunity of coming together outside of executive union meetings are enabled to educate themselves on union matters that it is not possible in union meetings on account of pressure of business. The branch at its last meeting had a very interesting discussion on the question of walking delegate or business agent and, in consequence, the matter will come up for action at the next regular meeting of No. 6 and be dealt with in a comprehensive manner. A special meeting of the branch will be held to consider the question of shorter hours. It was also ruled at the last meeting of the branch that any member of No. 6 could take part in the discussions except, of course, on matters strictly belonging to the book and job branch.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

"Alley Sloper" Replies to Mr. Bell.

CLEVELAND, May 26.—In the last issue of the JOURNAL, Mr. Stephen Bell, an alleged citizen of Brooklyn, after several weeks' incubation, makes a feeble attempt to interrogate me in denying the general proposition that labor under all circumstances and under all forms of taxation, both direct and incidental, must pay a heterogeneous as well as a homogeneous tax. Bro. Bell seems terribly wrought up over the "natural opportunities" in the payment of taxes. I have advocated in former issues the nationalization of all lands above a certain amount of acreage, so that the supply of land in the market will at all times equal the demand. The vocation of individuals are as wide apart as the poles. The natural opportunity of the one would be the unnatural opportunity of the other. The vocation of the one would be the avocation of the other. I have advocated the abolition of all systems of taxation and the raising of required revenue from the accumulations and accretions in profits accruing from the operation of all public works, expropriated by that thing called government.

The confiscation of the unearned increment through the instrumentality of a single or uniform tax will not meet the high ideals of advanced thinkers for the reason of its leveling-down process. The laissez faire school is in the ascendency. If an individual is fortunate in the purchase of a town site, and can induce a multitude of "suckers" to squat and settle all around him, he is "lucky" in his environment and thereby incurs the jealousy of the "hoodoos." Of course this spirit is not the breath and the essence of altruism—that chimerical figment in the brain of utopianism—sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. What does Bro. Bell and his confreres propose doing with the confiscated "unearned" increment? Let it drift in the same old channels to be absorbed by an army of parasitical non-producers? Aha! there's the rub! I presume Bro. Bell will say in his next much cogitated lucubration that it would be the desire of his feverishly palpitating heart that the "unearned" increment should be expended on sewers and rapid tramways that will kill and deplete the village populations as expeditiously as possible. I am in favor of a uniform tax if it can be constitutionally turned to sites and houses for the honest laboring population; to perpetually create an untaxable and an inalienable home for the artisan and laborer's family.

Brother Bell and his confreres are continually howling about the "natural opportunities." I apprehend that Bro. Bell and his congeners would render the "natural opportunities" a howling wilderness in case they had access to them. Bro. Bell draws on the scriptures for what he considers as the climax of his logical thesis. He assumes a modern "corner" on the Biblical manna (what is it?). The ancient assumption is clear that the Israelites had a clear monopoly in this food and the Deus ex Machina. Bro. Bell confounds land values and rents. The first, is its natural power of production in an act of barter; and the second, an artificial ratio. Bro. Bell claims that land has no cost in production, and that the more you tax it the cheaper you render it. He has discovered a new law. Bro. Bell must be a high tariff doctrinaire. He evidently has high taxes on the brain. He seems to have lost sight of the patent facts laid down in Genesis as to the primal curse and sterility of the soil. "All property is theft," is the virtual animus of Bro. Bell's proposition. The race has become too numerous to revert to the nomadic state.

Montesquieu asserts, that the land belongs to the possessor until the crops are reaped. The inference is plain. Bro. Bell, dolefully states, that G. W. Childs could not have carried out his philanthropic projects under that celebrated "single-tax." The reduction of all the business enterprise of the nation to tenancies is an a fortiori argument in the negative of the proposition. In the present condition of labor, the drawing of the "sinews of war" into the bottomless hole of a "treasury," has no ameliorating influence on society in the mass. Advanced thinkers fail to see the raison d'etat for huge armaments and military puppets strutting in gold lace at the expense of labor. The Senate should be abolished, and a reduction of one-half in State representation. The chief executive—that political Jack Ketch and Wall street marionette—should be reduced to $10,000 at one bound, no matter what crowned heads extort from their dupes. Bro. Bell, in his ex parte declaration of principles, has fallen into many errors in an attempt to reason on the lines of the syllogism.

In conclusion, if Bro. Bell must have a single-tax, by all means, let that tax fall on machinery. Under our system, machines must be taxed to death, or the whole body politic must be revolutionized and undergo a complete metamorphosis. A system of communism and co-operation of a drastic nature must, before many years, be inaugurated, that will wipe out our superlatively rotten generation.

ALLEY SLOPER.

Machines in Oregon.

PORTLAND, ORE., May 13.—A few words about Portland. The Oregonian has eight Mergenthalers in use, and the same machines are used on the Telegram, the evening paper. The foreman is the recipient of much praise for the excellent success he has had with the machines while in use, not yet having had the discomfiture of a "break-down," a condition which does not obtain everywhere.

The Sun, a morning paper which is being run by the boys displaced by the machines, is getting along nicely, but not as yet paying very large dividends. They are talking of putting in a web press, however, to meet their growing subscription list.

Work in job offices is very quiet, and a number of idle men to do what little there is to be done.

The American Type Founders' branch, Palmer & Rey, have lately put in a Thorne type-setting machine to do the work on their auxiliary prints. The machine, being the first of its kind in this section, has proven an attraction, and its success and advantages over other methods are clearly attested by all who have seen it. The Palmer & Rey Company have already received orders for a number of the machines in the Northwest. The Port Townsend Leader has one in use, the Tacoma News has ordered two, and a paper in Missoula has one en route.

MIKE.

THE Constitution can be stretched to protect railroad property in one State, but it can not be used the same way to protect wage-workers in another State. The Constitution can be stretched to prevent the taxing power of the people from taxing incomes on rich estates, and syndicates, but it can not prevent the taxing power of the people from taxing a widow's bed and household goods. She may take in washing to pay the tax that her children needs for bread and said tax go to pay interest on bonds that can not be taxed by Congress. Great is this elastic instrument when applied to incomes.—Voice of Labor.

SINGLE-TAX SOCIALISTIC

Is the Conclusion Founded Upon the Argument of Its Adherents.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Mr. Crosman is evidently a close follower of Henry George in the proposed single-tax reform. Therefore he will not object to considering a few quotations from "The Land Question" which show that the contention of Mr. George himself is that the people collectively (in this country, the government) should, and, under the single-tax, will, own all the land:

> They must all have the same equal rights to the elements which nature has provided for the sustaining of life—to air, to water, and to land. (Page 30.)
>
> The right of each one of the people to an equal share in the land is equal and inalienable; that is to say, that the use and benefit of the land belong rightfully to the whole people, to each one as much as to every other. (Page 30.)
>
> It belongs to the whole people who at the time exist upon it. (Page 31.)
>
> In the very nature of things, land can not rightfully be made individual property. This principle is absolute. (Page 42.)
>
> The only true and just solution of the problem, the only end worth aiming at, is to make all the land the common property of all the people. (Page 43.)
>
> Very soon the occupiers of land would come to be nominally the owners, though, in reality, they would be the tenants of the whole people. (Page 44.)
>
> Nevertheless, any one can see that to tax land up to its full rental value would amount to precisely the same thing as to formally take possession of it and then let it out to the highest bidders. (Page 45.)

While these quotations have been made as brief as possible, it is believed the full meaning of the author has always been preserved.

Under the present system the government (the people), by and through its laws, has delegated what appear to be absolute powers over land to individuals and combinations of individuals, and it is only through taxation and condemnation suits that we are reminded there is a limit to such powers. The single-taxers propose to do away with this special privilege, and desire that the government (the people) shall be the only owner of the land, for the general benefit. It must be clear to any reader of "The Land Question" that Mr. George considers the single-tax a socialistic step. Indeed, he seems to contemplate further advances in the same line as a probable result of its adoption. In speaking of the disposal of the revenue not needed for the ordinary expenses, he says:

> This simplification in governmental machinery, this elevation of moral tone which would result, would make it possible for government to assume the running of railroads, telegraphs, and other businesses which, being in their nature monopolies, can not, as experience is showing, be safely left in the hands of private individuals and corporations. In short, losing its character as a repressive agency, government could thus gradually pass into an administrative agency of the great co-operative association society. (Page 67.)

Land, labor and capital are declared to be the three factors of material progress. Land is now a part of capital. If by the single-tax private ownership of land be abolished, will not capital still retain a powerful instrument for oppression in the right to charge interest for the use of money?

ALEXANDER SPENCER.

Co-operation.

BOSTON, MASS., May 21.—I am instructed, on behalf of the Union Co-operative Society of Journeymen Tailors, to crave space in the JOURNAL to draw the attention of the workers in your trade, located in the district and city of Boston, to the existence of the above society in this city. We are desirous of giving trades-unionists the opportunity of obtaining custom-made clothing at reasonable prices, and to further state that we are the only society or firm which has got the Custom Tailors' label on all garments. We urge all unionists to insist upon having the label affixed to their clothing, as a matter of principle, and if they can not obtain it elsewhere come to us. As we are all members of the Journeymen Tailors' Society of America, by supporting us you are supporting trades-unionism and co-operation.

All workers receive equal pay and share all profits. No sweating, none but healthy workshops. No boss tyranny. Our motto is: "Liberty, Equality and Solidarity."

Signed on behalf of the society.

C. W. MOWBRAY,
Secretary-Manager.

THE Tories, during Revolutionary times, called the revolutionists socialists. Jefferson was called a socialist, and the bankers, during the fight with General Jackson, in which he did up the national banks, called Jackson an anarchist. Wall street, being the headquarters of modern Tories, will, of course, call everybody socialists and anarchists who oppose their schemes of robbing the government. The people must follow in the footsteps of Jackson, and "by the eternal!" wipe out the whole Tory crew.—Southern Mercury.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 1, 1895.

CAPTURE the non-union man.

LABOR is wearing a studying-cap.

THERE is no spite in trades-unionism.

EDUCATION is the basis of all reforms.

IF we could only make a blind man see.

CHEAP labor lessens the value of life itself.

INJUNCTION doesn't apply to railroad managers.

EDUCATION is the ground work of social reform.

ORGANIZED labor does not object to wealth simply as wealth.

KEEP on the lookout for all kind of labels. It will pay a large per cent.

THE union label is "getting there," in many States, as a lawful, legal trade-mark.

THE only party who was ever blacklisted with any show of justice was Cain, who did the first murder.

ARE you keeping an eye on those who are friendly to the JOURNAL in patronizing its advertising columns?

ONE of the virtues of trades-unionism is that, under the brightest glare of critical search-light, it stands the test of investigation.

CORPORATIONS of all kinds and classes are linked together in bonds of mutual interest. Why should not labor imitate the example?

MILITARY in the public schools is a menace to American civilization, and should be rebuked. We have long since passed the savage age.

THE system of economics groans under the weight of rent and interest. The few are every hour getting a tighter grasp upon the throat of the many.

WHAT a strong jury united labor would make by uniting at the polls for the trial of the crimes perpetrated at the hands of capitalistic monopoly and greed!

DON'T forget the little children wearing their young lives away in the factories and sweat-shops, while fathers of families are unable to obtain work or food.

WE have occasional requests for copies of the International Convention Proceedings of 1894. We have a supply of copies left over, which secretaries of subordinate unions can procure upon application.

THE small manufacturers are finding out that they are sufferers under the prison contract labor system, as well as the free labor of the workingmen. If all could unite at the polls, the abolishment of the system would be assured.

ON the 28th ult., the International officers received $3,064.93, a ten per cent. dividend of the money deposited in the defunct Indianapolis National Bank, from Receiver Hawkins. So far, forty-five per cent. of the original deposit has been recovered.

Our Relations With Kindred Trades.

The desire for shorter hours and the changes wrought by machinery have opened the eyes of the membership to the necessity of closing up the ranks and interesting other printing trades in the movement. Machine operators realize to its fullest extent the necessity of dwelling in amity with the machine tenders, but we very much fear that all the book and job members do not appreciate the importance of securing the co-operation of bookbinders and pressmen in our efforts to secure the much-needed shorter work-day. They are potent factors in the eyes of many employers, and as they will benefit by the reform, there is no reason why those divisions of the printing trade should not be side by side with us in the struggle, if we can not accomplish our desires by more rational and peaceful methods than resorting to industrial warfare.

Whatever may be thought of the seeming apathy of some of our members on this important point, it is gratifying to know that those charged with the duty of legislating for the craft have been far-sighted enough to pave the way for harmonious action in the future—let us hope in the near future. They instructed the International officers to enter into negotiations with the machinists, bookbinders and seceding pressmen's organizations. The two first-named unions assembled in convention last month at Cincinnati and Buffalo respectively.

As those who have interested themselves in the subject are aware, the chief obstacle to our acting in concert with the machinists was the fact that there were two organizations assuming to control the trade, the most powerful of the two, and the one with which printers would come in contact most, is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while the weaker one is connected with that organization. Before the International could with safety enter into any agreement it was decided that these objections should be removed and arrangements made for the amalgamation of the two unions, and that the organization should connect itself with the Federation; also that the regulations regarding applications for membership should be modified so as to permit of the admission of printers and others who may not have served an apprenticeship of four years at the machinists' trade, but were competent to take charge of a linotype plant as type-setting machine tenders. All these propositions the machinists' convention approved, and the executive councils of the two organizations are now perfecting the details of a treaty which will be submitted to the membership for ratification within a short time.

It may not be generally known among our members, but there are about 5,000 bookbinders organized in the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and it is a question in the minds of some who never were accused of belittling the dignity of our organization whether the International Typographical Union had any moral right to assume control of the binders' branch of the book-making trade. It must be the conclusion of all who have given the situation careful and unbiased consideration that the bookbinders' interests would be best conserved by their becoming members of a great and powerful organization like ours. This proposition was made to their convention at Buffalo, but it did not meet with favor. The idea of affiliating on the same basis as the St. Louis Conference Committee's recommendation to the pressmen was advanced and urged by the International's representative. After a discussion extending over ten hours the whole matter was referred to a committee composed of the President, Secretary, Secretary-Treasurer and retiring President, with whom preliminary negotiations were carried on. This committee, which is composed of progressive unionists, is to meet representatives of our Executive Council at Philadelphia at the same time as the pressmen hold their convention.

It will be remembered that the Louisville convention would not ratify the agreement reached at St. Louis in its entirety, and instructed the officers to prepare a plan which would provide for common funds for offensive and defensive purposes: The Council is now considering a proposition of this nature, which, it is fondly hoped, will not only meet the views of our pressmen members, but also commend itself to the wisdom of "the party of the first part," and allow the pressmen's branch to keep pace with the onward march of organization in the other branches.

WEDDING bells have been ringing at Denver, Colo., occasioned by the marriage of ex-Delegate John W. Bramwood and Miss Eleanor A. Garner. The JOURNAL extends happy congratulations to the newly wedded pair, with hopes of long years of peace and happiness.

THE temporary binders for the JOURNAL, advertised on third page of cover, must not be overlooked. They are just the thing for secretaries and chapels to preserve files of the JOURNAL for reference, and can be promptly furnished, postpaid, to any address in the United States upon receipt of price, $1.

ANOTHER piece of news that will be welcome is that the Supreme Court of Missouri handed down a decision on the 21st inst., confirming the ruling of a lower court that the label of the cigarmakers was a legal trade-mark, and that a firm counterfeiting the same must pay a fine of $100 and costs of suit, as decided by the lower court.

J. L. ROBINETTE, ex-delegate and organizer of the International Typographical Union, has associated himself with C. W. Harrison, at Sacramento, in the publication of the California Odd-Fellow. The paper is an eight-page paper, and in addition to its handsome typographical appearance it is edited with marked ability.

ONE of the ridiculous features of the federal anti-trust law is, that the big Whisky Trust has passed into the hands of a receiver appointed by a federal court. Being an officer of the government he is in charge of a corporation which the federal law prohibits, and the very existence of which the anti-trust law forbids under penalty. Funny, isn't it? Some other federal court judge should step in and "injunct" the receiver for holding property contrary to law.

WE hope the readers of the JOURNAL will keep in mind the advertisers who have favored us. There should be nothing but the most cordial of reciprocal feelings, and all should remember that "one good turn deserves another." If all will heed the admonition, they will not only convince our patrons that their seeds have been well sown in the columns of the JOURNAL, but it will be the means of aiding the paper itself in proving its value as an advertising medium.

WE hope our members generally have not overlooked the request made at the Louisville session in regard to contributing to the Childs memorial fund. By resolution No. 30 the membership throughout the jurisdiction were asked "to contribute to the amount of fifty cents on or before May 12, 1895, the anniversary of George W. Childs' birth, such sums to be forwarded to Typographical Union, No. 2, at Philadelphia, to be used in the erection of a suitable monument to Mr. Childs." The effort is a laudable one, and should meet with generous response.

THE attention of secretaries of subordinate unions is called to the provisions of Section 156, General Laws, in regard to a change of scale. The particular clause referred to provides that "Subordinate unions shall publish in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL all material changes in their scales of prices." The section is mandatory, and the duty falls directly upon the secretaries. It is not only interesting as a matter of news to the craft, but is important as affecting action upon the scale in other subordinate unions. It is hoped that secretaries will not overlook this peculiarly significant duty.

THE exceedingly cheering news comes from Grand Rapids that the label law projected at the hands of the cigarmakers and printers has passed both houses of the Michigan Legislature and is now a law. It has been a gallant fight, and in our own behalf all members throughout the jurisdiction should feel like giving thanks to the especial advocates of the cause of labor for the accomplishment of so much good. Especial gratitude is due to Senator Ed W. Barnard, of Grand Rapids, as well as to Representatives Moore and Chilver and to our own able and efficient Organizer of the Sixth District, John D. Flanagan.

Shorter Hours.

Although the efforts for shorter hours and the forestalling of the possibly impending strike to secure the same, by the accumulation of a sufficient fund to carry out the project, met with defeat at the hands of the referendum, the membership should not lose sight of the object and the benefits that would accrue from its accomplishment. President Prescott has always been a firm friend and avowed advocate of the shorter-hour movement, and in his address to the International in the years of 1892, '93 and '94, urged the serious consideration of the membership upon the subject. As our methods have always been to strive for settlement of differences by conference, it will be remembered that when the effort was made with the convention of the United Typothetæ at Chicago, in 1893, that body refused to even appoint a committee to confer upon the subject of shorter hours. Mr. Prescott has never yielded in his hopes for a final culmination of the projected reform, and in this connection it is germane to the subject to quote what he said in his address at the last annual session. After reviewing the efforts of former years, he said:

> This evidences that the causes which go to make shorter hours such a necessity at this time also serve to impart hope to the opposition, and should warn us that adequate preparation is more necessary than ever. In a business where the profits are not usually inordinate, and in which the cost of material and rent are such potent factors in the cost of production, it is futile to suppose employers will make a change so long as there is a seeming opportunity for successful resistance. Therefore it will be your duty to formulate some plan for submission to the membership which contains, as a pre-requisite to the adoption of a shorter work-day, a means of accumulating a large fund for the purpose of prosecuting the fight. The most cursory observer of recent events in the labor world must be convinced that to overlook this most essential feature will but be a prelude to a worse state than the existing one. Though the industrial outlook is not encouraging just now, I submit that this is the proper time to make preparation, for the history of trades-unions has ever been that after periods of depression there is a reaction in their favor, and such trades as are fully prepared to take advantage of the tide of industrial activity at its flood never fail to receive a measure of those improved conditions for which we are incessantly battling. Now is the time to buckle on our armor and prepare for the fray.

By the comparatively small vote cast, when the question was submitted, it would appear that the subject had not received the attention and consideration that its merits and importance deserve; and a suggestion that it meet with full and thorough discussion, throughout the jurisdiction, we do not consider out of place at this time.

WERNER & Co. don't like our advertising.

WHAT we most need in these troublous times is not the passage of an innumerable number of laws touching separately upon the ills which afflict us, but a repeal and wiping out of laws, the absence of which would bring about more speedily the desired end. The action lately taken by Congress for the relief of our American sailors, accomplished, we are pleased to say, through the influence of representatives of the American Federation of Labor, was not owing so much to any new legislation by Congress, but simply by the repeal of old and restrictively cruel statutes in force for many years. There is entirely too much law-making. What would more easily accomplish certain desired results would be to unmake certain statutes that are oppressively obnoxious and should never have been enacted.

IF Rand, McNally & Co. had it to do over again!

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of April 25, 1895		$39,585 76
Receipts to date		7,808 26
		$47,394 02
Disbursements		6,456 29
Balance on hand		$40,937 73

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$19,922 05	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	11,537 68	
Indiana Nat'l Bank, certificate of deposit	9,000 00	
Cash on hand	262 30	
Due by local unions	208 70	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$40,937 73

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of May, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] A. N. GRANT, Notary Public.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

FOR SALE—Outfit for small job office or newspaper, including Gordon press, imposing stone, etc., cheap. Address H. P. BOYER, Lock Box 71, Steubenville, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Outfit of type—brevier, minion and nonpareil—of daily paper now using machines; comparatively new; part in cases. Address "NEWS," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Washington hand-press, in good condition; sold because of purchase of power press. Address ROWNCE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE.—Paper cutter, of old style, but still serviceable; just the thing for small country office. Address CUTTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Typewriter; been in use, but still serviceable; part cash, rest on time. Address KEYS, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—The Star Printing Co.'s plant of this city is for sale at a great bargain, if sold soon. The plant is well equipped with one 8x12 and one 12x18 Chandler & Price Gordon presses, both have fountains attached; one paper cutter, one card cutter, one Little Giant lead cutter, one forty-case cabinet, stands and cases, imposing stone and an abundance of job and body type, all of the latest faces. The power used is a 2½ horse-power electric motor, and the cost of running it is very small. The above machinery and material was bought about one year ago, and everything was new. Piqua is a live manufacturing city of 15,000 inhabitants and containing seventy different manufacturing establishments, and plenty of work is to be had. Will sell cheap for the cash, or will give time on part if purchaser so desires. Satisfactory reason given for selling. Call on or address, SAMUEL SMILEY, PIQUA, O.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By boy, in city job office, to finish his apprenticeship. Has had two years' experience. Address "ROBERT," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man in country office; has had three years' experience, and desires to finish trade. Address APPRENTICE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As feeder on cylinder press; have had experience of one year. Address RICHARD B., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—To complete apprenticeship in bindery, where he can learn to operate a ruling machine; had eighteen months' experience. Address ADAM MCD., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady stenographer and type-writist; of education and experience; will engage at liberal salary, if position is made permanent. Address REMINGTON, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—To purchase about a dozen fonts of display type suitable for newspaper advertising; some that has been used and considered out of style. Address A. B., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Orders for writing advertisements, posters, business or private letters of any and all kinds. Address S. S., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Minor position as a reporter on a reputable daily paper, to get the routine of outdoor newspaper work. Address W. M., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—A good job pressman (Gordon presses), better class of commercial, bank, county and legal work. DORSEY PRINTING CO., Dallas, Tex.

WANTED—Compositors wishing to operate machines and operators wishing to increase speed, send address and stamps for grand offer of a keyboard free and valuable information. RICHARD DALY, 650 Third Ave., New York.

WANTED—An all-round pressman, wishing a steady situation, has had 18 years experience on all kinds of work; is sober, industrious and capable of taking charge of a medium-sized pressroom. Adress H., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED SITUATION—By a reliable all-round printer, competent to take charge of mechanical department of office. Address "R," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Printers desiring practical specimens of job work to send 25 cents for book of "Up-to-Date Ideas" to Curtis & Harrison, Norwalk, O.

WANTED—Good man to solicit for half-tone and photogravure work; must have had experience as a solicitor in some line or other. Address JOHN K., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Copy of proceedings of first convention of printers of the United States, which led to the formation of the National and afterwards International Typographical Union. Address PRINTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED SITUATION—By an unmarried man twenty-five years old, as general foreman of country office, where $200 will buy an interest in the business. I am a ready writer on any class of newspaper work and "ad" solicitor of experience, as well as a competent printer. Western town preferred. Address J. B., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

THE Werners are writhing under the lash.

The "walking delegate" is still a subject of annoyance to the five-dollar-a-week hireling who is too lazy or too dull to hunt up something which will be more interesting and valuable to the readers of the daily sheet on which he is engaged.

OUT of pocket—Rand, McNally & Co.

Addresses Wanted.

CHARLES B. FORD, last heard of in Albany, N. Y., send address to E. M. Chase, 149 Howard avenue, Utica, N. Y. Important letter in waiting.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of A. C. Arverson, last heard of in Milwaukee, will confer a great favor by communicating with Jos. La Fleur, Box 20, Milwaukee, Wis.

ANY information as to the whereabouts of Wm. J. Waldron, a deaf mute printer, who disappeared from Newark, N. J., about a month ago, will be thankfully received by his mother. Mrs. Waldron, 17 Oak street, Newark, N. J.

G. M. HUGHES, last heard of was working on Sioux City Journal, please send address to Mrs. L. Johnson, 1102 S. Adams street, Peoria, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVELING card No. 50,253, issued to E. J. Dunniers, April 9, 1895, by Birmingham Typographical Union, No. 104, has been lost and duplicate issued in its stead. Secretaries please take due notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

CARD issued to W. B. Frozier by San Diego Typographical Union, No. 221, has been lost and a duplicate issued. The finder of the original card will please return it to R. L. Merigold, Box 328, San Diego, Cal.

State of Trade and Notes.

AUSTIN, TEXAS—State of trade, very dull in all branches.

CINCINNATI, OHIO—State of trade, very bad; machines in all offices and a very large number of men unemployed.

COLUMBUS, OHIO—Work dull, with poor outlook for the future.

DECATUR, ILL.—State of trade, fair; plenty of men to do all the work.

HOUSTON, TEXAS—Trade good, will probably be so until the "Reunion" is over.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade, very dull, with no apparent prospects of brightening.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Business is in a deplorable condition, and the outlook very unfavorable, two of our largest institutions having gone into the hands of receivers.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—Trade dull, plenty of men to do all the work.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Business very dull.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Trade very dull.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—State of trade, fair; city directory started in Telegraph job office, furnishing employment to a few of the outsiders; Maritime Province directory soon to be started.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Trade very dull, outlook gloomy.

RAND, McNALLY & Co. wish they hadn't.

Labor Legislation in Tennessee.

By a private letter from Nashville, we learn that a label bill met with favorable consideration in the Tennessee Legislature, but unfortunately failed in the last moments of the session, partially, it would seem, by the fact of those who should have been friends of the bill not comprehending its motives. Representative Hill and our Nashville friends are entitled to credit and thanks for the efforts exerted, and promise to try again, upon opportunity being offered. The letter says:

The label bill is dead. The bill, after it had passed the house, went to the senate and was side-tracked by being referred to the judiciary committee, but by hard work and loss of time we succeeded in getting it out of the hands of that committee and referred to the committee on labor, which should have been done in the first place. The committee reported the bill for passage, but, owing to the large number of bills on the calendar, it was not brought up until three days before final adjournment of the legislature. It was brought to a vote late at night and failed for the want of a constitutional majority, the vote being twelve to fifteen—which was two votes less than the required majority—and I am sorry to say three populists voted against it—not knowing what the bill was, so they claim. One of the populists moved a reconsideration afterwards, but it was never again brought up for the reason that a resolution was introduced about the same time that no bill could be brought up without unanimous consent, which could not be obtained for the bill, although we tried four different times on the last night of the session. The legislature adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m. If the bill had been brought up when all the senators were present, it would have passed without a doubt. We will try again.

Of the six populist representatives one voted for and one against the bill, while four refused to vote. Representative Hill suceeded in killing the senate bill giving printing to the Tennessee Industrial School and substituting therefor a bill creating a commission of public printing, whose duty it is to let out State work by contract, under conditions which will ultimately prove favorable to union labor.

The labor element of Nashville evidently appreciate the ability and energy of No. 20's rising young statesman, for we note the Nashville daily press records his being "caned" by the Central Labor Union. The handsome gold-headed ebony cane bore the following inscription: "Hon. A. E. Hill, from workingmen of Nashville for services rendered in the legislature, 1895."

SEND twenty-five cents for the JOURNAL.

"Kicking" in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—I may be strengthening my chances for the name of "kicklist," but I can not refrain from making an objection to the almost reckless manner in which money is spent by our union. I refer especially to the donations made time after time. The members of No. 42 are too generous for their own good. It is only too apparent to those members who have "kept tab" on our finances that No. 42, in common with other organizations, firms and individuals, can not boast of having made money in the past two or three years; in fact, the reverse is the case. It may not be pleasing to the members at large, but it is a "cold fact" that the amount in our treasury grows beautifully less as time rolls on. As stated before, this condition of affairs does not obtain in our case only. Nevertheless, we can put a stop to it in a greater or less degree by refusing to donate money to every Tom, Dick or Harry who makes application for the same. I do not include needy members—that's another thing entirely. We must call a halt on this promiscuous donation business. No. 42 is not running a charitable institution, and we will be compelled to take this step in self-defense.

If there is one class of men on this green earth who deserves the supreme contempt of good union men it is that class which I will call "suspended kickers." By this I mean those men who, having gone out of the business entirely or have taken to some other calling, fail to notify the officers and have their names placed on the proper list. Through carelessness or indifference they permit matters to run along until for some reason or another they are compelled to "square up" with the union, and then how they do roar! The union is this and that and the other thing and is playing them dirt and all that sort of "guff." They never stop to think until too late that a little forethought would have spared them a good deal of trouble.

In the language of the amateur editor, "we rise to inquire" what has befallen the allied crafts council? I was talking only yesterday with a member of said council, and he said he had heard nothing about it for three months. Has it been relegated to the "fathomless depths of oblivion"?

There is not the shadow of a doubt but that the majority of the members of No. 42 belong to some secret society or another, to which there is, of course, no objection; but when a man addresses the president as "chancellor commander," as certain prominent members persist in doing, it is carrying the matter too far. There is some talk of hanging a card (with the union label on, of course) with the word "President" on the presiding officer's chair for the benefit of our forgetful brethren.

C. S. Drake, who has held cases in this city for a number of years, has gone into business with another knight of the stick and rule under the firm name of Drake & Chase. They are located at 1509 East Franklin avenue, and are turning out some very creditable work.

W. H. Campbell, who has been unable to work for several months, is again holding down his situation at Harrison & Smith's.

It is rumored that the Miller Printing Company has made an assignment.

Julius Nagle has shaken the dust of Minneapolis from his feet with the intention of making his home in California for some time. CHAP.

WERNER is applying the whip at home.

From Far-Away Australia.

SYDNEY, April 13.—A word or two to let you know how we are getting on in Australia. The introduction of the linotype machine has caused a number of men to be thrown out of employment, and as we have just finished a long strike against a reduction of wages in the jobbing line, unsuccessfully, too, great difficulty is experienced in the regulation of these machines.

We have established rules for guidance of operators, and in the main the observance of them obtains in Sydney, N. S. W. The greatest difficulty is in enforcing the one having reference to the bonus system, and as far as I can ascertain it is not strictly observed. The Hattersley machine is in use also, and notwithstanding the objection of the Typographical Conference to the girl distributers, Sydney Society thought it wise to agree to them. The danger of female labor in Australia is that they are paid about half or still less than half the wage of the men. We hope, however, that the various evils attendant on the machinery introduction will work their own cure. MORE ANON.

A MILLION people are posted on Werner.

THE American Type Founders' Company employ a number of the very best job compositors procurable in the production of type specimens. These men are always paid liberally and usually work shorter hours than men engaged in ordinary printing offices.

EVERY one should have his own JOURNAL.

Readjustment of Scale at Houston.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 12.—Houston Typographical Union, No. 87, adopts a morning newspaper machine scale of fifteen cents per 1,000 ems to go into effect May 14, 1895.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, May 14.—Scale has been accepted by morning newspaper proprietor and operators are now working at fifteen cents per 1,000 ems.

The above tells the result of one of the most determined and united efforts that has been made by a union since the advent of the machines. In Texas the piece system for machine composition is very popular. Galveston and Dallas, from the beginning, have had piece scales. When a few months ago machines were placed in Austin a piece scale went with them, and quite recently Fort Worth adopted the piece system, the price in each city being fifteen cents per 1,000 ems. This left only Houston and San Antonio under time scales. The San Antonio Express is an exceptional office in many ways, and both operators and office seem perfectly satisfied with fifty cents an hour with a bonus additional.

In 1890, the Houston Post, having for some time been out of the union, signed an agreement for five years with the local union. During the lifetime of this contract it was faithfully lived up to by both parties. Thirty days before its expiration, January 28, 1895, No. 87 notified the Post that they wanted a change and submitted a new scale of prices. After due consideration of this scale by the office the union was requested to let the matter lay over until the manager of the Post, who was then in the North, returned, and the union accepted the proposition. When the manager returned the union took the action recorded in the first paragraph, and the result is contained in the second paragraph of this article.

It would take too much space to go into details here of how the fight was made, but when it is stated that the manager of the Post, Mr. J. L. Watson, is the selling agent of the Mergenthaler company; that probably he has done more than any other agency to introduce the Linotype throughout the country, being credited with having acquired a fortune in this capacity, it will not be questioned that he thoroughly understands the machine situation. He had stated that he would not accept a piece scale. Undoubtedly he well knew that business managers throughout the state could point to the fact that the Post was a time office, should an office paying a piece scale desire to go back to time work; he also knew that newspapers throughout the land would note the fact did he agree to a piece scale. In short, he must have realized that his acceptance of a piece scale would have the most far-reaching effects. Considering all this the reader will admit that the prospects for a machine piece scale in Houston did not look very promising.

They who since October last have persistently and earnestly worked for a piece scale did so believing that it is the most equitable and satisfactory in every way. Under the old scale the Post was paying the operators as much as they expect to make at fifteen cents per 1,000 ems. But under the piece system the remuneration is distributed more fairly. Time and space forbid demonstrating the enormous advantages of a piece over any other system. However, we knew we could win our fight by convincing the Post that the piece system was the best. No other way could win and we won. After giving the piece system a fair trial we believe that the Post will never think of going back to time work. FREE LANCE.

Gossip in Davenport.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, May 15.—Work in Davenport is rather slack at present, the three newspapers having but about twenty cases all told, and there are fully that number of subs in town.

The Leader has been undergoing a "cleaning up" for the past few weeks, and the composing room of that paper now presents a very neat appearance.

Egbert, Fidler & Chambers have put on a number of extras lately. They have an abundance of work for the next two months.

A number of "roadsters" have hit the town within the last few days, among whom are "Cigarette" Kelly, T. Jeff McGovern, "Billy" Lumsden, "Shorty" Latham, "Kid" Kimble and "Red" Tupper. TICK.

THE Carnegie Freak (H. C. Limited), he who wanted to wade in gore during the Homestead strike, has "posted a notice" advancing the wages ten per cent.! in all the plants of canny Andy (author of "Triumphant Plutocracy"). Of course the boys accepted it with a smile "gracious and bland," like the heathen Chinee, but every one of them went home with a depressive impression that their rent will soon be raised forty per cent.—Providence Justice.

The Ravin'.

Once upon a morning dreary,
Sat a typo worn and weary;
Pondering o'er a dusty case of type he'd held in days of yore:
And he sat there deeply thinking,
With the incandescents blinking,
While his heavy heart was sinking—
'Twas a Thorne, his heart-strings tore—
Only this and nothing more.

To the window curtains flapping,
He fell suddenly to napping;
Nodding, napping, napping as he never did before;
Cruel fate, his life is sapping,
And he hears the keyboards tapping—
'Tis an everlasting rapping
Like a hammer on the door—
'Tis the Thorne and nothing more.

He remembers—just last Monday,
After resting all day Sunday
He "put on" a seedy tourist who came walking in the door;
And all day that sub stood grabbing,
And kept up a steady nabbing—
At each little letter dabbing,
And when the work was o'er,
Talked machine—and nothing more.

* * * * * * * * * *

Now I guess the old hand-printer
Might as well take up his splinter,
Or for a jobiet search in a corner grocery store;
For most all of us are out-let;
Boys, we're going up the spout-let;
Of this there is no doubt-let
'Tis the machine that is the bore,
The machine and nothing more.

—[GAIL HODING.

A Missionary Tourist.

DECORAH, May 24.—I read with a great deal of pleasure the suggestion from the Wisconsin Organizer that I do a little missionary work while "walking" through the country. Bless his soul, I have been doing missionary work for the cause of organized labor lo! these many years, and expect to do so. My comments regarding his visiting the weaker unions were not in any manner belittling his work. I am as well aware as himself that his jurisdiction lacks funds, and I mentioned the matter just to see if our national organization could not devise ways and means to aid him and others in a like predicament.

When I visited Madison the first time, last October, the first thing that greeted my eye was the announcement that the union had, the previous Sunday, voted to surrender its charter. From later developments, I find that such was not the case, and that the item was published without the knowledge of the city editor in charge of the paper. The item, however, was eagerly pounced upon by an anti-union organ of that city and an editorial comment of about two sticksful berating labor organizations in general, and the members of Madison Typographical Union in particular was the result. In Madison there are some good men and true, who have the cause of organized labor at heart, but they work against great odds, and, now that machines are being more extensively used, their work will necessarily be harder, and the results of their efforts be less evident unless some help can be given financially from the state or national organization.

I have met several card members on this trip. Mr. Reed, formerly of Dubuque, and his partner—whose name has slipped my memory—are publishing the Record in Oelwein, Fayette Co., Iowa, and are producing a good paper, giving the former editor of the other organ a good race for popularity.

In Decorah, I have met W. H. Holmes, a job printer, who has been holding the position as job man in the Republican office for the past year. He is a genial fellow and is well and favorably known in Chicago, Pittsburg, Cedar Rapids and other cities, where his reputation as an artist is excellent.

By the way, Decorah is quite a printing center. In fact, printing is the chief industry, employing over 100 people. There are two American and one Norwegian paper published here, besides a large publishing house under the management of the Luthern Society. Strange, isn't it? that among so many of the craft only one card man can be found. Now, surely, here is a virgin field for some organizer to get in his work for the good of the cause. I am informed that no effort has ever been made to organize a union here, and I am also informed that Bro. Holmes is the first card member that has held a sit here for some years.

The Republican and Journal, the two American publications, issue weekly. The Posten, Norwegian, is issued semi-weekly and has a large circulation. Last week they set up a bran new perfecting press and the Tuesday's issue was printed on it. This is largely a Norwegian portion of Iowa and the younger generation have become imbued with American ideas and make good citizens. There is a Lutheran college here having a large attendance.

Since my last I have been in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, La Crosse and Prairie du Chien. The trade in Minneapolis was not encouraging; St. Paul was extremely dull; while in Dubuque it was good, with plenty of men to do the work. In Prairie du Chien, McGregor, Oelwein, Fayette, West Union and Decorah, it was nothing to brag on, although in some of the offices work was steady for home talent.

George R. F. Swain, since his recovery from a critical surgical operation, has given up working at the case and has been traveling for a Minneapolis firm the past winter and is now on the road for himself, having purchased the right for the manufacture of a paint, which those who know say will bring him in a fortune in his old age. Bro. Nagle, who was let out of the Minneapolis Tribune job office last summer is now on the road traveling for a gents' furnishing house. He is making a famous knight of the grip. I think that some of the typos who lost their situations through the machine innovation show good sense in getting into other avenues of business until the vexed question is definitely settled.

Iowa crops were nipped by frost the other night, but a McGregor printer saved his strawberry patch by putting a copy of the town paper over them. He remarked that it was the only "blanket sheet" he could find, and that the editorials were so weighty that it was not necessary to put bricks upon the corners to hold it down. CELSUS.

What Others Say of Us.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL is getting to be a swell affair.—Boston Labor Leader.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, published at Indianapolis, Ind., the official organ of the International Typographical Union, comes to us this week in an entirely new form. This organ should have been par excellence as a representative paper of the "art preservative" from the start, but such has not been the case, and the new improvement will be hailed with a great deal of satisfaction by every member of the fraternity in the land. Success to it.—The Unionist.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, published at Indianapolis, is well known as the official organ of the International Typographical Union. In its latest semi-monthly issue, it makes a new departure, in taking on an attractive cover, and admitting advertising. The type and material are up to date in every respect, and the JOURNAL promises to henceforth rank with the very best exponents of the "art preservative of arts."—The Progress.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, the official paper of the International Typographical Union, has taken a new and wonderful stride forward. It now has a beautiful illuminated cover, artistically displayed advertisements, and a general make-up that reflects credit upon the entire craft.—Pacific Union Printer.

There are few labor papers printed to-day that can be considered as superior to our progressive contemporary, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. The officers of that union have recently effected a very pleasing change in the appearance of their JOURNAL by the insertion of trade and other advertisements, and placing it in an ornamental cover, thereby giving it magazine form. They have also adopted a pictorial policy, which enables them to print the likeness of some prominent member of their union, with a concise history of his career since joining. The publication is a typographical gem not only in its make-up, but in the classification and selection of the subject-matter treated.—Granite Cutters' Journal.

THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, published at Indianapolis, Ind., has been greatly improved recently, and is now a very handsome, as well as most valuable trade publication. Published twice a month for twenty-five cents a year, or one cent a number.—Hayes Valley Advertiser.

The International Typographical Union JOURNAL comes to us much improved in make-up. The managers are to be congratulated on the change. Every printer should at once subscribe for this excellent paper, 25 cents per year.—Oakland Printer.

Plenty of Type to Set Still.

An opinion prevails that slug machines are reducing the demand for type. While this is to some extent true in so far that if the slug machine were not here more type would be in use, it is nevertheless a fact that more type is being made and sold now than ever before. The most of the type in use is made by the American Type Founders' Company, and during the past winter they were compelled to put all-night forces on in two of their principal foundries which is unprecedented in the business. As the cost of producing newspapers is decreased the advertising rates will come down, more advertising will be done and more compositors will be wanted. It takes time to readjust the conditions altered by the use of machines, but ultimately they will be as favorable as ever for the compositor.

THE SINGLE-TAX.

A Lucid Exposition of the Theory—Other Taxes.

BROOKLYN, May 7.—I perceive that Mr. Reneau has not read "Progress and Poverty," and that he needs instruction in some of the elementary principles of political economy. It has escaped his observation that there are but two things which can be taxed—land and labor—and he has not considered the different ways in which these taxes act—how land taxes make land cheaper, but labor taxes, or taxes on production, make commodities dearer.

All forms of taxes, save those on monopoly, are reducible to taxes on labor. A tax on a commodity enhances its price by adding to its cost of production. The enhancing of price lessens the demand, which lessens production. These two causes react on each other to discourage labor. But a tax on land values can not enhance the cost of land, for it has no cost of production. It is here, fixed and immovable. This kind of tax makes it difficult to hold it idle, tending to throw it on the market, and if the whole annual value be taken in taxation, its selling price is reduced to zero.

The single-tax, with a speculative profit added to it, is paid even now to the private owner. If it be taxed away from him he can not shift it, for the reason stated—it would throw competing land in the market at a price lower and lower, as the land value was increased. After paying, as we do, this single-tax, with its speculative profit, to the owner of the land, which he pockets, we turn around and pay the taxes a second time indirectly in the enhanced prices of things we buy. These are not theories, but facts of common knowledge.

He is confused as to the origin of wages, evidently believing them to be paid out of capital. He has read that wages depend on the ratio between the number of laborers and the amount of the wage fund wherewith to pay them. This is of the old school of political economy, and erroneous. Wages are paid out of the current product of labor, and not out of capital. Whether I pay a man money for cutting wood, or a share of the wood he cuts, the character of the transaction is unchanged.

Supply and demand are as well calculated to meet and balance each other under natural and free conditions, as are the centripetal and centrifugal forces that hold the planets in their orbits. This is not a theory, either. It is simply faith in the competence of the Creator.

But while speaking of theories, let Mr. Reneau try his hand at explaining how these idle men can not employ themselves, when obstacles to their free access to the land are removed. And then let him explain where the power of the millionaire's stocks and bonds lies, when shorn of their chief support—land monopoly.

For a man to ask how men can employ themselves when land is free, is like asking how water will run down hill when obstacles are removed. Let me ask what is to prevent them from employing themselves?

Mr. Reneau is in error in supposing the single-tax would follow men into the wilderness. He is probably right in saying they would not go there if the single-tax were in operation, and I don't see any good reason why they should while so much better land lies idle even in the centers of our cities. Why does not Mr. Reneau ask himself this question: "Was the earth intended for the use of all men, or for the ownership of some men?"

If he decides that it is for the use of all men, let him not lose sight of that central truth, but hold to it as his guiding star, and study the single-tax in the light thereof. If he decides that it is for the ownership of some men, there is no use talking with him. He would have justified the cornering of the manna that fell from heaven to feed the children of Israel, and called it business energy and foresight. Such men listened to the demonstration that the earth was round, and saw its shadow on the moon, and asked foolish questions about what held men on the under side, and went down to their graves firm in the faith that the earth was flat. They said slavery was the natural condition of the negro because he was born that way. And they make me tired asking how men are to get at the land if it is free.

This value we propose to tax is only on valuable land. It is simply the measure of its value, a price that men pay gladly for the advantage. It is not a true tax, for an equivalent is rendered.

It is precisely similar to our "tax" on departments. It is a thing men bid against each other to pay. And yet here Mr. Reneau is in error in supposing that land values would be at the mercy of every man who ran around bidding them up. We are not land nationalizers, and disturb no titles. The rich man did not need the farm to build the factory, but a slice of it along the river, and the farmer would have benefited by giving up a part of his farm because he would have had a market at his door. If a man were really to be dispossessed in a case like that, it is inconceivable that the community would be so unjust as to deprive him of the value of his improvements without recompense. As for being dispossessed for non-payment of taxes, that is done every day, and would doubtless be continued under the single-tax. It would be far easier, however, to pay the single-tax than to pay rent to an owner and pay the taxes besides.

Mr. Reneau appears not to grasp in its entirety the principle that all men have equal natural rights, and that our present system of land tenure and taxation deprive some men of their rights and give to others more than they are rightfully entitled to. In reality we all own the land in usufruct, and therefore it is the only thing we have a right to tax. If I build a house, it is mine, and society has no right to tax it.

STEPHEN BELL.

WERNER'S encyclopedias don't go.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1895.—The following contributions from May 4 to date, to the George W. Childs Memorial Fund, are hereby acknowledged:

May 8. Members of Public Ledger chapel, Philadelphia, Pa., as follows: Jas. F. Dailey, Jas. Templeton, $2 each; A. H. Burtt, W. D. Hales, Wm. A. Hand, John McBride, Jos. Baker, John Crome, Mason Shattuck, Wm. Mader, John Mead, James Brogan, John Megonegal, W. H. H. Smith, Geo. Kaucher, Geo. Batties, Wilmer Evans, Nat. S. Hanbright, Samuel McKenzie, Charles A. Pitt, Harry C. Watson, T. Donahue, A. J. McLaughlin, Owen A. Duffie, C. H. Lynch, Samuel Vanseiver, R. Clements, William McCarthy, John Henderson, Steve Little, George Rivell, S. Yerkes, Wm. Little, T. Regan, George Hill, Isaac N. Jones, E. Clements, C. H. Haddock, J. T. Gill, William Clark, J. T. Hertzog, Ed. S. Jones, George Goldsmith, E. C. Heishly, W. H. Schaefer, John Griffis, John Regan, Wm. Hahn, John Chrisman, J. W. Keating, J. Wesley Craft, E. W. Stone, $1 each..... $54 00
May 8. Wilmington Typographical Union, No. 123, additional..... 25 00
10. Olympia Typographical Union, No. 142 5 00
11. Members of Manchester Typographical Union, No. 152: F. A. Knight, T. J. Fellows, J. W. Wiggin, H. K. Pearson, J. W. Fife, J. J. Chancy, P. F. Fitzgerald, E. Gallup, T. P. Hayes, I. R. Brown, H. E. Lussier, G. H. Fullerton, O. E. Smith, J. F. McGarth, O. H. Ribbner, W. A. Betts, M. A. Kerwin, 50 cents each..... 8 50
May 11. Members of St. Joseph Typographical Union, No. 40: Sylvester Grogg, Jas. W. Reilly, W. A. Graham, W. C. Brown, J. A. Robinson, W. H. Charlton, R. W. Blythe, L. W. Miller, F. E. Gilmer, Peter Rose, H. S. Green, J. J. Weber, R. H. Shelby, W. C. Fiedler, A. W. Beale, W. G. Hinman, C. R. Stewart, Wm. Ostrander, H. E. Dieffenderfer, C. P. Kingsbury, H. M. Leslie, Burt. Burnham, F. L. Campbell, J. M. Irvine, W. G. Campbell, Jr., Miss Lola Mabie, R. G. Sprague, E. F. Young, N. T. Plummer, A. R. Ritter, 50c. each; F. C. Brendel, 25c.... 15 25
May 11. Members of Glens Falls Typographical Union, No. 96: G. B. Bernard, J. E. Beaupre, F. Bruce, H. E. Brownell, L. Burnett, W. J. Chambers, V. J. Chambers, W. J. Collins, H. Cushman, F. A. J. Dunwick, J. Foley, H. T. Goodman, W. E. Harris, P. F. Herlihy, J. D. Keating, W. J. King, T. Z. Lord, C. McKina, J. McMillin, J. Moynihau, J. Mulligan, E. J. Murray, C. Myers, R. O'Connor, C. Shuman, P. H. Sullivan, H. M. Stevenson, J. L. Tubbs, C. Wilcox, G. Williams, 50 cents each..... 15 00
May 11. Members of Public Ledger job office chapel, Philadelphia, Pa.: J. M. Reilly, Jacob Trinkle, Gilbert Elliot, Benj. D. Woolman, 50 cents each..... 2 00
May 12. New Orleans Typographical Union, No. 17: Picayune chapel, $2.30; Times-Democrat chapel, $6.25; less 10 cents postage..... 8 45
May 13. Members of Jackson Typographical Union, No. 99: Carl Woech, George Schretter, Irving Rich, A. L. Bowen, 50c. each; Dan Taylor, Frank White, apprentices, 25c. each..... 2 50
May 13. Dubuque Typographical Union, No. 22 5 00
16. Members of Norwood Typographical Union, No. 228: W. E. Mauger, 50 cents; J. F. Halloran, Geo. Thomas, J. F. Gillis, F. P. Doherty, J. W. Olson, Thomas O'Gorman, Harry Lawton, Matthew Owens, W. F. Rowell, A. Smith, J. F. Mahan, C. Y. Knight, Charles E. Chaplean, Hanford Bowen, Geo. P. Alleu, J. B. Martin, R. Cuthbertson, Andrew Mather, Richard Black, E. Warde, Don Ban, J. C. King, 25 cts. each..... 6 00

Total..... $146 70
Previously acknowledged..... 1,054 27

Total..... $1,200 97

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

HOW do you like it, Werner & Co.?

ANY law that reduces the hours of labor gives more men a chance to live in performing a stated amount of labor. Any union man who kicks against a reduction of hours without reduction of the rate of wages shows his ignorance of true union principles. Those street car men who do not like the new law which limits their hours of work show a very selfish disposition. Do they want to earn a few cents more apiece per day and thereby deprive other men of a chance to earn anything?—Seattle Labor Gazette.

THE JOURNAL is complimented all around.

Tribute to Geo. W. Childs.

The following poem was contributed by Mr. John Talman, of St. Paul, for the Childs-Drexel Club banquet held in that city on Monday, May 13, in honor of George W. Childs's birthday:

When good men die,
'Tis as though noblest planets leave the sky,
Extinguishing affection's thirsting sight
In the habiliments of deepest night;
And vain the cry
Of groping souls bereft for guiding light.

But they return,
And in their orbits still more brightly burn;
Thrilled with new life the wanderer who sees
Smiles of the re-created Pleiades;
Thus memory's urn
Restores the dead as night replaces these.

Though "absence makes
The heart grow fonder," when death's summons takes
From earth its kindest, heavy is the cross
Upon us laid, and bitter is the loss;
And the heart aches;
Possession's gold pales to deprivement's dross.

Thou, Childs, wert one
Who seemed to toilers as their central sun;
The inspiration of humanity
Its perfect flower and fruitage found in thee;
But just begun
That full life, to shine on immortality!

Mankind hath caught
From thee infection of upbuilding thought;
More sure the sparks of fortitude sustain
The flint of loss strikes from the steel of pain;
And thou hast taught
How wealth may be bestowed not all in vain.

With thine allied
The bounty of a Drexel to provide
A restful haven for the ones who give
Their service to the Art Preservative,
When age hath dried
Sap of life's tree and hope hath ceased to live.

More bright and dear
The world, O, Childs! for thy blest presence here;
For in the helpful warmth that was thine own
The icicle of selfishness hath grown
Less coldly drear;
And grateful thousands reap what thou hast sown.

From out the haze
That curtains the beyond from mortal gaze,
Choice spirit and beloved! come and light
With thy rare smile this banquet-board to-night;
And wear the bays
To which thy brow hath more than kingly right!

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Universal History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.

Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

Mekeel Printing Establishment, St. Louis, Mo.

S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.

Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.

Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.

St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.

Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.

American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.

Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.

Bicycle Wheel Works' Bicycles.

Western Wheel Bicycle Co., Chicago, Ill., Bicycles. "Blackhawk," "Crescent," "Escort," "Juno," "Rob Roy."

Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.

School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.

Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.

Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.

Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.

Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.

Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.

A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.

Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.

Mesker Bros., St. Louis.

Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.

United States Baking Co.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

24. Cairo—For April.
51. Lawrence—For March to date.
58. Multnomah—For April.
69. Durango—For April.
74. Gainesville—For April.
83. Hebrew-American, New York—For April.
105. Vicksburg—For January to date.
116. Lynchburg—For November to date.
119. Jefferson City—For April.
151. Oil City—For February to date.
157. Sunflower—For April.
175. Pueblo—for April.
178. Scandia—For January to date.
179. Leadville—For April.
194. Joliet—For April.
197. Columbia—For January to date.
205. Jamestown—For April.
207. Eureka—For April.
211. Oshkosh—For April.
212. Pawtucket—For April.
227. Cripple Creek—For April.
230. Danville—For April.
231. San Jose—For April.
236. Ogden—For February to date.
237. Sandusky—For January to date.
240. Altoona—For April.
241. Temple-Belton—For March to date.
242. Waltham—For February to date.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
260. Findlay—For April.
261. Huntington—For April.
267. Lisbon—For April.
269. Hazleton—For April.
273. Brantford—For April.
278. Redlands—For April.
281. Marlboro-Hudson—For February to date.
282. Grass Valley—For April.
284. Anderson—For March to date.
285. Red Bluff—For February to date.
291. Aurora—For April to date.
295. Newport—For March to date.
303. Scandinavian (Omaha)—For June to date.
313. Madison—For April.
314. Meriden—For April.
317. Laconia—For April.
319. Fort Scott—For April.
321. Greenville—For March to date.
322. Norwich—For March to date.

PRESSMEN.

2. Detroit—For April.
3. Chicago—For April.
8. Boston—For April.
9. Louisville—For April.
12. Galveston—For April.
32. Omaha—For March to date.
44. Tacoma—For April.
47. Fort Worth—For March to date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Boston Newspaper Writers—For March to date.
5. Toronto Mailers—For February to date.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For Oct. to date.
2. Chicago Bindery Girls—For Dec. to date.

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 27, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from April 25, 1895, to May 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, April 25, 1895	$7,702 78
From A. G. Wines	1,795 25
Total	$9,498 03

EXPENDITURES.

A. G. Wines, salary to April 25, 1895	25 00
W. B. Prescott, salary to April 25, 1895	25 00
Jas. J. Dailey, quarterly salary to April 25, 1895	25 00
W. L. Johnson—27,620 lbs. coal	38 05
Stark & Siney—65 lbs. pork loins $5.52, 133 lbs. beef $11.97, 52 lbs. sheep $4.55, 113 lbs. calf $7.91, 20 lbs. pork loins $2, 50 lbs. mutton $4.46, 108 lbs. beef $9.72, 65 lbs. sheep $5.68, 127 lbs. beef $12.06, 106 lbs. pork $9.01, yeast 30c, 160 lbs. beef $15.20, 190 lbs. beef $18.05, 67 lbs. sheep $5.96, yeast foam 5c	112 44
C. E. Durkee—Rope 75c, pair hinges 65c, wringer clamp 75c, 2 screw-drivers 65c, oat-meal boiler $3.50, 15 lbs. nails 75c, tea-kettle $2, 2 hasps and staples 20c, 3 pair springs and hinges 60c, 5 fence staples 25c, spriukler 75c, 10 lbs. nails 50c, 112 lbs. wire $2.80, 2 pails $1.40, 2 coal hods $1.20	16 75
Florence Oil and Refining Co.—55 gallons headlight oil	4 95
Giddings Bros.—40 yds. flannel $5.60, 54 yds. cotton $4.59	10 19
Baker & Co.—Drugs and prescriptions for April, 1895	73 35
Hallett & Baker—Burial of Frank Louder	45 00
J. T. Sanderson—28 lbs. white fish $3.64, 31 lbs. snapper $4.03, 36 lbs. hens $3.96, 28 lbs. trout $3.64, 85 lbs. spring peas $9.80, 38 lbs. hens $4.18, 28 lbs. fish $3.64	32 89
B. G. Robbins—4 barbers' coats $4, shoes $2.25, slippers 75c, 2 white coats $2, shoes $2, slippers $1, 2 shirts $1.30, hat $1.25, 1 dozen ties $2.40, 1 hat $2	18 95
A. & W. Hemeuway—2 pkgs. seed meal 80c, 2,270 lbs. hay $13.62, 978 lbs. oats $13.20, 2,142 lbs. bran $24.63	52 25
Ira J. Morse—70 lbs. sweet potatoes $2.45, 25 lbs. butter $5.75, 2 crates eggs $8.40, 1 box oranges $2.75, 9½ lbs. cheese $1.14, 25 lbs. butter $5.75. 20 lbs. butter $4.60, ½ box lemons $2, 54 lbs. fruit butter $12.42, 1 box oranges $2.75, 2 crates eggs $8.10, 28 lbs. butter $6.58, 30 lbs. meat $7.05, 54 lbs. butter $12.69, 1 crate eggs $4.20, 54 lbs. butter $12.69, 50 lbs. onions $1, 50 lbs. rhubarb $2.25, 12 doz. onions $1, 28½ doz. eggs $4.28	107 85
G. S. Barnes & Son—Making aud putting in damper and cover for ash pan, $4; car fare, 20c	$4 20
F. C. Robinson—Drugs and prescriptions for April, 1895	39 40
E. S. Bumstead & Co.—Cleaning bath waste and packing, 3 hours' time, $1.80; washer, 5c; 3 hours, carpenter, $1.50; 1 delta porcelain water closet, $25; 4 hours' time, plumber, $2.40 ..... $30.75	
Less 10 per cent	3.00
	27 75
W. C. Schuman, salaries for April, 1895—W. C. Schuman, salary to date, $83.30; Eva M. Schuman, $30; Louise Verrett, nurse, $40; O. E. Porter, assistant nurse, $25; W. V. Proctor, general work, $25; John Reilly, watchman, $40; Lizzie Kent, seamstress, $25; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $22; M. Cummings, engineer, $55; Jas. Gibney, general work, $20; John Brae, general work, $30; Katie McGarry, general work, $20.65; Kate Farrell, dining-room, $18; Nellie McPherson, cook, April 15-30, $20.30; Mary Smith, kitchen, April 18-30, $10.80; E. Hassler, laundry, April 19-30, $12; Eliza Watts, laundry, April 11-30, $16.60; Clara Colver, first floor, April 5-30, $17.35; Dr. Tucker, professional services, $54	565 50
W. C. Schuman, transportation of A. P. Sutton to Roswell, New Mexico	48 00
	$1,272 52

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand March 25, 1895	$7,702 78
From A. G. Wines	1,795 25
Total	$9,498 03
Disbursements	1,272 52
Balance	$8,225 51

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, }

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of May, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

ERRATA—The item of 400 pounds of flour in my last report, should read 4,000 pounds. The item, 2 pounds onions, should read 2 pounds Y. D. onion seeds. JAMES J. DAILEY.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

2, Minneapolis, Minn. (Bookbinders)—Edward Bruntor, expelled for ratting.

6, Kansas City, Mo. (Stereotypers)—J. W. Wetherell, H. W. Daulby, suspeuded; L. H. Bailey, expelled for ratting.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—A. S. Leitch, expelled for conduct unbecoming a union man; Marcellus G. Kelly, S. J. Harris, Geo. W. Reed, Peter F. Wegman, A. P. Bettersworth, E. S. Ryau and Jack T. Crawford (who drew traveling card No. 44,978), Geo. Donovan, expelled for ratting.

15, Rochester, N. Y.—C. J. Ryan, Fred Smith, Frank Alexander, C. W. Dimmick, Jas. Flynn, John Forkel, John J. Myers, Paul Oster, Geo. Parry, A. H. Talbot, James R. Schneider, D. B. Peck, Mort. Rowell, Adam Smith, John Stewart, Geo. Wilbur, John M. Kingskey, R. H. Bates, Jas. T. O'Neil, W. E. Osser, C. R. Parks, H. D. Henderson, Geo Farkel, F. F. Schlee, suspended for non-payment of dues.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—John Streets, expelled for violating Section 39 of the International Constitution.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—Emil Ehrgott, reinstated.

38, Baltimore, Md. (Pressmen)—Harry M. Bush, suspended for non-payment of dues.

40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Harry M. Rice, reinstated.

50, Valley City (Saginaw, Mich.)—J. A. Kirkpatrick, expelled for misappropriation of funds. Secretaries are requested to take up the card of this gentleman on presentation and notify No. 50.

63, Toledo, Ohio—Geo. W. Sweet, reinstated.

81, Bay City, Mich.—Wm. Sheward, Jr., Peter Van Hemel, Frank Roth, Dennis Grady, Charles Wilcox, suspended for non-payment of dues.

82, Colorado Springs, Colo.—J. C. Stuart, O. D. Bryan, W. F. Walker, suspended for non-payment of dues; W. J. Mathews, W. F. Walker, reinstated.

83, St. John, N. B.—Jas. Byrn, expelled for ratting.

87, Houston, Tex.—E. A. Vinnedge, reinstated.

103, Newark, N. J.—Michael F. Walsh, suspended for non-payment of dues.

120, Lynn, Mass.—Edward Trask, W. S. Galencia, suspended for non-payment of dues.

133, London, Ont.—John Parke, W. Deveuey, reinstated.

165, Worcester, Mass.—Fred C. McKenzie, reinstated.

188, Waco, Tex.—W. L. Cunningham, R. E. Adams, expelled for working in an unfair office; P. J. Lester, rejected for incompetency.

206, Sedalia, Mo.—Al. Capen, expelled for ratting on the Gazette.

213, Rockford, Ill.—J. Kneeland, J. H. Murray, suspended for non-payment of dues.

274, La Crosse, Wis.—Thomas Soukup, suspended for non-payment of dues.

304, Albuquerque, N. M.—M. F. Fox, H. E. Hogue, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Election of Officers.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA (Bluff City Union)—President, F. C. Simmons; vice-president, John Hinkel; secretary, P. E. Spencer; treasurer, J. M. Thomas; sergeant-at-arms, E. E. Roach; executive committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, James J. Kirley; relief committee, C. M. Maynard, David Nicoll, W. B. Fisher.

CUMBERLAND, MD.—President, F. L. Geary; vice-president, O. H. Alburtis; recording secretary, J. R. Neal; financial secretary, C. F. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, B. F. Walters.

DOLGEVILLE, N. Y.—President, Nellis Miller; vice-president, J. H. Behney; recording, corresponding and financial secretary, H. L. Everest; treasurer, H. P. Tucker; sergeant-at-arms, C. C. McCarthy; executive committee, Nellis Miller, J. H. Behney, Burt Greemes.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—President, J. J. Dirks; vice-president, W. B. Letchwath; financial secretary, W. J. McAllister; corresponding secretary, C. H. Smith; board of directors, Francis Drake, J. H. Admire, Lee Daniels, D. B. Clark, Will Lady; sergeant-at-arms, Ed. Williams; trades assembly delegates, R. Y. Kirkpatrick, Chas. Fear, E. A. Hutchinson; allied trades council delegates, G. Baker, Lee Daniels and Frank Garsuch.

FRESNO, CAL.—President, C. J. Anderson; vice-president, T. G. Manning; secretary, Frank Tiernan; treasurer, John Chenoweth; sergeant-at-arms, Ferd Peachman; executive committee, Jas. H. Shields, Jas. H. Batthis, A. E. Fay; auditing committee, H. W. Clinch, H. E. Chamberlin, Geo. S. Holden.

HALIFAX, N. S.—President, Jno. T. Woods; vice-president, Joseph Quigley; secretary, I. A. Beals; assistant secretary, J. E. Schaffer; financial secretary, W. C. Hodgson; treasurer, Charles Harris; sergeant-at-arms, George Arthur.

HANNIBAL, MO.—President, E. W. Sladek; vice-president, R. C. Anderson; recording secretary, Emmett Young; financial secretary, B. E. Turner; treasurer, Charles A. Hill; board of directors, R. C. Auderson, chairman, H. W. Young, E. Pew; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Binns.

HOBOKEN, N. J.—President, Edward Sweetwood; vice-president, Joseph O'Lone; secretary, Bart J. Drury; treasurer, Coruellus Ford; sergeant-at-arms, Emil Adolphi.

JACKSON, MICH.—President, Fred H. Booth; vice-president, Jason Hunt; recording secretary, Guy Lample; financial secretary, Carl Worch; treasurer, Irving B. Rich; sergeant-at-arms, Joe Dennison; directors, Wm. O'Brien, A. W. Black, Frank Gallagher; membership committee, Edward Maexhausen, John Stumpfig, A. W. Black; executive committee, Wm. O'Brien, Frank Gallagher, A. W. Black, George Schretter, J. McQuillen.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.

Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Vice President—Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.

Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Third District—A. W. Thomson, care of the Press, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.

Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.

Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 521 Humboldt Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh District—S. D. Nedrey, World-Herald composing-room, Omaha, Neb.

Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Thirteenth District—R. G. Sleator, 18 Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteenth District—C. E. Hawkes, Box 1117, Seattle, Wash.

Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alabama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries, 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachin St., Mobile.

Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.

California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal. Cyrene E. Fisk, 550 S. Pearl St., Los Angeles.

Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.

Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 417 Congress Ave., New Haven.

Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.

Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.

Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; P. J. Maas, 671 Washburne Ave., Chicago.

Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.

Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.

Kentucky—W. W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.

Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.

Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.

Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.

Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. G. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St, Arlington.

Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.

Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.

New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.

New Hampshire—Charles E. Smith, 9 Hanover St., Concord.

New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.

New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.

New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; C. S. Roberts, Hamilton St., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks.

Nova Scotia—Wm. C. Hodgson, Halifax, Box 422.

Ohio—W. R. Voiles, care Post, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma Ter.—L. G. Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie.

Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., London.

Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.

Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, 215 Hamilton ave., Pittsburgh.

Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.

Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.

South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 1188, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.

Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.

Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.

West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.

Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 819 19th St., Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCabe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Ushton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby, Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

AKRON, OHIO.—President, A. Purdy, 607 W. Thornton St.; Secretary, W. E. Byrnes.

BOSTON.—President, W. J. Melvin; Secretary, John Regan, 48 Wenham St., Forest Hills, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, Beckler & Co., 363 W. 12th St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—President, Frank L. Rist; Secretary, Carl Englesmann.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.
DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.
DENVER, COLO.—President, W. C. Oshwill, 1436 Curtis St.; Secretary, W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.
DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.
DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.
FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.
GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Tribune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Tribune office.
GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.
LINCOLN—President, W. H. Gillespie.
LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, C. D. Cully, 1131 7th St.; Secretary, G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Ave.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Kuehnel, care Der Herald.
MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, Geo. Brown, care Moffett, Thurston & Plank.
NEW HAVEN—President, Louis Gompers, 43 Artizen St.; Secretary, Geo. H. Keppell, 143 Dwight St.
NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.
NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.
PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.
SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.
SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.
ST. LOUIS.—President, J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Printing Co.; Secretary, S. Calderwood, 406 Fagin Bldg.
ST. PAUL.—President, Frank Pampusch, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.
TORONTO.—President, John Armstrong, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.
WASHINGTON—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

State Unions.

1. NEW YORK.—Secretary, James M. Lynch, care Herald, Syracuse.
2. MINNESOTA.—Secretary, H. S. Woodward, Box 522, Minneapolis.
3. TEXAS.—Secretary, G. Q. McCracken, Galveston.
4. ILLINOIS.—Secretary, J. A. Onyun, 203 Ellis St., Peoria.
5. NEW JERSEY.—W. H. Prescott, Camden.
6. CALIFORNIA.—Secretary, A. J. Read, care Enquirer, Oakland.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio—Wm. Cobb.

29, Peoria, Ill.—Alfred M. Anderson, worked about nine years in Galva, Ill., and three weeks in this city last spring.

37, Honolulu, H. I.—Galusha L. Samson (bookbinder), learned trade in office of Phillips Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.

38, Haverhill, Mass.—Byron Gage, served apprenticeship in Canton, N. Y.

53, Cleveland, Ohio—Peter G. Fenn, R. L. Denton, H. D. Ashby, W. O. Brainard; G. E. Hofmeister, worked in E. Palestine, Ohio; Arthur A. Powers, worked in Detroit, Mich.

63, Toledo, Ohio—John G. Gilsdorf, Walter W. Bateman, Ralph Snyder, all served apprenticeship in Toledo.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—J. Nat. Ramsey, age twenty-one years, worked at printing trade nine years; learned trade in office of Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.; worked in Geo. D. Barnard's office, St. Louis, Mo., 1890-92, has since been working in this city.

88, Hannibal, Mo.—John F. Schnitzer, served time in Palmyra, Mo.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—H. M. Mays, for apprentice membership.

104, Birmingham, Ala.—L. B. Mann, age twenty-two, served his time in Birmingham and Atlanta, Ga.; was initiated in Atlanta, Ga., when he was not seventeen years old; has worked in Birmingham since then; removed to Atlanta, where he was expelled some three years ago; since then has only worked in Atlanta and small towns in Georgia and Alabama.

120, Lynn, Mass.—Harry C. Collins, served time in this city.

132, Camden, N. J.—Joseph A. Madden, for reinstatement.

148, Wichita, Kan.—Walter Mendell, B. F. R. Mendell, both made application to Arkansas City Union, but charter was surrendered before they were initiated.

157, Sunflower (Kansas City, Kan.)—B. S. Ballard, has served five years at the trade.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Frank M. Lappin, has worked four years in St. Louis, Bolivar, Cape Girardeau and Springfield, Mo.

165, Worcester, Mass.—P. J. Hogan, learned trade at Webster, Mass.

186, Fargo, N. D.—James Pinkney, learned trade in Kellogg office, at St. Paul.

196, Logansport, Ind.—Trace C. Little, learned trade at Auburn, Ind., made application to Fort Wayne Union but did not take obligation.

204, Limestone City (Kingston, Ont.)—G. W. Thompson, served time in Windsor and Port Hope, Ont.

206, Sedalia, Mo.—Frank P. Betts, age twenty-one years, has worked at trade five years; Frank See, has worked six years at the business, learned trade on the Republican, Council Grove, Kan.; Emory T. Fraker, has worked nine years at the printing business, learned trade on Democrat, Bird City, Kan.

213, Rockford, Ill.—Frank A. Carter, has worked in Chicago in office of Brenckle & Co., La Salle St.

215, Woonsocket, R. I.—D. G. Thibault, Arthur Matte.

Charters Issued and Surrendered.

Since the report of April 15 the following charters have been issued:

Ithica, N. Y., No. 171—E. H. Saxton, C. F. Cowles, Irving Greggs, C. M. Smith, C. W. Way, J. E. Close, F. W. Harding, H. W. Norton, F. R. Woolever, W. C. Ribble, F. M. Houck, F. H. Kenyon, J. W. Shanley, Miss F. E. Holly, J. T. Patton, Eugene Wafer.

Dolgeville, N. Y., No. 198—Harry L. Everest, J. H. Behney, Burt Greemes, W. A. Hill, C. C. McCarthy, Nellis Miller, H. P. Tucker, Miss K. Weckeriey.

The charters of Piqua, Ohio, No. 234, Santa Cruz, Cal., No. 275, and Augusta, Me., No. 257, have been surrendered.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from May 10 to May 25.

RECEIPTS.

May 10.	Balance on hand	$16,338 58
May 25.	Receipts to date	1,630 82
	Total	$17,969 40

EXPENDITURES.

May 13.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
13.	Dallas, No. 173	5 00
13.	Albany, No. 4	58 00
13.	W. R. Voiles, expenses in Hamilton	3 04
14.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	5 00
15.	Rutland, No. 134	10 00
16.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
16.	W. R. Voiles, expenses in Hamilton	33 15
16.	Hugo Miller, expenses to Columbus and Cincinnati	23 70
16.	S. D. Nedrey, expenses to Topeka	60 00
18.	Topeka, No. 121	26 99
20.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
20.	Rutland, No. 134	7 50
20.	Albany, No. 4	59 99
20.	Elmira, No. 19	47 34
20.	A. M. Butler, expenses to Houston	43 25
21.	W. R. Voiles, expenses in Hamilton	7 79
22.	P. S. Evans, exp. to Burlington	22 75
23.	Hamilton, No. 290	131 00
25.	W. R. Voiles, expenses to Dayton	15 78
	Total	$653 28

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from May 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

May 10. Balance	$37,617 45
1, INDIANAPOLIS—For April	64 25
2, PHILADELPHIA—For April	225 00
3, CINCINNATI—For April	169 50
For supplies	25 00
5, COLUMBUS—For April	45 00
For supplies	7 00
6, NEW YORK—For balance April	1,075 50
For supplies	12 00
7, PITTSBURGH—For April	110 00
8, ST. LOUIS—For April	125 00
9, BUFFALO—For April	25 00
For supplies	30
10, LOUISVILLE—For April	26 00
11, MEMPHIS—For April	18 25
12, BALTIMORE—For April	107 50
13, BOSTON—For April	297 25
14, HARRISBURG—For April	23 00
15, ROCHESTER—For March	9 00
16, CHICAGO—For April	343 00
For supplies	12 00
17, NEW ORLEANS—For April	53 75
19, ELMIRA—For April	6 50
20, NASHVILLE—For April	43 25
21, SAN FRANCISCO—For April	185 00
For supplies	5 50
22, DUBUQUE—For April	14 00
23, CREAM CITY—For April	22 75
26, PETERSBURG—For April	2 25
27, MOBILE—For April	9 00
30, ST. PAUL—For April	57 00
31, SANTA ROSA—For April	2 75
For supplies	50
33, PROVIDENCE—For April	18 25
For supplies	65
34, COLUMBIA—For Feb., March and April	26 00
For supplies	25
35, EVANSVILLE—For April	15 75
37, HONOLULU—For May	7 00
38, HAVERHILL—For April	6 50
43, CHARLESTON—For April	14 75
45, LEAVENWORTH—For May	7 75
For supplies	50
49, DENVER—For April	60 50
50, VALLEY CITY—For April	14 25
For supplies	1 50
52, TROY—For May	29 50
For supplies	3 00
59, QUINCY—For May	16 25
60, ROANOKE—For April	7 00
61, CAMBRIDGE—For April	13 50
For supplies	2 75
62, UTICA—For April	40 75
63, TOLEDO—For April	35 00
65, WASHOE—For May	6 25
For supplies	4 50
66, PORTLAND—For April	20 00
For supplies	65
68, KEOKUK—For April	8 25
74, GAINESVILLE—For Jan., Feb. and March	6 25
75, BURLINGTON—For May	11 50
76, TERRE HAUTE—For April	12 00
79, WHEELING—For May	18 00
80, KANSAS CITY—For bal. March and April	77 75
81, BAY CITY—For April	8 50
82, COLORADO SPRINGS—For April	20 75
85, ST. JOHN—For April	15 00
86, READING—For April	31 25
For supplies	1 25
89, CHATTANOOGA—For April	12 50
For supplies	7 75
90, RICHMOND—For April	15 75
For card in Journal to January, 1895	6 00
91, TORONTO—For May	107 00
93, MACON—For April	9 00
94, HUDSON COUNTY—For April	10 50
96, GLENS FALLS—For May	7 25
For supplies	30
98, BROOKLYN—For April	25 00
For supplies	8 00
99, JACKSON—For April	14 50
100, NORWICH—For May	8 00
102, OTTAWA—For April	53 50
For supplies	05
104, BIRMINGHAM—For April	25 00
106, DAVENPORT—For April	4 00
For supplies	20
112, SCRANTON—For April	26 75
For supplies	2 00
113, ATCHISON—For supplies	1 50
115, SALT LAKE—For April	12 50
For supplies	1 65
117, SPRINGFIELD—For April	21 25
For supplies	15
120 LYNN—For April	6 50
122, KALAMAZOO—For April	11 00
For supplies	1 50
124, BLOOMINGTON—For April	14 25
126, BUTTE—For May	8 00
For supplies	3 15
130, HALIFAX—For April	21 75
131, THE NORTH—For April	2 75
133, LONDON—For April	17 00
134, RUTLAND—For April	$4 00
135, ONEONTA—For April	3 75
For supplies	3 25
138, AUSTIN—For April	9 50
For supplies	30
140, BISMARCK—For April	1 75
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For April	16 25
For supplies	4 25
143, SNOHOMISH-EVERETT—For April	3 25
145, JACQUES-CARTIER—For April	11 50
147, ASHLAND—For April and May	4 75
For supplies	1 50
150, ELIZABETH—For April	8 25
154, ANN ARBOR—For April	5 75
155, SHREVEPORT—For April	4 00
156, ASPEN—For April	6 75
For supplies	15
157, SUNFLOWER—For March	5 50
158, SPRINGFIELD—For April	11 50
162, JACKSONVILLE—For April	12 50
163, SUPERIOR—For Jan. to April, inclusive	10 00
164, FRANKFORT—For April	5 00
169, NEW ALBANY—For April	2 50
170, TACOMA—For April	12 00
172, SAN ANTONIO—For April	12 25
For supplies	3 00
173, DALLAS—For May	29 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For April	43 00
For supplies	3 00
176, MONTREAL—For April	22 50
179, LEADVILLE—For March	4 75
180, SIOUX CITY—For April	17 25
181, MEADVILLE—For April	11 75
183, SAVANNAH—For April	10 00
184, WYOMING—For April	4 75
185, BRADFORD—For April	8 00
For supplies	50
186, FARGO—For April	8 25
188, WACO—For April	6 50
For supplies	35
189, BLUE GRASS—For April	13 25
For supplies	35
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For May	6 75
195, PATERSON—For May	9 50
For supplies	2 50
196, LOGANSPORT—For April	12 50
198, FORT WORTH—For April	11 00
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For May	10 75
201, VICTORIA—For May	12 75
For supplies	6 00
203, BLUFF CITY—For May	8 50
204, LIMESTONE CITY—For balance May	25
206, SEDALIA—For May	7 00
209, LINCOLN—For April	7 00
210, CAPITAL—For April	6 00
For supplies	25
215, DECATUR—For April	10 25
For supplies	1 50
217, JANESVILLE—For April	1 50
218, SIOUX FALLS—For April	10 75
219, CANTON—For April	6 25
220, COLUMBUS—For April	6 50
221, SAN DIEGO—For April	6 00
228, NORWOOD—For May	11 50
229, CRAWFORDSVILLE—For April	2 00
233, NIAGARA FALLS—For March and April	11 00
241, TEMPLE AND BELTON—For December, January and February	7 50
243, HUTCHINSON—For April	5 00
244, CUMBERLAND—For April and May	4 25
245, WOONSOCKET—For April	6 25
246, CHESTER—For April	3 50
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For April	11 25
251, MUSCATINE—For April	3 25
253, HOLYOKE—For April	6 00
For supplies	1 50
254, RIVERSIDE—For April	5 50
For supplies	50
255, ANACONDA—For May	12 25
256, GREAT FALLS—For March and April	13 00
For supplies	1 50
258, GUTHRIE—For April	13 00
For supplies	3 90
263, ASHEVILLE—For April	3 25
265, OTTAWA—For April	6 75
266, ELKHART—For April	3 00
268, FULTON COUNTY—For April	4 25
270, NEW CASTLE—For May	6 00
271, BOISE CITY—For April	5 00
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH (Chicago)—For Apr.	6 00
274, LA CROSSE—For April	4 75
277, MISSOULA—For May	2 00
286, MARION—For April	6 25
For supplies	2 00
287, FRANKFORT—For May	5 00
For supplies	50
289, TITUSVILLE—For April	4 00
291, AURORA—For March	3 50
For supplies	3 00
292, CARBONDALE—For April	3 25
293, PENSACOLA—For May	1 75
294, ONEIDA—For May	3 50
296, LIMA—For April	6 75
For supplies	15
297, CONCORD—For April	17 00
299, TAMPA—For May	3 25
300, PORT HURON—For April	6 75
For supplies	1 65
301, RICHMOND—For April	6 25
302, QUEBEC—For April	13 00
304, ALBUQUERQUE—For May	6 50
305, NEWBURGH—For April	10 75
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For April	5 00
308, WATERTOWN—For April	17 50
For supplies	2 75
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For April	2 25
For supplies	35
310, LOWELL—For May	6 50
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For April	5 50
319, FORT SCOTT—For February and March	7 00
320, OSWEGO—For March and April	6 50
323, HOBOKEN—For April	11 50
324, RACINE—For April	7 75
325, COHOES—For April	7 00
326, MONTGOMERY—For May	3 75

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For April	18 25
2, CINCINNATI—For April	17 25
3, ST. LOUIS—For April	20 25
4, BUFFALO—For April	2 25
5, ROCHESTER—For April	3 50
6, CLEVELAND—For April	10 75
7, NEW YORK—For April	64 75
8, NEWARK—For April	10 50
9, CHICAGO—For April	32 50
10, MILWAUKEE—For April	17 50
11, BALTIMORE—For April	13 00
12, LOUISVILLE—For April	6 75
For supplies	1 50
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For April	5 25
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For April	5 00
15, EVANSVILLE—For April	5 00
16, PITTSBURGH—For April	6 75
18, BELLEVILLE—For April	3 50
19, COLUMBUS—For April	3 25
20, OMAHA—For April	2 75
21, DETROIT—For April	9 25

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON—For March and April	22 50
For supplies	50
4, SPRINGFIELD—For April	3 25
8, BOSTON—For Sept., '94, to Mar., '95, incl'e.	$40 75
14, ST. PAUL—For April	6 75
15, NEW ORLEANS—For bal. Feb. and March	4 00
16, NEW YORK—For April	45 00
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For April	10 00
18, MEMPHIS—For March and April	5 00
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For April	6 25
38, BALTIMORE—For April	7 75
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For April	4 50

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

6, KANSAS CITY—For May	4 75
8, ST. LOUIS—For April	8 50
10, BALTIMORE (Stereotypers)—For April	3 50
11, BOSTON—(Electrotypers)—For April	7 00
13, DENVER—For April	2 25
14, COLUMBUS—For May	3 00
For supplies	40
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS—For April and May	11 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For April	6 50
22, CLEVELAND—For May	4 50

MISCELLANEOUS.

11, MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—For January to May, inclusive	32 00
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For April	12 50
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For April	22 75
2, ST. LOUIS—(Web Pressmen)—For April	6 25
For supplies	75
6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For April	5 00
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For April	23 25
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For April	5 50
4, ST. PAUL—Mallers—For May	1 25
1, BOSTON—Mallers—For April	11 00
For supplies	1 00
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For May	6 50
10, DALLAS—(Pressfeeders)—For balance April and May	2 30
DENVER ALLIED TRADES COUNCIL—For label advertisement	2 75
GENERAL FUND—Cash sale of supplies	20
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—Cash from Frank Lawder (deceased)	2 00
Cash from D. O. Reagan (deceased)	38
Cash from sale of brick $7.55, feed to George Austin $2.50, old trunk $5, merchandise $10.	25 05
Per capita tax collected on card of M. H. Nelson 75 cents, C. C. Ball $1.50	2 25
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	23 35
Advertising	41 50
Sale of half-tone cut	1 00
Total	$43,305 93

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$653 28	
Hugo Miller, salary for April		40 00
A. W. Thomson, expenses to Akron		8 45
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—		
Addressing wrappers		21 00
Wrappers		11 35
Four half-tones		7 00
Printing and mailing No. 18		284 55
EXPENSES—		
Clerk hire		35 50
51 Journal binders		27 49
3 seals and 17 small rubber stamps		6 20
Clerk hire		35 50
Printing number on working cards		1 00
150 postals and printing		2 50
500 sheets due stamps		4 50
350 postals and printing		4 75
200 two-cent envelopes and printing		5 65
Clerk hire		35 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to date		12 68
BURIAL FUND—		
1561, San Francisco, No. 21—On account of the death of E. I. Brown		60 00
1562, Halifax, No. 130—W. T. Connors		60 00
1563, Chicago, No. 16—M. L. Berker		60 00
1564, Chicago, No. 16—L. G. Hurd		60 00
1565, Chicago, No. 16—R. E. Corbin		60 00
1566, Savannah, No. 183—M. J. Sweigart		60 00
1567, Atlanta, No. 48—J. A. Humphries		60 00
1568, San Francisco, No. 21—Thos. Abrams		60 00
1569, Newburg, No. 305—J. F. Tale		60 00
1570, Wichita, No. 148—N. W. Elder		60 00
1571, Richmond, No. 90—W. T. Pitt		60 00
1572, St. Paul, No. 30—Harry Andrews		60 00
1573, Sacramento, No. 46—M. E. McMillen		60 00
1574, N. Y. Pressmen, No. 16—S. M. Wilson		60 00
1575, Jacksonville, No. 162—A. E. Luty		60 00
1576, N. Y. Ger.-Am., No. 7—C. E. Fritsche		60 00
1577, New York, No. 6—Paul Ducas		60 00
1578, New York, No. 6—E. H. Purdy		60 00
1579, New York, No. 6—J. F. Goodwin		60 00
1580, New York, No. 6—J. S. Collins		60 00
1581, New York, No. 6—Alsi Baldwin		60 00
1582, New York, No. 6—Henry Hughes		60 00
1583, New York, No. 6—W. V. Kelley		60 00
Total		$2,576 90

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand May 10, 1895	$37,617 45	
Receipts to May 25, 1895	5,688 48	
		$43,305 93
Expenditures		2,576 90
Balance on hand		$40,729 03

Deaths.

ABRAMS, THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal., May 13, 1895, of consumption. Aged 41 years.

ANDREWS, HARRY—At St. Paul, Minn., May 15, 1895, of consumption. Aged 29 years.

BALDWIN, ALSI—At New York, N. Y., April 5, 1895, of kidney disease. Aged 44 years.

BERKER, M. L.—At Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895, of inflammation of the brain. Aged 30 years.

BROWN, E. I.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 3, 1895, of dropsy. Aged 58 years.

COLLINS, J. D.—At New York, N. Y., April 28, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 38 years.

CONNORS, W. T.—At Halifax, N. S., May 7, 1895, accidental drowning. Aged 55.

CORBIN, R. E.—At Chicago, Ill., April 15, 1895, of consumption. Aged 29 years.

DUCAS, PAUL—At New York, N. Y., April 7, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 31 years.

ELDER, N. W.—At Wichita, Kan., May 12, 1895, of consumption. Aged 27 years.

FRITSCHE, C. E.—At New York, N. Y., May 15, 1895, of meningitis. Aged 41 years.

GOODWIN, J. F.—At New York, N. Y., April 30, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 26.

HUGHES, HENRY—At New York, N. Y., April 13, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 62 years.

HUMPHRIES, J. A.—At Atlanta, Ga., May 14, 1895, of Brights' disease. Aged 34 years.

HURD, L. G.—At Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 37 years.

KELLEY, W. V.—At New York, N. Y., April 26, 1895, of cerebral apoplexy. Aged 45 years.

LUTY, A. E.—At Jacksonville, Fla., May 16, 1895, of paralysis. Aged 36 years.

MCMILLIN, M. E.—At Sacramento, Cal., May 14, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 28 years.

THE TWO-STEP

FROM
THE BINNER ENGRAVING
COMPANY
CHICAGO

Not Dependent for Circulation
On Subscriptions or Sales

Over Thirty Thousand Copies Per Month

The Typographical Journal has three times the circulation of all other printing trade papers combined. There are many thousands of printing offices (chapels) and shops, factories, warerooms, etc., of kindred trades in our jurisdiction, and we are on file in all. The Typographical Journal is the Best Advertising Medium in the trade and Growing Better Every Issue.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE 15, 1895. No. 21.

THE ART OF PRINTING.

Excerpts from History—Interesting Data Which Should Please the Craft.

At the fourth annual banquet given by the Sacramento Bee, many able and interesting responses were given to toasts offered, touching the different departments of newspaper work. Among the most valuable as of interest to the printer was the following, in response to the sentiment: "The Invention and Growth of the Art of Printing," by Everett G. Woodman, foreman of the Bee composing room:

You all, no doubt, have read that the inventor of printing was a German by the name of Gutenberg. That fact has been disputed by Dutch authors, who claim that one Coster was the originator. There have been historical works in Latin published on the subject of early printing, but to the general reader they are of no use; to the student who seeks exact knowledge they are tiresome. They very imperfectly describe the construction and appearance of early types and the usages of the early printers, the mechanical features of typography being considered of not much consequence.

In 1853 August Bernard, a French author, issued a book in which the printed work attributed to Gutenberg and Coster was explained. Subsequent publications by Weigel and Holtrop give one the impression that there was a practice of printing from blocks prior to the invention of movable types, a point overlooked by Bernard. Critics do not hesitate to say that the confusing and contradictory descriptions of the origin of printing are largely due to the improper deference heretofore paid to the statements of men who tried to describe processes which they did not understand. They say also that too little attention has been paid to the types and mechanics of early printing. Some popular books on typography repeat legends which have been proved to be untrue. They give as historical facts methods of early printing which are not only incorrect, but impossible.

There have been many claimants for the honor of the invention of printing. Their names are Castaldi, Coster, Faust, Gensfleish, Gresmund, Gutenberg, Hahn, Mentel, Jenson, Regiomontanus, Schoeffer, Pannartz and Sweinheym, and Louis de Vaelbaeske. But four of the alleged inventors—Castaldi, Coster, Gutenberg and Schoeffer—have any living defenders. The claims of Castaldi and Schoeffer have not been generally accepted by writers; so the real controversy lies between Coster and Gutenberg.

It is admitted by all authorities that xylography (printing from engraved blocks) was practiced during the first quarter of the fifteenth century, and that xylographic books were in use before typography was introduced. Three methods of printing were invented or developed within a period of fifty years. Xylography, the rudest method, was the first in use; typography, a more useful method, soon followed; copper-plate printing, the artistic, was the proper culmination. The order of invention was that of progressive development from an imperfect to a perfect method.

According to Chinese chronology printing and paper were invented during the first century. Sir Francis Davis, for many years British minister to China, and author of valuable books on that country, places the invention of block printing in China in the tenth century of the Christian era. He attributes the discovery of the art to Foong-Taou, the Chinese Minister of State, who had been greatly hindered in the discharge of his duties by his inability to procure exact copies of his writings. After many trials and failures he dampened a written sheet of paper and pressed it on a smooth surface of wood until he had produced a fair transfer. He then cut away every part of the surface that did not show the transferred lines, and thus produced a block in relief. The lines in relief were next brushed with ink; a sheet of paper was laid on the block and the impression was applied. The result was a true fac-simile of his writing and the birth of block printing.

Another invention closely allied to the use of types was that of ink. The printer of the present day, who knows that the chief ingredients of printing ink are smoke black and oil, may think that an ignorance of this mixture, or an inability to discover it, is ridiculous and inexcusable. Simple as it may seem, the mixing of color with oil was a great invention, which wrought a revolution in the art of printing. The discovery is claimed to have been made early in the fifteenth century, preceding the invention of types. The early typographic printers, who could not use the inks of the copyists, succeeded only when they mixed their black with oil. The invention of types had to wait for the invention of ink. Typography had to wait for the invention of paper, the only material that is mechanically adapted for printing, the only material that supplies the wants of the reader in his requirements for strength, cheapness, compactness and durability.

(To be continued.)

CHARLES B. LAHAN

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Machines in Frisco.

San Francisco, June 5.—It seems strange that in a union as large as No. 21 there should not be more who are willing to correspond for the Journal. In its artistic new cover it is a most worthy medium for the dissemination of thoughts and ideas, and I wonder there are not a dozen contributors from this city.

Machines are here at last. Though we have been spared their introduction till this late date, we now have the critter in our midst. The Post and Bulletin have five each in operation; five of fourteen have been set up and are ready to run in the Chronicle. No trouble with the union has so far been experienced but what has been speedily and satisfactorily adjusted.

The Bulletin put in a complete force of experts at first; but the union took the matter in hand and the employes of the old chapel will be taught to operate the linotype, and as they become proficient will receive machines and four of the five experts be relieved.

In the Chronicle office Foreman Logan posted a notice that all employes of the composing room would "be given an opportunity to acquire knowledge of the linotype; that naturally the best men would be retained, no importations made to displace the force, and no removals made except such as are compulsory by reason of the change of method." It sounds very fair, I think.

Machines for the Examiner are reported to be on the way. For the Call they are not yet ordered. Mr. Shortridge, proprietor of the Call, appeared before the union a week ago last Sunday, at the request of its officers and executive committee, and spoke for some little time on the subject of a possible arrangement between the union and himself whereby hand composition could be continued in the Call for from a year and a half to two years longer. It would be necessary to reduce the Call pay-roll—time hands, piece hands, foreman and all—to such a figure as would enable him to compete with proprietors who introduced machines, and he asked that a committee of "fighters" be appointed to confer with him. A committee of eight, I think it was, was appointed, and at an adjourned meeting last Sunday they reported to the union that Mr. Shortridge desired a reduction of 20 per cent. This was considered too great a reduction, and the matter was referred to the committee, with instructions to try to get Mr. Shortridge to agree to a less reduction. We will hear next Sunday what success they have met with.

Let it be understood that the proposition is not an attempt to reduce No. 21's scale. Mr. Shortridge says he is willing to do without machines if the union will make it possible to fix the rate so that he can compete with offices using machines, and that if no agreement can be reached he will proceed to order them. It is for the union to say yes or no.

Some of the members think that it will be of no permanent advantage to make this arrangement with the Call. Others think it will, and the flights of oratory on both sides at each meeting would make our Senators and Representatives in Congress turn green with envy. I will write again and let your readers know how the matter is arranged. Unquestionably both sides are anxious to act for the best interests of the union.

In closing I want to say No. 21's members are loud in their praise of the Journal in its new cover. Everybody says, "Why didn't they do that long ago?"

Clamdigger.

Charles B. Lahan.

The subject of this sketch, whose picture appears in this issue of the Journal, was born May 25, 1863, in Bridgeport, Conn. Having read Horace Greeley's advice to young men, "Go West," at the age of seventeen he located in Chicago and cast his lot among the craft of that hustling city. His perseverance and strict attention to business and his fealty to trades-union principles won for him the encomiums of his fellow tradesmen, who have honored him from time to time with positions of trust and responsibility in their organizations.

Mr. Lahan was a charter member of Stereotypers' Union, No. 4, was its second secretary, and served two terms; also filled the position of president three terms with honor to himself and credit to the union.

He was unanimously elected delegate to the International Typographical Union and Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Trades District Union convention held at Louisville last year.

In the selection of a Third Vice-President of the International Typographical Union at that meeting the choice naturally fell to one whom they had the utmost confidence in and one who had been tried in the order, serving them faithfully in the various offices of the subordinate union. Mr. Lahan, without a dissenting voice, was the choice for that position; that the choice was a judicious one his past record is the best guarantee.

He is past regent of Columbia Council, No. 1296, R. A., and has represented that council in the grand body. Socially he is a "hale fellow well met," always looking on the bright side of life; the wail and ranting of the pessimist have no fears for him. He is married and lives in his own handsomely furnished home in the West Division, presided over by a charming wife, who heartily joins him in dispensing his ever-ready hospitality, as many of his friends can testify.

We bespeak for him a bright future and the union is fortunate in numbering him among its members.

Appeal For a Button.

Oshkosh, Wis., June 4.—Wouldn't it be a good idea to have union buttons, something similar to the B. of R. L., cigarmakers, etc.? It would be a good advertisement for the union in general and at the same time show what a man is without having to ask a thousand and one questions as to what a man's occupation is. Make a note of this in the next issue of the Journal and see what the "boys" think of such a scheme. I think it would be a good thing for everybody concerned, at the same time costing the union but a very small amount of money. I would advise that it be gotten up with the cut of the Printing Trades Council upon it in some appropriate color. "A Tourist."

The dawn of churchianity on the labor movement has merged from grave to gay and is now absurd. Preachers and laymen in this locality are now debating the question, "Was Christ a single-taxist?" When it comes to fathering all sorts of political and economic theories on the Savior his great characteristic of Manhood is obscured. —Coast Seamen's Journal.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

Organizes a Labor League—A Political Move—Dishonorable Methods.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—The United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania, consisting of more than forty local assemblies of the different trades of the county, was formed at a delegate meeting of the labor unions held in K. of L. Hall, Third avenue, last night, when 130 delegates answered to roll-call.

When the vote for the new organization was taken it was found the following organizations and local unions were included in the new labor organization: Car Inspectors' Union, Typographical Union No. 7, Salesmen's, Teamster's 1577, Brewery Workers', Marble, Slate and Tile Workers', Painters' Assembly, Cigarmakers' 1374, American Flint Glass Workers' Union locals Nos. 4, 5, 42, 87 and 52, Green Bottle Workers' No. 1, Amalgamated Association No. 20, Pattern-Makers' Union, Plumbers' Union No. 27, Horseshoers' No. 9, Bricklayers' No. 2, Hodcarriers', Plasterers', Iron Molders', Printers' L. A. 1630, New Knights, District Assembly No. 3, Independent Knights of Labor, Switchmen's Unions Nos. 9 and 12, Stonemasons' No. 1, Painters and Decorators' No. 6, Marble Cutters' No. 811, District No. 5, United Mine Workers of America, Railroad Brakemen and Switchmen's Unions, Garment Workers' Union No. 22, Carpenters' Nos. 142, 165 and 211, Plumbers' No. 27, Street Car Employes' Assembly No. 26, and the Hebrew Toby Makers' Union No. 811.

President William J. Smith, of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, is president of the new organization. The vice-president is J. L. Evans; recording secretary, Calvin Wyatt; financial secretary, Stephen Madden; treasurer, Peter Gallagher; sergeant-at-arms, William McCartney. The officers were all elected last night after the plan of organization had been put through. None of the positions are salaried ones.

Though none of the gentlemen who are at the head of the scheme to found the new league would name its specific purposes, President Smith said it would be for the purpose of carrying out the plans laid out during the crusade by the label organizations against "sweat shops." At that time a systematic boycott system among the labor organizations and a plan to create a demand for union-made and stamped goods were the features.

The printers present at this meeting were Calvin Wyatt, Wm. McCartney, James Culley, representing No. 7, and Joseph L. Evans, representing 1630. On account of the important offices to which they were elected and their general executive ability, the fraternity will be very influential in the new organization. An adjourned meeting is to be held on June 16 to further complete the details and get delegates from every labor organization in this vicinity to attend.

It is stated the new organization intends to go into politics, and it is to be hoped for the best interests of the working people in Pennsylvania that the United Labor League does mix in politics, not by indorsing the candidates of the machine politicians of either party, but by bringing forward men in its own ranks.

The laborer everywhere is crying out against the greed of corporations, the corrupt politicians and the miscarriage of justice and trying to find a remedy. The laws that have been framed by corporation lawyers in our councils, legislatures and congress, and were heralded to be of vast benefit to the workmen have nearly all been set aside by the judges just as soon as a chance was given them to make a decision.

What the workingman wants to do is to organize his own political party. The machinery of organization is already in his hands and only needs to be applied. The brains to properly organize a political party are within labor unions, and want but an opportunity to come to the surface.

The Central Labor League of Western Pennsylvania could very easily, if its members were so minded, and cease petty jealousies and only pull together, dictate the politics and public policy of Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania. The organization represents 50,000 members, the brawn and muscle and wealth producers of this section.

It is a matter of pride with the people of this country to point to the many prominent and great men in public life who have risen from the ranks of labor. Why are such men to-day, with but few exceptions, arrayed against labor? It is because to display the genius and ability God gave them they had to cut loose from the cause of labor and ally themselves with politicians and professional men. The more successful they become the further they get from sympathizing with the working class. In order to keep such men in touch with the workingman the labor organizations of the country should hold a delegate convention, or let the executive councils of the national bodies hold a meeting and formulate a political organization and platform, put candidates up in every election precinct in the country and vote for them.

In five years' time the laboring people will be in a position to right wrongs already enduring; make laws for the people instead of for soulless corporations and scheming, unprincipled politicians. The government ownership of the railroads and telegraph can then become a possibility; the municipal ownership of street railways, water and light plants a fact.

Throw to the winds jealousy and work together along the line of a political organization. Take the money now expended in carrying on strikes, fighting injunctions and taking useless appeals to supreme courts for judges to sustain and use it in forming a political union for the betterment of the commonweal. Force labor unions to a position of power and prestige, where they can at least be a factor in the policy of the country, the state, the town and the borough, instead of a supplicant, being given just what a party of wire-pulling politicians deem sufficient to catch the labor vote on election day.

Organize a political party and fight for ourselves, and the great mass of conservatives, small business men and professional men, will join the ranks of the new party and force all classes to help the cause along. Fight the corporations with their own guns—the ballot-box—and put the professional politician out in the cold where he belongs.

The action of Mr. Haskell in coming to this town and going to work teaching non-union printers to operate the machines of Murdock, Kerr & Co., without depositing his card, caused considerable unfavorable discussion at the meeting on Sunday, June 2. President McCoy's refusal to allow a member of No. 7 to act as a tutor for these men, after he had arranged to do so, was indorsed by the union. Mr. Haskell's conduct threatened to create quite a storm, and only the statement of a friend prevented immediate action being taken.

While Mr. Haskell may have a right to enter non-union offices to teach printers to operate machines, even when a local union protests against his doing so, he has not the right to go to work without first depositing his card in the union of the city to which the Merganthaler Company may send him.

An effort is being made to keep several weekly papers from making contracts to have their matter set by machines by accepting a small reduction in wages, but the chances are the effort will prove a failure, as Merdoch, Kerr & Co. are reported as having made an offer to print them for 25 cents per 1,000 ems, which is 15 cents below the union's scale and 12½ cents below the reduction offered to the different firms.

ELMER B. MCGAW.

Cincinnati Has Her Troubles.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—While some two months ago there was a scarcity of the proper kind of talent in printerdom in the Queen City, at the present writing there seems to be a supply in excess of the demand, and still our membership remains about the same. By the introduction of machines the older men were forced out, and the question that has confronted No. 3 for some time is, what can be done for those of our membership who, through force of circumstances, were thus deprived of the means to make a living? As a matter of course, the first thought of these unfortunates was to look for work in the book and job offices, thereby causing the proprietors of such offices to suppose the opportunity a good one to ask for a reduction in the scale. It is a conceded fact, when a printer devotes his best years to a newspaper office, that when he attempts to hold his own in a book and job office in his old age he generally fails, unless it is in the way of proofreading or make-up. The book and job business in Cincinnati is not what it was years ago, and very little is being done in that line. The religious concerns, with a few exceptions, are all on the outside, and while advising the taking care of the spiritual welfare they do not care about the material.

Our sister city, Hamilton, twenty-five miles distant, is at present in the throes of a fight. Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 290, is making a strenuous effort for existence, while the three daily papers there are trying their utmost to crush the union. This is a fight which labor organizations throughout the country will watch with great interest, as the town is a manufacturing one, and generally well organized, and the local organizations there realize that if Typographical Union No. 290 is downed their future is uncertain, for which will be the next attacked will be the question. With a little assistance from sister unions they can win, and it is to be hoped that such assistance will be forthcoming.

Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3, has at last been brought to a realization of the fact that she has been represented, and, perchance, at times misrepresented, in a central body that assumed to have superior power, and rule or ruin any organization represented therein which saw fit to question its mandates. The whole "shooting match," if you please, is composed of a lot of "short skates" in the labor movement—men who have at times attempted to point out the right path for the emancipation of the wage slave, while at the same time they were hoodwinking their hearers. There are some honest men in the aforesaid body, but they have been influenced by the few who have the reins of the concern in hand, and are falsely led along, believing that what they hear is true. It has always been the case, and is in this one—the largest swine at the trough gets most of the swill. No. 3 is now on to their game, and as a consequence withdrew her delegates. There is a field here in which a good central body could be planted and successfully cultivated; but with the barnacles in the shape of political hucksters with which the present "central body" (which is a misnomer) has been afflicted will corrupt any organization. No. 3 has arisen from the lethargic state into which she had fallen and shaken off the shackles which a few would-be prophets have endeavored to bind on her.

Along this line it would probably be well to say that the slush published in a New York craft paper, supposed to have been written by a member of No. 3, is truly a wonderful lot of sophistry. While I am satisfied that the gentleman is honest, he should not allow himself to be used by others who are furnishing him unreliable information.

The Cincinnati Zeitung, the organ of the German trades-unions, has met with reverses and is now in the hands of a receiver, the paper being conducted under that officer's supervision. The cause of the trouble seems to have been a disposition on the part of the editor, Jacob Willig, to use the paper in ways and for purposes that were foreign to a workingman's paper. The former editor has started another paper, and, if rumor is correct, is getting it published in a rat office on Longworth street.

Anent the coming election in several States this fall, I am of the opinion that the time has come for the laboring as well as the business man to take up his cross and bear it alone. His cross is an intelligent ballot, not war. He has been tempted year after year by the corporation henchmen to eat the apple of ignorance and lay the blame on Eve. Men should assert their manhood; be determined to throw off the yoke of oppression; be likewise patient and cool-headed; clean your own dooryards to make a clean municipal, State or national condition exist. There is no doubt but that a Daniel can come to judgment if the people will but act the Portia. W. R. VOILES.

"Task System" in the G. P. O.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4.—Mr. Benedict, the present public printer, is being denounced by some union printers in the country for introducing a "task system" in the Government Printing Office. Such a system was in vogue on many daily newspapers in the different large cities prior to the introduction of typesetting machines, and on those newspapers, what was known as the dead line constituted a sort of "task system." A compositor was required to set so many ems of type each day or night, and anyone who could not set the required amount of type, could not work on the paper when that fact became known to the foreman. Printers working on newspapers are aware that some rule on this subject is necessary to a certain extent. Say a newspaper has forty regular compositors, who average 9,000 ems a day of seven hours. Say twenty of these regular compositors have on subs, each of whom can not set over 7,000 ems a day of seven hours. Each of these subs sets 2,000 ems a day less than the regular, making a shortage of 40,000 ems at the expiration of the seven hours. The newspaper has a regular hour of going to press, and if this matter was not guarded against, the forms would be late getting to press, and the foreman censured and perhaps discharged. To obviate this difficulty, a dead line was established by many of the newspapers. Our unions require that compositors shall have served a regular apprenticeship at the business. But regular apprenticeships do not always make printers who can get over the dead lines on newspapers. Capacity to set type speedily and correctly has always seemed to be more of a gift than an attainment. The college graduate and the man with a common school education stand about the same show of becoming speedy compositors. Too much knowledge of the language can not be had, however, but the possession of this knowledge does not increase the compositor's speed very much. Some of the fastest printers were not over-burdened with book learning.

To require compositors to set a certain number of ems each day, if it is a fair average, may be reasonable enough, if it is absolutely necessary, but it seems to me that a "task system" in the Government Printing Office is not a proper way to require work to be done. It savors too much of penitentiary modes and customs, and, for this one reason, should not be tolerated. Citizens who happen to be compelled to work for a livelihood should not be forced to perform that labor with such a requirement as a "task system" hanging over their heads. Abolish the "task system," let the boys perform their work without rushing, and make it as easy as possible for those who are required to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brows," and by so doing, Mr. Benedict will increase the number of his friends and decrease that of his enemies. C.

New Paper at Reading.

READING, PA., June 4.—In a previous letter I made mention of the fact that a new afternoon paper was to be issued in this city by the men who had been displaced in the Eagle office by the introduction of machines. The new "baby" made its appearance on Easter Monday and presented a good appearance, and, up to this time, gives evidence of living to a long, healthful and useful age. It has already a circulation of over 3,000, and they are now talking of putting in a web perfecting press. In the way of job work, the business men are giving it a liberal support. In the language of Rip Van Winkle, "May it live long and prosper."

During the past month we had some little trouble with the Eagle office on account of a violation of the machine scale. They were not paying the price required. One man, who could not come up to the speed required, was given the position of setting heads, for which they paid $2 a day, whereas, the scale calls for $15 a week. The apprentice boy was put on the machine who had eight months to serve. The Business Committee made several demands that the boy be taken off, which, after repeated promises, they failed to do. The firm said they had given positive instructions to the foreman to pay the scale, which he failed to do. Deputy Organizer Leighley, of Pittsburgh, was sent for; he came on and straightened matters out in a very short time. Now everything is running all right so far as we can learn. Mr. Leighley we found to be a gentleman of the right stamp for the business he was entrusted with, and President Prescott made no mistake when he appointed him.

Joseph S. McCulloch, who has been reporting on the Eagle for several years, has gone back to sticking type. FRANKLIN.

A New Labor Paper.

LANCASTER, PA., June 8.—This city has a labor paper, The Labor Leader, published weekly, which is well patronized, although labor unions do not patronize it as well as they should. One of the editors is a stanch union man, having been at the printing business nearly twenty years, and he and his associate editor, who is also a stanch union man and a cigar manufacturer, try to keep the people well informed in regard to what is going on in labor circles throughout the world. If merchants and manufacturers will only advertise more than they do now the paper would be enlarged to eight pages—double its present size. Your correspondent is a contributor to its pages, and will continue to be. It is hoped that the Lancaster printers in the near future will get more wages, and not only the printers, but the mechanics. Lancaster is a fine city to live in, but tourists don't strike the city very often on account of low wages. At present the composition is all done by hand; the machines haven't struck the town yet. A TOURIST.

Troy Union Protests.

TROY, N. Y., May 23.—Troy Typographical Union, at its last meeting, directed me, under seal of this union, to enter its protest with its sister union, Newark, in regard to articles published in the New York Craftsmen condemning members of that union (or any other union), inasmuch as that paper published something detrimental to some of Newark's members or officers under the nom de plume of "Jerseyman."

M. A. CONNELL,
Secretary Troy Typographical Union.

THE average employer has no liking for organized intelligence; organized ignorance is what he most wants.

THE UNIVERSAL TYPESETTER.

Not a Revolutionizer, But Evidently a Great Labor Saver.

From the amount of stuff written in our craft papers anent the introduction of machines an outsider would think that the hand compositor—book and news—is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and that after spending years at the case as apprentice and journeyman, there is nothing now for him to do but dig potatoes (on some one else's farm), turn motorneer or conductor, or sling coffee and "sinkers" in a beanery.

Indeed, that is the advice given editorially by the Inland Printer, and it even kindly suggests that the newspapers from which men have been driven by machines might benevolently use their "influence" to secure these positions for their old employes.

The outsider doesn't know much about the subject anyhow, therefore his ideas don't count; but there are, alas, not a few of those same hand compositors who are pessimistic enough to concur in the outsider's opinions. Here's the plaint of one of them in an article in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL of the 15th ult. "* * * Ere the next decade there will be machine operators who will never have learned the boxes of the case. * * *" True, there are a few such scattered here and there even now, but there is no reason why the number should increase if local unions fulfill their duty and insist that only practical printers be taught to operate machines, thus reducing as far as possible the number of men displaced.

Another view of the subject is taken by a craft contemporary, The Engraver and Printer: "Machine composition has already resulted in loss of employment to many a male compositor, but its work is probably not at an end unless men will be willing to suffer a reduction in wages."

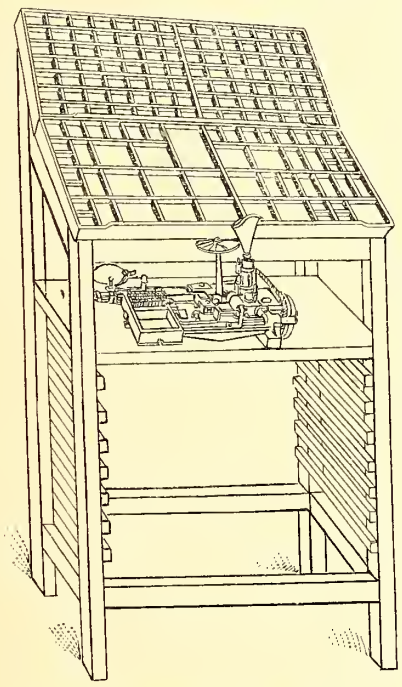


Fig. 1.—MACHINE IN POSITION.

That premise is erroneous. To effect the product of machines wages would have to meet such a reduction that not one in a hundred printers would be willing to continue the sacrifice for any length of time; and, indeed, it is extremely doubtful if even the employer would acquiesce in such a decrease, for he, too, would suffer materially by the instability of prices. This phase of the question has been discussed before The Engraver and Printer came into existence, and overwhelmingly decided in the negative. No; the reduction scheme wouldn't serve the end desired.

So between the pessimist, reductionist, and the—machines, what will become of the poor hand compositor? As machines threaten his extinction, would it not be odd were he to adopt the same means in self-defense? But with an instrument, however, upon which he and his employer may fatten, while looking with serenity upon the desperate efforts of the "iron printers," "new dress every day," "specially-cast type" machines to displace them.

It looks as though the Universal Typesetter would serve the purpose of self-preservation. Indeed, had the originator of the Universal been old enough ten years ago to have evolved his invention it is hardly probable that there would now be much heard of the above quoted relegators of hand compositors. However, it isn't by any means now too late a day to come upon the field to rescue from innocuous desuetude the threatened ones.

The mission of the Universal Typesetter to the craft is to facilitate, not revolutionize, existing methods.

As will be seen from Fig. 1, the instrument is placed upon a board in an ordinary frame and kept in motion by an exceedingly small amount of power, from a steady source. It is directly under a regular case with common, everyday type, which may consist either of agate, nonpareil, minion or brevier, as a machine will set all those sizes with but a slight alteration of a groove, taking but a few seconds' time.

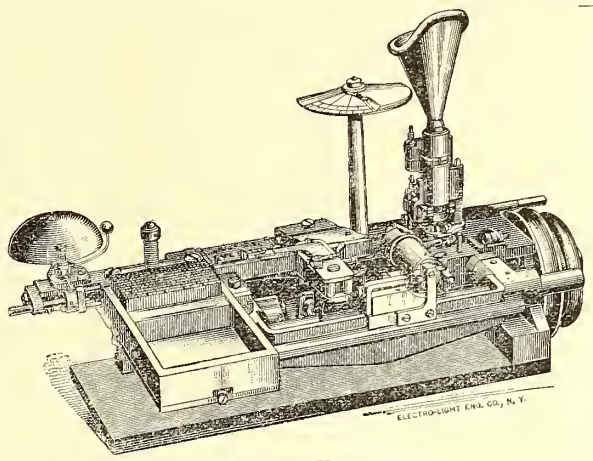


Fig. 2.—MACHINE UNATTACHED.

The funnel attachment is level with the case, and into it the compositor drops the type with both hands. Whether the type be thrown in upside down, wrong side out or lengthwise makes no difference, it will always pass through the narrow end of the funnel perpendicularly, falling—if face downward—upon a wood-fiber disc, thus preventing injury to it. Then the letter is gently seized by a pair of metal fingers, turned face upward and passed on to a set of feelers, which, as if by human intelligence, adjusts it in proper position if the nicks are not correct or it comes sidewise. The type is then pushed along a groove until it reaches its final destination—the small, detachable galley on the left, which is made up to any required measure and holds about three sticks of matter. When the line is within a couple of ems of being filled a warning bell is rung and a word may be completed or divided; a semi-circular gauge alongside the funnel then indicates what spaces are necessary to justify the line and they are placed at the end (through the funnel, of course) to be distributed throughout the line when the galley is being corrected or before it goes to the make-up.

A few hours' practice only is required to become an expert operator; the work of typesetting is rendered less laborious, and there is absolutely no strain upon the eyes, while the office is benefited by the increased amount of matter set by each compositor using the machine. A compositor with this instrument can double the amount of his ordinary composition. The machine is very simple, and it is claimed can not get out of order. Should it by any means do so, however, the old type is still there and the compositor is right at hand to pick up his stick and go ahead as he did before the introduction of the machine. He can still receive his share of the phat. Two forces of men will not be needed in an office; the machine man can set display and the display hand can operate the machine. Subs can be put

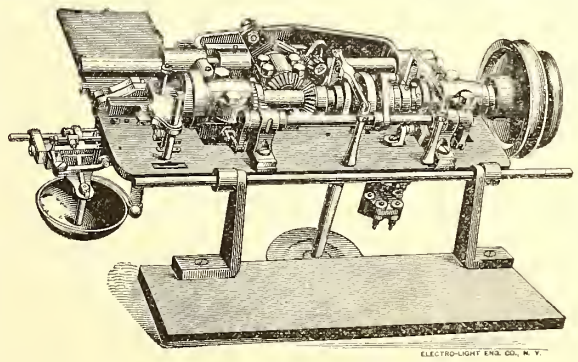


Fig. 3.—INTERIOR OF MACHINE.

on as at the present time. It is in no sense of the word a revolution, but a real substantial step forward, and the intelligent compositor who has spent many years as an apprentice and journeyman in learning his art should be alive to the instincts of self-preservation, and keen to seize every advantage for the perpetuation of his means of livelihood. The Universal Typesetter seems to be a machine to be commended.

To the proprietor whose plant is so large that to discard it for the high priced machines of to-day would be folly, it will prove a boon, for he can double his composition output without a penny's expenditure for new material. And an outfit of two sizes of the Universal Typesetter—one using type from agate to brevier, the other all sizes upward—will meet any demand made upon a newspaper or book establishment.

The instrument will set tables as accurately as straight matter, and its capacity is limited only by the ability of the compositor. JAMES MILES.

New York, June 11, 1895.

The Liquor Question.

BOSTON, May 7.—I am glad that the correspondents in the last issue so fully agree with me as to the evils of intemperance. From statements made by Mr. Crosman in a former letter, I certainly did not understand that he considered it an evil demanding any considerable attention, except as a result of a bad tax system. But there still seems to be a difference between us; let us try to see where it us. He claims that intemperance is the result of poverty, and that poverty is the result of unsteady work and low wages, and that these are the result of making land private property. I claim that poverty is in very, very many cases the result of intemperance, and that intemperance is an evil of itself, and independent of any and every method of taxation; and even if the single-tax system was the panacea for all our poverty that he claims it to be, and if it were adopted, we would still have intemperance to undo much of the good which (as he claims) the single-tax would accomplish; unless a law prohibiting the evil was enacted and carried into effect. I claim that single-tax and temperance are two distinct questions. Mr. Crosman has continually striven to keep them confused in one. Now let us be calm, and let us be honest with each other in examining the subject. Are Mr. Crosman and Mr. Bell really serious when they tell us that the single-tax is going to remove all poverty; that we would always then have steady employment and good wages, and as a consequence the workingman's appetite for intoxicants would be destroyed and the rumseller forced out of business? As there would then be no poverty, there would of course be no drunkenness. This is the position which my friends have taken, and I must frankly admit my inability to see anything in it, except its absurdity.

Mr. Crosman claims to have said nothing against temperance. However that may be, I think I have said nothing against single-tax as a matter apart from the liquor question. But the thought occurs that if single-tax would be such a death-blow to monopolies, perhaps then the present monopolists would be reduced to such a state of abject poverty that they would resort to the bowl to drown their sorrow over the loss of their millions. The quotations from Archbishop Ireland simply prove one thing, viz., that the saloon furnishes an opportunity for the poor man to drink, while the rich may get the drink appetite satisfied at the more fashionable hotel bar-room, or at the club; but they all drink, both rich and poor. And when we look around us and see the large number that we can count, just among our own acquaintances, who began drinking in prosperity and happiness, and are to-day in drunkards' graves or living in poverty and dishonor, it forms a most emphatic contradiction to those who claim that intemperance relies for its victims upon those already in poverty and sorrow.

If the single-tax would be capable of placing me in comfortable circumstances, strong drink is surely capable of reducing them, unless its manufacture and sale be distinctly prohibited by law.

My friends have both come out squarely in admitting that intemperance is a great evil. Now, brothers, do you not think it would be wise to remove the evil by banishing the whole traffic? And perhaps I might, after studying the question more, come to be a single-taxer, too, though as yet I will admit that I do not consider the scheme practicable. But how nice it would be for all who take an interest in the welfare of mankind to agree upon those important matters. R. C. S.

GET a binder for your JOURNAL.

A WITHERED BRANCH.

The "Separate Meeting" Plan Not a Glittering Success.

DETROIT, MICH., May 27.—Since my last letter to the JOURNAL, the members of No. 18 have had a little more experience with branch meetings, but it has been such as to discourage those who expected the branch to yield the fruits of a newer and truer unionism. A meeting of the book and job men was held April 13, with a fair attendance. The chief matter dealt with was a request from the local Typothetæ for a reduction in the scale. The meeting decided not to grant the request, and this action was afterwards indorsed by the union. The next meeting of the branch was called for May 25, but, alas! when time was called, there were only "two or three gathered together," and, after some informal discussion, the meeting was adjourned sine die. It was thought, when the idea of branch meetings was broached here, that a meeting called solely for the benefit of book and job men would bring out those indifferent members who were seldom or never seen at the regular meeting, but such proved to be a mistaken idea, as those who attended were, with few exceptions, the same who were regular attendants at union meetings. No. 18 will probably return to the old way of doing things, namely, four-fifths of the membership will stay away from the meetings and allow the remaining and more loyal fifth to transact the business of the union. There is, however, no cause for discouragement in this, as the same state of thing exists in almost every organization. The mass of men are ever ready to turn "one to his farm and another to his merchandise," and shirk all the responsibility of performing irksome duties; nevertheless we are all willing to be partakers in whatever there is of benefit or glory in belonging to the union.

The concluding paragraph of Leffingwell's "Full Points" in the last JOURNAL came in quite pat in this city, where the trades and labor council have been endeavoring to have an amendment engrafted on to the city charter to compel contractors to pay a minimum wage of $1.50 per day to laborers employed on city work. It may surprise the writer of that particular "Full Point" to learn that the chief obstacle to our putting into effect what he suggests in Detroit, was the opposition of John McVicar, ex-President of the International Typographical Union and author of a history of that organization. McVicar is now a member of our board of public works, and, by some reasoning of his own, he concluded that a provision requiring contractors to pay a living wage to laborers was out of harmony with the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the right of contract shall not be interfered with. Our city council went so far as to adopt a resolution calling upon contractors to base their bids upon a $1.50 per day basis, but McVicar, to the great chagrin of many prominent labor men in this city, annuled the good that even this resolution might have done. Many laborers are to-day working in this city for less than a Chinaman's wages, who owe their condition, in part, to the energy and wisdom of John McVicar.

No. 18 nominates officers, at its next meeting, to be held June 2.

John F. Eby & Co. have introduced a battery of six Merganthalers into their book and job office, the first job shop in Detroit to do this.

Our labor paper, The Industrial Gazette, is on the rocks of adversity after a six months' sail over the journalistic sea. There is talk of the trades-council continuing the paper. EDWARD BECK.

Checking Up a Fraud.

ROANOKE, VA., May 31.—On Thursday, May 23, a fine-looking young man, well dressed, with sandy hair and smooth face, came floating into town from Washington and deposited a Washington card with the name of J. Ogden on it. In looking up the JOURNAL of April 15 I found that he answered the description of J. H. Kirkpatrick, the defaulting secretary of Valley City Typographical Union, No. 50. I stopped him from work and he left town at once, saying he was going back to Washington to see what the trouble was, but it is dollars to doughnuts that he steers clear of Washington. C. E. GRAY,

Secretary-Treasurer No. 60.

SPEAKING of the blacklist, Gov. Upham, of Wisconsin, says: "I can not but regard an arrangement among a large number of employers not to employ or permit to be employed, if they can prevent it, competent and faithful men, simply because they quit the service of some other employer, as a conspiracy which should not be tolerated by the law."

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JUNE 15, 1895.

Third and Fifteenth Districts.

Mr. A. W. Thomson having resigned as Organizer of the Third District, which comprises Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and District of Columbia, the Executive Council has selected Mr. E. E. Calhoon, 350 South Center street, Springfield, O., to fill the vacancy. Members of the Third District should govern themselves accordingly.

Mr. G. H. Howell has been appointed by the Executive Council Organizer of the Fifteenth District, vice C. E. Hawkes, resigned. This District embraces Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Mail for Mr. Howell should be addressed care Oregonian office, Portland, Ore.

DON'T buy convict-made goods.

WHAT are you doing for the label?

DROP sentiment and turn to business.

A GENERAL revival of business is now on.

THE referendum policy is gaining ground.

WHAT would you do without the JOURNAL?

THE constitution of our fathers "don't go."

FORCE the referendum into party platforms.

PENNSYLVANIA law now protects the union label.

MINNESOTA has abolished prison contract labor.

WISCONSIN State Federation of Labor met June 11.

ORGANIZATION is gaining as against individualism.

IMPRISONMENT by injunction is a return to absolute despotism.

LABOR DAY preparations are active in all parts of the country.

"CHILDREN all cry for it!"—Release from the sweatshop and factories.

STRIVE for municipal ownership of light, water and street-car facilities.

HAVE something to say about who shall represent you in State legislative halls.

HOW about the Christian missionary as a "walking delegate" among the heathens in India?

SIXTY-EIGHT governments own their telegraph lines. The United States is not of that number.

ALL the courts now need is a Siberia to bury men in for "contempt" of injunction proceedings.

OBSERVE if your union is among the delinquents for per capita tax to the International Union.

THE little white school houses at the crossroads will soon have to give way to armories and arsenals.

Attention, Secretaries!

Though duly notified, the quarterly reports of the following unions, due at this office not later than May 15, have not been received. If your number is on the list please see that the report is forwarded at once and thus relieve your union of the penalty for failure to comply with the law, as provided in Section 2, Article 18, of the Constitution:

Typographical Unions Nos. 4, 9, 21, 24, 32, 33, 37, 40, 46, 48, 55, 57, 59, 63, 67, 68, 73, 74, 82, 94, 103, 105, 106, 108, 110, 116, 119, 122, 128, 134, 139, 142, 152, 154, 157, 163, 171, 178, 179, 197, 210, 211, 212, 224, 227, 233, 236, 237, 241, 242, 246, 248, 252, 261, 266, 272, 281, 282, 285, 293, 295, 300, 303, 313, 315, 317, 318, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324. Pressmen's Unions Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 20, 30, 32, 39, 44, 46, 47. Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Unions Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Bookbinders No. 6. Pressfeeders' Nos. 10, 11. Mailers Nos. 1, 3, 5. Web Press Helpers' No. 1. Bindery Girls' Nos. 1, 2.

ALL the friends of organized labor should keep in sight the fact that Rudyard Kipling, the dude novel writer, has lately had printed in the Century magazine an article on "The Walking Delegate;" full of malice and misrepresentation, ridiculing working people's movements and denouncing their endeavors to protect themselves by means of associations and watchfulness. Any working man who would buy or read anything written by this conceited cockney, or who would patronize a magazine or paper that would print his "rot," should be kicked out of his union organization.

OF course great benefit has been derived by an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages of employes in various industries, but when capital does anything that resembles liberality, or a show of justice, it is always done with a "string attachment." Every increase in wages is swiftly followed by an advance in prices to the consumer. The average "trust" is all mouth with immense capacity of stomach and always manages to swallow up any surplus that might be of benefit to the general public.

IF organization and education on the line of economic reform, should progress to the standard of a higher civilization, there would be no longer any use for standing armies and commerce-destroying navies. Militarism is a menace to liberty, and will pale into insignificance as it is overwhelmed by the advancing march of education and the enlightment of the masses of the people.

A NEW addition to the labor press is found in the North American Railroader, recently started at La Porte, Iowa, by A. D. Thurston, late editor and manager of the Railroad Telegrapher. It is fully in line with sound trades-unionism, and is edited with the characteristic ability possessed by its founders and editor.

THE Standard Oil Trust, after crushing the smaller producers, ran up the price 25 per cent. on the gallon, and in less than ten days made fifty thousand dollars. The fools in the deal are the consumers, who are voters. Robbery by such a system could not be maintained, if the people did not want it so.

FEDERAL unions, under the auspices of the American Federation, are being formed all over the country. Lend a hand, boys, and extend the good work into the farthest recesses of darkness in the labor field. The more men newly organized, the better for those already organized.

IF to find itself constantly quoted, and by every labor contemporary in the country, is anything of a sign of successful newspaper work, THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL has every reason to be encouraged. It shows that the JOURNAL is not only read, but that its efforts are appreciated.

SOME men take to unionism like a youngster takes to castor oil. Of course, the latter is not an act of voluntary submission, but one of coercion. It takes a long while to educate the man properly who joins a union simply because he can't help himself.

AS AN individual the workingman can do nothing to better his condition. Organization is the only method for sure amelioration. Don't stop with your own trade or calling. Bind together every man or woman who works.

WHOSE JOURNAL are you now reading?

Decisions and Opinions.

(Many of the questions submitted for decision or opinion are covered by local laws, yet few of those who ask for rulings send copies of their laws, those of the following unions only being in this office:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 107, 110, 111, 112, 115, 117, 118, 121, 122, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 136, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 146, 147, 154, 156, 157, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 170, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 205, 207, 208, 209, 211, 213, 215, 216, 218, 220, 221, 223, 226, 227, 229, 230, 231, 235, 236, 243, 245, 249, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 260, 265, 267, 268, 271, 274, 276, 283, 284, 288, 290, 294, 296, 297, 310, 311, 313; Pressmen, 1, 3, 8, 14, 17, 38, 39; Stereotypers, 14, 16, 21; Bookbinders, 2, 5, 6; Pressfeeders, 9; Mailers, 3.)

The following decisions and opinions have recently been rendered:

Where a foreman had been suspended for six months for debatable reasons (which compelled him to lie idle for that length of time), on returning to the office was alleged to have threatened to discharge the force, though subsequently promising his employer he would not do so, and was again suspended for having made the threat, it was held on appeal that the charge was not proven. The threat was said to have been made in the presence of foreman's wife and another lady; the latter's deposition was admitted as evidence under circumstances which prevented her being cross-examined, while the union refused to allow accused's wife to testify on his behalf, on the mistaken theory that a wife is not a competent witness on her husband's behalf.

Where a member was placed on a committee with plenary powers, on making report refused to advance reasons in support of the course he pursued, and was summarily removed from an office to which he had been regularly elected or appointed, it was held on appeal that, having full power to act, neither the aggrieved officer nor his colleagues were under legal obligations to report other than the result of their negotiations, and as local law prevented the removal from office of any member until he had had "a fair trial and one month's notice of the charge to be brought against him," union's action was illegal and could not be sustained.

Where a local imposed a fine on absentees, except excused by sickness or absence from the city, and one member, who was in the habit of seeking pleasure outside the city limits, appealed against the imposition of this penalty in his case, it was held on appeal that the union was justified. It would be farcical to maintain that "out of the city" should be construed as permitting members to obtain relief by going on pleasure expeditions just without the city limits.

In a case where a member was suspended for six months for using, under some degree of provocation, a common, though opprobrious and ungentlemanly epithet in criticising some action of the union in which he was interested, it was held on appeal that the punishment inflicted was excessive, and appellant was ordered reinstated after the administration of a severe reprimand by the local president.

Where a member was indicted for a heinous offense, left his clothes on a river bank, caused a report to be circulated that he was drowned, was dropped from the rolls, and after a time was rearrested, tried, and acquitted on technical grounds, applied for reinstatement and was refused, it was maintained on appeal against the union's action in dropping his name that his offense (of which the members believed him guilty) was sufficiently heinous to justify his expulsion and no relief would be granted, as his being dropped was the result of his own falsification and deceit.

A member, who had acted as financial secretary, tendered his resignation, which, after the lapse of a month, was accepted, and an application for a withdrawal card neglected or ignored. A shortage was afterward discovered, and on the member desiring to return to the business in the jurisdiction of another union, he was refused a card unless the supposed shortage was paid. On appeal, it was averred that appellant had not receipted for moneys in dispute; that union had authorized chairman to use official stamp in receipting for dues; that books were audited and found correct by a committee, its report being approved by the union. In rebuttal, little testimony was presented other than went to show most unbusinesslike management, and a statement to the effect that it was the "sentiment" of the union that appellant had defrauded it. It was held that in the absence of proof of malfeasance in office (and there was absolutely no such proof presented), appellant should retain membership, especially, as the union had nearly a year previously adopted a report declaring his accounts to be in a satisfactory condition.

Where the only morning newspaper in a city locked out its men, and they, with the union's assistance, established an opposition paper, it was contended, on appeal, that such a course was violation of union principles, the appeal was dismissed on the ground that failure to fight the rat sheet certainly meant the union's annihilation, and its preservation was of such great importance that the members were justified in not being deterred by finely-spun and doubtful interpretations that might be placed upon its constitution, etc. It was also urged in this case that the union's paper was injuring a union evening paper, and the fight should therefore cease. The opinion was expressed that if the union had contented itself with a merely passive resistance to the unfair sheet, the manager of the evening paper would have put up the plea that the men's lethary and supineness was to his hurt, and therefore wages should be brought down to the rat level.

In answer to a question, the opinion was expressed that when a contest is on and no election is had, requiring another ballot a week hence, the franchise could not be restricted to those who voted on the first day, and even those who qualified in the interim were entitled to vote. This is on the theory that if election were held at a meeting and two ballots were necessary, members who appeared after the first was held would be entitled to vote on the second.

A correspondent was informed that the International Union would not support a proposition to the effect that an obnoxious member could not occupy certain positions, even though employers were willing to engage him.

In answer to questions the following opinions were expressed:

It is not a violation of the six-day law for men on six-day papers to distribute type on Sunday for Monday's edition.

When a scale has been legally adopted by the union all members must abide by it, irrespective of whether employers sign it or not.

The International does not attempt to determine what constitutes "good standing" in subordinate unions, that being left to the discretion of the various locals.

With the exception of those contained in General Laws and approved decisions International law places no restrictions on the basis on which local unions may settle wage controversies with employers.

While the International Union does not pretend to determine what shall constitute "members in good standing," yet a local regulation requiring payment of dues in advance as well as demanding that every member shall take out his card on the first of the current month is in harmony with its principles, rather than antagonistic thereto.

It is not unconstitutional for a subordinate union to fix wages for apprentices, though such is not the general custom, the great majority of subordinates evidently believing it unwise to place themselves in danger of becoming embroiled in disputes on account of a class of members over which they have not absolute control.

Section 26, General Laws, which authorizes the admission of final-year apprentices to probationary membership precludes the possibility of such members being charged dues, as they, to quote the provision, "shall be exempt from the payment of dues for that year."

District or State unions have no other means of disciplining recalcitrant subordinates than by suspension, as affiliation is optional on their part, and the International did not assume to exercise punitive powers in such cases.

The International Union does not require that subordinate unions shall expel or suspend members for non-payment of dues, though they are compelled to do so from considerations of discipline and business necessity.

Where a chapel fails to perfect proper machinery for the enforcement of international and local laws, it is the duty of the subordinate union to discipline it.

Now that the International Constitution authorizes the issuance of charters to newspaper writers, they should be entitled to all the privileges of full membership where connected with typographical unions, decision 47—which was adopted previous to the Constitution being amended—to the contrary notwithstanding.

It is not permissible for a secretary to withhold a member's card on account of money owed a chapel benefit organization, when it is to all intents and purposes a private institution, not having the remotest connection with the union.

Unless it is specifically forbidden by local law, any voter may move a reconsideration of a ballot vote. Ordinarily, one must have voted with the prevailing side in order to move a motion of this character, but this rule must be departed from if the ballot's secrecy is to be preserved, and it would be absurd to say a legislative body could not correct a mistake simply because the subject-matter was deemed of sufficient importance to require a secret vote.

While subordinate unions can debar saloon-keepers from honorary membership, they can not deprive them of active membership while they continue to work at the business, as saloon-keeping is not an offense against the law.

Only by common consent can a union transact business without the presence of a quorum, even though there were a sufficient number of members present at the opening of the meeting to constitute a quorum.

Members presenting cards dated November, 1892, or anterior thereto, can only regain standing by proving to satisfaction of issuing union that they have been guilty of no anti-union conduct since its receipt and paying per capita tax from above date, as that was when the law authorizing the collection of dues on traveling card went into effect.

An apprentice, who has served the required number of years and does not make application for membership, should be regarded as a non-union man, unless he has received permission to extend his period of apprenticeship in order to perfect his knowledge of the business.

THE Nashville Unionist has been revived and comes up smiling and sparkling with union diamonds all over its shirt-front. Nashville is thoroughly organized and a promise of good support to the new venture is given.

A CIGAR label is no good unless it is blue and is stamped "Cigarmakers' International Union." All others are frauds.

WERNER rats are squirming.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Washington hand-press, in good condition; sold because of purchase of power press. Address ROWNCE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE.—Paper cutter, of old style, but still serviceable; just the thing for small country office. Address CUTTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Typewriter; been in use, but still serviceable; part cash, rest on time. Address KEYS, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Thirteen volumes of the "Inland Printer." Vols. II, III, IV, V, bound in half-russia, balance loose. Also, "Ringwelta Encyclopedia of Printing." A bargain. W. B. CROMBIE, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—A complete job office that will invoice $1,600, offered for $700. Now running in a Western city of 10,000, and doing good business. Presses and paper cutter worth the money. Full description of office sent to those who mean business. Address H, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By boy, in city job office, to finish his apprenticeship. Has had two years' experience. Address "ROBERT," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man in country office; has had three years' experience, and desires to finish trade. Address APPRENTICE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As feeder on cylinder press; have had experience of one year. Address RICHARD B., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—To complete apprenticeship in bindery, where he can learn to operate a ruling machine; had eighteen months' experience. Address ADAM MCD., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady stenographer and type-writist; of education and experience; will engage at liberal salary, if position is made permanent. Address REMINGTON, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By an all-round pressman; has had 18 years experience on all kinds of work; is sober, industrious and capable of taking charge of a medium-sized pressroom. Adress W., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

"SPECIMEN BOOK to hand. Have looked over designs carefully and think they are all an excellent production of job work, yet they are simple. It is an educator in itself to any young job printer."—THOMAS E. ABBOTT, Moscow, Idaho. Send 25 cents per copy. CURTIS & HARRISON, Norwalk, Ohio.

WANTED—To purchase about a dozen fonts of display type suitable for newspaper advertising; some that has been used and considered out of style. Address A. B., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Orders for writing advertisements, posters, business or private letters of any and all kinds. Address S. S., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Minor position as a reporter on a reputable daily paper, to get the routine of outdoor newspaper work. Address W. M., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Compositors wishing to operate machines and operators wishing to increase speed, send address and stamps for grand offer of a keyboard free and valuable information. RICHARD DALY, 650 Third Ave., New York.

WANTED—Copy of proceedings of first convention of printers of the United States, which led to the formation of the National and afterwards International Typographical Union. Address PRINTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Superintendent Schuman's Report.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 6, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superintendent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

ADMITTED.

May 3. Augustus Nette, of Omaha. Aged 62. John A. McCall, of Chicago; consumption. Aged 24.
May 4. John S. Bassett, of Baltimore. Aged 47.
May 5. Jos. T. Pierson, of Sacramento. Aged 63.
May 8. John J. Tilden, of Atlanta; consumption. Aged 28.
May 10. Thos. M. Phillips, of Chicago; consumption. Aged 28. Wm. E. Bittner, of Chicago; consumption. Aged 30.
May 22. James P. Sewell, of New York; consumption. Aged 51.

DIED.

May 4. James Gilbert, of Chicago; consumption. Aged 30.
May 9. Daniel Regan, of New York; consumption. Aged 32.

VACATED.

May 1. A. P. Sutton, of Washington; consumption. Altitude too high.

READMITTED.

May 31. A. P. Sutton, of Washington; consumption. Transportation refunded.

Number of inmates May 31—62.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

AT no time in the history of the labor movement was there ever a time when the need of harmony was more apparent than it is now. Nothing was ever accomplished, or ever can or will be accomplished, by dividing labor against itself when it comes to the treatment of purely trade matters along economic lines.—Cigarmakers' Journal.

Addresses Wanted.

ANYONE knowing the address of Charles Haners, please communicate with Wm. Haners, Welton Junction, Iowa.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Kenneth Forbes, Sr., please communicate with Kenneth Forbes, Jr., 29 Buzetta street, Cleveland, Ohio.

ANYONE knowing the address of Harry T. Cross, heard of in Palmer, Mass., in 1886, and Haverhill and Colebrock in 1885, please communicate with Mrs. Florence Williams, Phillipsville, Humboldt Co., Cal.

INFORMATION concerning Alvin Talbot, last heard of in Paducah, Ky., is wanted by Mrs. Jennie Talbot, 1434 Monroe street, St. Louis, Mo.

ANYONE knowing the whereabouts of Peter Coogan, who left the Union Printers' Home April 20th, en route to Syracuse, will please address Thomas Crimmins, P. O. Box No. 104, Syracuse, N. Y.

JAMES HOUSTON, send address to your parents at Meadville, Pa.

JOHN J. SHEA, send address to M. A. Connell, Box 548, Troy, N. Y., and get registered letter awaiting you.

State of Trade and Notes.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Business still continues dull, with a large number of men on the street.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—State of trade fair, with plenty of men to do the work.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—State of trade somewhat better, but not enough work for the home men.

LOGANSPORT, IND.—State of trade dull. Wilson, Humphries & Co. are laying off their men on account of work giving out. The Daily Reporter printers were made happy by an increase of price from the scale of 23c per 1,000 ems to 25c per 1,000. The Journal Company will have a Mergenthaler machine in a few days.

MEADVILLE, PA.—Trade, very dull.

PEORIA, ILL.—The Daily Herald has put in four Linotypes, thus making every newspaper office in the city a machine office.

SAN JOSE, CAL.—Business very dull; machines expected soon.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Trade, fair; plenty of men to do all the work.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Daily Tribune (co-operative) of this city, has been declared unfair, and said office has been closed to union men.

Miscellaneous.

TRAVELING card 44,169, issued February 18, 1895, to Jesse C. Kent, by Springfield Union, No. 177, has been lost and 50,855 issued as a duplicate. The finder of the original will please forward it to Geo. Hoole, Box 678, Springfield, Ill.

CARD No. 34,071, issued by Peru Typographical Union, No. 97, has been lost. The secretary to whom it is presented for deposit will please take up and return to Henry Myers, 333 West Fifth St., Peru, Ind.

CARD No. 40,622, issued to O. O. Roberts by Kansas City Typographical Union, No. 80, May 16, 1895, has been lost. If presented for deposit or found please return to H. A. Fratcher, Box 207, Kansas City, Mo.

TRAVELING card No. 49,421, issued by Syracuse Typographical Union, No. 55, to R. S. Southard March 16, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries please cancel if presented.

CARD No. 49,804, issued by Macon (Ga.) Typographical Union to James A. Deaton on May 15, 1895, has been lost and a duplicate issued for same. The finder will please return to J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St., Macon, Ga.

The Boston Pilot and Republic.

The June American Federationist contains a symposium on the direct cause of the boycotts indorsed by the Federation of Labor. In it we find the following regarding the notoriously unfair sheets named in the caption:

This weekly newspaper (the Pilot), Mr. Patrick Donahue proprietor, but now directly under the management of his son, J. C. Donahue, published in the interests of the Irish-American citizens, with a tendency toward the semi-religious and an advocacy of the down-trodden, has unceasingly resisted the demands of organized labor from a union standpoint. Every effort consistent with manhood has been made to bring this sheet into the ranks of unionism, but without avail, and it does seem that this need only be known by our Irish-American citizens in order to place the stamp of their disapproval upon the Pilot's methods. They have at present one Thorne machine, the operator receiving for nine hours' work but $12 per week, when the standard wages of organized operators is $23.10 for seven hours' work; for hand composition the Pilot pays 30 cents per thousand ems nonpareil, 33 cents for minion, when the standard union price is 38 cents per thousand. Their foreman is an expelled member of Boston Typographical Union. Only a short time ago the undersigned endeavored to have the office unionized, but met with the usual rebuff.

The Republic is run about the same, but no machines as yet. Pays 5 cents per thousand less than scale and culls that matter (advertisements) for apprentices to set. Appeals to same readers.

CHAS. G. WILKINS,
Deputy Organizer I. T. U.

STRANGE that there is no cry of "socialism" raised against the bill introduced in the Albany legislature by Senator McMahon. This bill is to encourage military instruction in the public schools, and calls on the State to provide the necessary uniforms and equipments. Suppose that the labor organizations had asked that one meal a day be furnished to children who attend school in the poorest tenement house districts, what a cry of paternalism would be raised. But to furnish uniforms is a different thing.—Twentieth Century.

German-American Typographia.

In the America Federationist for June, Hugo Miller, General Secretary of the German-American Typographia, contributes an article giving the origin, progress and growth of that very commendable organization. It was organized in 1873, by delegates of German printers from only seven cities: Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland and New York, with a total membership of 316. Mr. Miller says:

"Although small in number, the delegates, who had been trained in trades-union principles in the old country, set in with a will, and decided upon forming a national union and publishing a semi-monthly official journal, the Deutsche-Amerikanische Buchdrucher-Zeitung, which was put into the hands of every member of a local union, and which helped a good deal in building up and strengthening the organization. Knowing by experience that the best way to strenthen a union and to keep its members always in rank and file, is to establish a system by which the members receive assistance from their union in all the emergencies of life, this first convention of German printers also decided upon the introduction of a strike, sick, traveling and death benefit."

After giving the platform of principles adopted at the Philadelphia convention, in 1873, Mr. Miller adds:

"From 1873 to 1884 the national organization of the German printers made slow but steady progress, keeping up a continuous, successful fight for higher wages, shorter hours and a general advance in the standard of life for its members. Conventions were held bi-ennially, but nothing of very great importance occurred during that time. The sixth and, so far, last convention of the German-American Typographia was held in the city of New York in May, 1884. Eleven local unions of six hundred and seventy-five members were represented. At this convention it was resolved to centralize the beneficial features of the organization and to equalize the funds of the local unions every six months. It was furthermore resolved to abolish all regular conventions, and to amend or change the constitution, to elect the national secretary, and to decide other vital questions by the referendum and a general vote of the members. This system has proved very satisfactory to the membership at large, and no more conventions have been held since, although very great changes have taken place in the constitution and workings of the German-American Typographia, including the amalgamation with the International Typographical Union, perfected on July 1, 1894.

Then follows a brief history of the gradual reduction of hours from twelve to ten, and then to eight, and the adoption of a union label which "soon gained foothold among organized labels as an eight-hour label and proved a good help for the printing offices that worked under the eight-hour system and union rules." The German label has been withdrawn in several cities since its amalgamation with International Typographical Union, and the Allied Trades Council substituted.

One of the most interesting features of the Secretary's paper is the reference made to dues, assessments and benefits. Says Mr. Miller:

"In 1888 the finances of the German unions were in such a fine condition that, by a general vote of the members, it was decided to increase the sick benefit and the out-of-work benefit to $6.00 per week, and the death benefit for a member's wife to $50.00. But, later on the introduction of type-setting machines and the business depression generally brought such a strain upon the treasury of the German unions, that, in July, 1894, the sick benefit and the out-of-work benefit had to be reduced again to $5.00 per week. The regular dues were raised to forty cents per week, not including the death assessments and the dues for local expenses, so that the dues now amount to about $2.50 per member each month, on the average. This may seem to a good many members of other trades-unions a very high sum; but please pause a moment and see what the German-American Typographia has accomplished through the high dues paid by its members: It has reduced the hours of labor from twelve and ten to eight per day, and it has raised the wages from twenty-five to fifty per cent. Besides this, it has paid out in benefits to its members the sum of $150,000."

Then follows a table giving the benefits paid by German-American Typographia from July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1894. We will have to omit the yearly statements of each fund so disposed and give the total for the ten years, which is something enormous: Sick benefits, $50,941.76; out of work, $56,247.71; strike, $17,247.98; death, $25,212.35; traveling, $5,335.48; total, $154,985.28. It must be remembered that the entire membership of the organization did not reach the thousand mark till 1887-8, and that its highest enrollment, that of 1892-3, was only 1,378.

Trade Gossip at Quincy.

QUINCY, ILL., June 10.—No. 59 has a membership of about sixty-five and everything is working harmoniously. With our worthy president, Claud D. Conklin, in the chair it could not be otherwise. He is the right man in the right place, as he takes a great interest in union matters.

E. C. Salmon, our new financial secretary, is a hustler, and keeps the financial part of the union in good shape.

Work is dull at present and there are several idle printers in town, among them home men.

Bob Lowry, who has been a member of No. 59 since in the 50s, takes life easy now. He has purchased himself a 2:10 trotter and invites all the boys to take a ride.

W. W. Williams has thrown up his cases on the Journal and bought a half interest in the Labor News. We wish him success in his venture.

George F. Carlton, a case-holder on the Whig, surprised his many friends lately by marrying a handsome belle of the North End. We wish them an abundance of success through their journey of life.

Richard Dallam, ex-revenue collector, who was fired when the new administration took hold, is now holding down slug 20 on the Herald.

Denny Finn made us a friendly call last week. He worked two nights and left for parts unknown.

Col. Busby, of the Herald, is talking somewhat of going on a chicken farm in the near future.

SIDE STICK.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.
Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Rand-McNally Publishing Co., Chicago.
"County Atlas and Map;" "State Atlas and Map;" "Index Atlas of the World;" "Business Atlas of the United States and Canada;" "Standard Atlas of the United States and Canada;" "Pocket Atlas of the United States and Canada;" "Street and Number Guide of Chicago, with Map;" "Street and Number Guide of New York, with Map;" "Index Map of Every State and Canada;" "Railway Guide;" "World's Fair Illustrated;" "Art Portfolios of the World's Fair;" "Pictorial Chicago;" "Pocket Views of Every Prominent Park;" "Reed's Rules of Order;" "The Prairie Farmer;" "The Lumbermen's Directory;" "The Bankers' Directory;" "A Speed Chart for Street Railway Employes; "The Globe Library," (cheap novels); catalogues of J. B. Clough & Co., plumbers' supplies; Benj. Allen & Co., wholesale jewelers; Van Schaack & Co., wholesale druggists; Stevenson & Co., wholesale druggists, also dating machines, punches and stationery.

Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.
Mekeel Printing Establishment, St. Louis, Mo.
S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.
Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.
Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.
St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.
Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.
American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.
Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.
Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.
School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.
Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.
Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.
Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.
Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.
Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.
A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.
Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.
Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.
Mesker Bros., St. Louis.
Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.
Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.
United States Baking Co.

"IF you should see a brood of pigeons falling on a field of wheat," says Dr. Paley, of Oxford University, "and instead of picking for itself, ninety-nine should make one heap of all wheat, taking for themselves only straw and loss, preserving that heap, the result of their own labor, just for one of them, often the weakest and meanest of all. If they would form a circle of complacent spectators all winter, while the privileged one was gorging itself, devouring, bungling, throwing food right and left: if another pigeon, more bold, more hungry than the others, would attempt to get a single grain of the wheat, they would all fall on him, pull his feathers, cutting him to pieces: if you would see that, you would see nothing but what is exactly practiced among men."

WHAT do you think of your JOURNAL?

CANADIAN PRINTING AFFAIRS.

Denial of the Statements of "J. B."—How the Printing Bureau is Run.

OTTAWA, June 6.—In resuming my interrupted correspondence to your excellent sheet, I must congratulate the management upon the evolution of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL. From many standpoints it is about the foremost labor newspaper on the continent. If the craft desire, and they should be prond to have such an organ, every one of the membership should not think twice about investing his 25 cents in the shape of a subscription.

I read in the last number a letter from Montreal signed "J. B.," to which I must take exception. This silly censor, in my humble mind, is either actuated by malice aforethought or he simply misrepresents what he must know to be facts. "Intelligence and ability does not cut any figure in securing employment at the bureau." "It is a well-known fact that the printing offices in Ottawa are so full of politics that it is next to impossible to get work unless the applicant is known as a stanch supporter of the party."

That is the frontispiece of this remarkable yarn which the Montreal youth hatched for the benefit of the craft. I take a different view and feel the Ottawa printers have no reason at any stage of the game to accept a lecture either from "J. B." or his confreres in the metropolis. Ottawa typos have been too long in the forefront of the campaign of labor against the encroachments of capitalists. They have held their own too perseveringly and met with too much success to require any very emphatic repudiation of statements which bear the impress of malicious falsehoods. It is a wanton injury to the craft to allege that politics is the only certificate that has secured employment in the bureau. It is a reflection upon the membership, an imputation seriously affecting the standing and ability of the typos employed in the bureau. If true, the main argument of the typographical officers would be shattered to the winds and that of the typos' worst enemies would prevail. But, sir, the statement is a contemptible fabrication, calculated to do harm to a body of men who have earned their friendship of labor in general by an independent support of the aims which tend to better the class.

The work produced by the printing bureau bears testimony to the ability of its printing staff. No typo gifted with an ounce of brain, that is able to observe and has gone through the establishment in question, but must admit, if honest and sincere in his convictions, that the staff, as a rule, is a highly competent one. That is admitted by competent authorities outside of the union, and I can only attribute to ignorance any different opinion expressed by a union man who, I suppose, will be found proclaiming his loyalty to his own craftsmen. I could name scores of tried and true men who, while employed in the bureau, did not hesitate to continue their labors either against the government or manifested their independence whenever the occasion arose for their doing so. It is both fallacious and nonsensical to assume before intelligent men that a body of typos, trained in the struggle for liberty and freedom, such as the Ottawa men are noted to be, ever consented to the surrender of their manhood for the sake of a situation. The past events point out in a striking manner a different state of things. Ottawa typos have never weakened the knee before any influence, and have invariably succeeded in having their rights and principles recognized. Ottawa Typographical Union stands to-day above all, the one union enjoying the most prestige, the most influence, and this it owes to its non-political interference.

I do not assert that political influence has not been sought and is not now being employed by individuals in obtaining situations in the bureau. That is done everywhere and Ottawa is not the exception.

The discharge of printers is a natural sequence. The bureau can not be expected to harbor all those who have been unfortunately thrown out of work in Canada by the introduction of machines. It is an institution that must be managed upon business principles and is not a hospital kept up by public subscription. True, many have been disappointed. I have advocated a permanent staff as a remedy, and I believe ere long some steps in this direction will have to be adopted to prevent the periodical invasion of idle printers and the exodus that follows.

Abuse is not argument, and although I have had reason to find fault with the management myself, at times, I must say I acted hastily at times and that it is both dangerous and unwise to formulate an opinion upon hearsay. "J. B." asserts that the superintendent, Mr. MacMahon is fond of cheap talk and likes to have printers begging for work; that Mr. MacMahon is not a printer but a good bookkeeper; that he is a signal failure and a "bouncer."

If "political pull" is the employer how can the superintendent be chargeable with being compelled to refuse applicants for positions? I believe in fair play. The bureau is a government institution. The secretary of state and queen's printer have a say. Then I suppose "J. B." will not be inclined to swallow his risky assertions to the extent of denying that the representatives of the people, the M.P.'s, must also be considered in this formation of a "political pull." Then where does he stand with reference to the superintendent?

True, Mr. MacMahon is not a printer. That is a crime which does not, as yet, figure in the calendar, but I suppose some day he will be tarred and feathered for having neglected in his youth to learn the case. The superintendent has one redeeming quality, however; he is conversant with his multiplication table and is a good bookkeeper. That is the limit of the observations of "J. B." This is also the limit of the intellectual search light of the bumptious young man's knowledge. He attempts to discuss things he entirely ignores and exhibits one palpable thing, and that is he knows not what he is talking about.

I speak from years of an acquaintanceship with the superintendent. We have had a good many tugs-of-war, and fought quite a number of wars of words, and I must do him the justice of saying he is the target for a good many shots that are misdirected. Mr. MacMahon is both intelligent and educated. His long experience in bookkeeping as well as a close insight into the management of the parliamentary printing house under Roger & McLean, the former contractors, have given him a grasp of the details of government printing which no one at all conversant with the work and animated with an iota of justice will dare contradict. He is anything but a "bouncer," and this last accusation is, in my mind, an unmanly stab which reflects nothing but discredit upon "J. B." I have often wondered how the superintendent could maintain his smiling countenance and remain invariably polite in the face of so many discourteous visits from those who approach him with innumerable grievances and charge him with every sort of unjust doings. I have known him to do many kind acts and have also known him to re-employ men who had previously abused him without any reason for so doing. The superintendent has a difficult task. He must meet the requests of his numberless superiors in the government arena. He may make blunders, but who is infallible? I believe sincerely that in most cases he tries to do his best and will hold that opinion in spite of the diatribe of the Montreal critic.

C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

Ottawa Printing Bureau.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 9.—Your Montreal correspondent, "J. B." on page 1 of last issue attempts to tell the JOURNAL readers that the entire fraternity of typos in the city of Ottawa are an incompetent set of fellows and covertly asserts that their unionism consists in "political pull" rather than the desire to advance the interests of their craft. I am sorry that "J. B." did not evince sufficient manhood to attach his full signature to the effusion in order that the printers might positively identify the arrant ass who attempts to asperse the reputation of men who are in every manner of form his superiors. "J. B," I presume, are the initials of the baptismal attachments affixed to this self-thought intellectual giant but supremely independent nondescript. So presuming, I desire to state that were it not for the fact that many of our craft not personally acquainted with the "jackanapes" might be inclined to attach credence to his silly twaddle the correspondence and the correspondent would be treated with contempt. It is only necessary to say that "J. B." worked in the G. P. B. a couple of years ago, and, though he boasted of his "political pull," his services were dispensed with, and, needless to say, his loss was in no way detrimental to either the G. P. B. nor the typographical union of Ottawa. He had the "pull." Did he lack the other qualifications—competency and efficiency?

The members of the art preservative in Ottawa, employed in the Bureau and out of it, have repeatedly proven the material of which they are made as union men, and criticism from Montreal comes in poor taste at any time, but more particularly when the author is recognized as a "blacksmith" with his own associates. A. G. KILT.

THE small storekeeper is doomed. The big stores handling everything, can and will push him out of the trade and reduce him to beggary or a counter-jumper.—Exchange.

Doings of No. 6.

NEW YORK, June 7.—In my last I made a mistake with regard to the amendment to the machine scale. The amendment was intended to make a third portion of the twenty-four hours as regular working time. It was proposed to work seven hours between leaving off in the morning and starting the same day at the same price that eight hours is worked for at night. These extra hours have been worked, but they have had to be paid for at overtime rates. Considerable discussion ensued, and the amendment failed to pass. The 35 printed in my last should have read 85. At the adjourned meeting of the book and job branch the scale was discussed, when it was handed over to a committee and will come up again next meeting. Since the branch has been established increased interest has been taken in union matters by the book and job members. It has been the means of uniting them, and they are coming to the front with a rush. The approaching election is becoming interesting, and the book and job men will make an attempt to put their standard-bearer, Mr. S. B. Donnelly, in the chair. They will succeed if they are united. If report speaks true the presidential chair has been filled by a newsman for over twenty years.

At the last meeting of No. 6, June 2, the committee appointed to formulate a plan for a permanent out-of-work fund submitted its report. They recommend that dues be paid weekly—regulars on daily papers, 30 cents; all others, 25 cents—and that a member of twelve months' good standing be paid $3 a week for eight weeks during the year, the applicants to sign a book between 9 and 11 a. m. To guard against fraud the names of the recipients to be printed in a tabulated form every three months. The report was ordered to be printed and circulated and to come up for consideration at the next regular meeting, after which it is to go to the referendum. There was quite a heated discussion, but the opponents of the measure were considerably outnumbered and the committee was indorsed by an overwhelming majority. If appearances speak for anything the success of the measure is assured.

The question of the walking delegate is not yet settled. It is a strange coincidence that St. Louis, Boston and New York branches are a unit on this question. Boston, No. 13, has decided on the step. The question of how to facilitate union business at regular meetings is engaging the attention of many, and will in the near future come up seriously for discussion. The idea is that the union should confine itself to legislation and passing on the acts of its committees. Take all the committee work off the floor of the union and relegate it to the committee of the union (the Executive Committee) and let them report the business with an opinion each meeting, after which the union could pass to unfinished and new business.

The chief duty of the branches should be to discuss business that is to come before the union, and also chairmen's reports, in order that they may be fully informed when the matter comes up for action.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Local Affairs at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—I will write you, Mr. Editor, a few lines on local affairs as regards Typographical Union No. 53, nothing exclusively pertinent to the subject having appeared in the JOURNAL of late.

At the last meeting of our union a cloud loomed up in our local horizon in the shape of complications with the Cleveland Printing Company. This company at the present time is the stronghold of No. 53, employing some twenty stalwart union men the year round—in fact, as many as the Press and World combined. The question arose as to the orthodox number of apprentices to occupy the floor at any one time. The chapel attempted to demonstrate to the union a plurality of departments and the quota of apprentices assigned to each, but the concensus of opinion when the matter was brought up for adjudication in the union that the composing room was under one head, and notwithstanding its heterogeneous materials would have to stand under one classification. The executive committee, under the leadership of President Bowman, waited on the foreman and proprietors of the Cleveland Printing and Publishing Company with the result, I am happy to state, that the company graciously complied with the request of the union, going so far as to discharge and dispense with the services of two of their most proficient apprentices. No. 53 is particularly fortunate in its chief local executive. President Bowman is a stanch union man; no files on him. In the whole history of this union I find in its category of presiding officers only one exception to the present incumbent in ability and that was the great Pollock. Although he many years ago joined the great majority and has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, his memory is still green in the minds and hearts of the veterans of this union.

Our secretary, Mr. Thomson, is a man of energy and a "spouter" of no mean caliber. Mr. Hester, the retired secretary, had to relinquish any aspirations he might have as to local honors on account of failing health. He was in hard luck in the closing days of his official career, having his portfolio and an insignificant modicum of the union funds cremated at the late World office fire. Mr. Hester is a gentleman of transcendent ability and can at any time have any office in the gift of the union.

HIBERNICUS.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 3, 1895.—The following contributions from May 16 to date, to the George W. Childs Memorial Fund, are hereby acknowledged:

May 21. Members of Fort Smith Typographical Union, No. 249: C. H. Finnigan, Ben C. Elliott, Vance Hirschberg, J. D. Wilson, M. S. Wheeler E. A. Fundenberg, Sheridan King, C. Schuppe, 50 cents each	$4 00
May 21. Members of Boise City Typographical Union, No. 271: Fred Fenu, $1; Wm. Plughoff, A. Boulnarc, R. E. Fuller, 50 cents each; A. Schreiber, W. J. A. McVety, 25 cents each	3 00
May 25. Members of Franklin Printing Co. chapel, Philadelphia, Pa. (add'l): W. J. Growdry, $1.75; Wm. L. Fisher, Wm. Goff, C. A. Wallgreen, Thomas Henry, J. H. Simpson, Wm. Bennett, W. J. Clements, Joe Swift, 50 cents each; Oliver Hearn, 25 cents	6 00
May 25. Members of Catholic Standard chapel, Philadelphia, Pa. (add'l): T. J. Lodge, S. W. Hosking, O. C. Markey, 50 cents each	1 50
May 25. Members of Dunlap Printing Co. chapel, Philadelphia, Pa. (add'l): E. J. Reddy, Samuel Robb, $1 each; Joseph Jackson, 50 cents	2 50
May 25. Los Angeles Typographical Union, No. 174	25 00
June 1. Jacksonville Typographical Union, No. 162	9 50
Total	$51 50
Previously acknowledged	1,200 97
Total	$1,252 47

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 11, 1895.

George W. Childs Monument Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Having carefully audited the accounts of Mr. Jacob Glaser, Treasurer of the George W. Childs Memorial Fund, we find them correct.

Of the total amount on hand up to the 8th instant we find that there has been contributed:

By unions and members thereof collectively	$938 35
By chapels	119 40
By individuals	44 25
Total	$1,102 00
Add interest on deposits to Dec. 31, 1894	6 27
Total	$1,108 27

Which amount is deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the fund with the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company at Philadelphia at 3 per cent. interest per annum.

(Signed) S. W. HOSKING, Chairman,
JOHN A. CHURCHILL,
JOHN W. KEATING,
Auditing Committee.

Against the Defendants.

When the Indianapolis National Bank went to ruin the International Typographical Union, through its national officers in this city, had on deposit in the decayed institution about $35,000. A large portion of the funds had been deposited just before the bank closed its doors and the day after a sworn statement, indicating the bank's solvency, had been published in the daily papers.

President W. B. Presscott and the executive board of the typographical union subsequently filed suit in the superior court, for the recovery of the money, against Theodore P. Haughey and the following directors: Robert B. F. Peirce, Harvey Satterwait, Schuyler Colfax, jr., and Charles F. Mayer.

The suit involved the liability of the individual defendants, which each and every one of them have denied in their respective answers. Recently they filed motions to compel the plaintiffs to make the first four paragraphs of the complaint more specific. These motions were yesterday overruled by Judge McMaster, and the defendants were given ten days in which to prepare their respective bills of exceptions. The court also overruled the defendants' demurrers to the complaint, and ruled that they must now answer to the amended complaint. Among lawyers yesterday the action of the court was generally considered as "the beginning of a victory" for the plaintiff. In the event of the International Typographical Union securing a final judgment for the amount asked the judgment will hold over each and every one of the defendant directors of the defunct bank.—Indianapolis Sentinel.

THE JOURNAL is a winning card.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, O.—H. G. Wilson.

6, Galveston, Tex. (Bookbinders)—Edward Wagner, served four years as an apprentice, nine years as a journeyman forwarder, eight years with G. W. Crane & Co., Topeka, Kan.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Ralph Harrison, Martin W. Callan, John Rowe.

13, Boston, Mass.—Lester M. Howe, Kingston, N. Y.; W. H. Hall, Wilmington, N. C.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—Mark W. Hardin (perfecting pressman), Wm. L. Hardin (stereotyper), both from Louisville, Ky.

28, Galveston, Tex.—Thos. Hussian, learned trade in Galveston, Tex.

30, St. Paul, Minn.—Otto Segall, of Milwaukee, Wis.

49, Denver, Colo.—Richard Rallas, served eight years in Clinton, Sedalia, Montrose and Kansas City, Mo.; made application in the latter city in 1889; Donald C. McDonald, five years with W. L. Deland & Son, Boston; been employing printer for a number of years; Mark Roy King, worked in country towns; Chas. M. Hendricks, learned trade in Denver; F. J. Altvater, served time in country towns in Colorado.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—Joseph C. Campbell, served his time in the Kennebec Journal office, Augusta, Me.; has worked on the Providence Telegram and various other places in New England; has been out of the business for two years and did not take out withdrawal card.

66, Portland, Me.—D. King McWhorter, never before applied to a union for admission.

69, Durango, Colo.—John C. Nash (deaf mute), claims to have worked in Pueblo, Telluride and other Colorado towns; learned trade in Colorado Springs Deaf Mute Asylum.

74, Gainesville, Tex.—Alfred Wright, formerly held a Waco card but allowed it to lapse; has worked in Sherman, Tex., and several Missouri towns.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—James Moriarity, learned trade in office of Kansas City Journal, Kansas City, Mo.; worked at trade four years; age 20 years; for conditional membership.

91, Toronto, Ont.—E. P. Hurst, learned trade in Toronto Monetary Times office; Geo. W. Booth, learned trade in Watchman office, Lindsay, Ont.; Ernest Short, learned trade in Canadian Post, Lindsay, Ont.; W. P. Evans, for reinstatement.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—Hardie Mays, has worked in Fort Wayne, Ind.

93, Macon, Ga.—Robert Richardson, aged 35, worked in Albuquerque, N. M., several years ago; also in El Paso, Tex.; has never worked in a union town.

108, Dolgeville, N. Y.—Elgiu A. Dockstader, for reinstatement; Edgar E. Nelson.

118, Des Moines, Ia.—R. B. Kenuedy, aged 18, learned trade in Council Bluffs and worked four years; Wilbur Hodgson, aged 21, learned trade in Winterset and worked four years; G. B. Knotts, aged 23, learned trade in Plattsmouth, Neb., and this city; worked four years.

124, Bloomington, Ill.—J. B. Fugit, served time at Westport, Greensburg and Batesville, Ind.

130, Norwich, Conn.—Chas. D. Douglass, Arthur Dean, never belonged to a union.

131, The North (Duluth and West Superior)—William Lindgren.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Ralph E. Eich, pressman.

200, Youngstown, O.—Chas. A. Rahn, of Warren, Ohio.

218, Sioux Falls, S. D.—M. A. Walser, learned trade at Elkader, Ia.; has worked several years in this city.

232, Binghamton, N. Y.—Budd Eckerson, learned trade in Worcester, N. Y.

251, Muscatine, Ia.—Jas. E. Herron, worked at the trade for twelve years; learned trade at Allerton, Ia.; has worked in Lincoln, Neb., and Oskaloosa, Iowa.

255, Anaconda, Mont.—H. C. Wasson (hookbinder), of Des Moines, Ia., has served fourteen years at the business; never made application before.

301, Richmond, Ind.—J. E. Wissler, learned trade in Sun office, this city; Wm. M. Nordyke, for apprentice membership; is working on machine in Telegram office, this city.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

Fred Linch, learned trade in Union county, Connecticut; has worked in small towns of South Dakota. A. J. Hedrix, Allerton, Ia.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

1, Minneapolis, Minn. (Bindery Girls)—Mamie Rivett, Julia Peterson, reinstated.

3, Cincinnati, Ohio.—S. M. Berry, expelled for ratting; W. B. Kennedy, expelled for ratting in Hamilton, Ohio.

7, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Harry Carroll, Gus W. Furcrow, R. A. Goshorn, A. C. Herbert, Sam Helflick, W. H. Harrison, J. W. Hoopes, L. G. R. Myers, R. A. McKnight, J. C. Norrish, W. H. Rhoades, C. J. Robinson, J. H. B. Steck, D. J. Sullivan, J. M. Smith, Wm. Trimble, W. H. Warner, suspended for non-payment of dues.

12, Baltimore, Md.—William Connor, expelled for working in an unfair office.

13, Boston, Mass.—W. S. McNally, M. J. Hagerty, reinstated.

20, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—James Murray, John Hickey, M. J. Kelley, reinstated.

29, Peoria, Ill.—C. H. Turner, L. L. Wiltz, L. C. Dennis, George Van Tassel, suspended for non-payment of dues.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Louis Crisp, Harry Scott, Jake Herbert, suspended for non-payment of dues.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—P. P. Randall, reinstated.

41, Augusta, Ga.—W. C. Watson, expelled for non-payment of dues.

44, Streator, Ill.—Ed Gretchel, suspended for non-payment of dues.

55, Syracuse, N. Y.—C. R. Adams, A. C. Buckingham, G. E. Brown, H. J. Benjamin, C. I. Baiuhridge, D. E. Bolster, George Burnet, E. Cope, J. H. Dillon, A. S. Hague, C. B. Howe, Miss Mahel Potter, Miss Helen L. Potter, C. I. Sullivan, W. J. Sehlick, W. H. Risdon, D. J. Moynihan, W. W. Crofut, W. E. McWade, L. B. Lathrop, C. H. Lyman, D. H. Sorrell, F. C. Snyder, Nick Snyder, suspended for non-payment of dues.

57, Dayton, Ohio—I. Wallenstein, rejected; Phil O'Connell, Ed O'Connell, William Mulcahey, John Coan, suspended; Al Finley, expelled.

62, Utica, N. Y.—Fred Keiner, Jr., expelled for non-payment of dues; J. A. Dobbins, Bruce Reed, Edward F. White, J. H. Tyler, J. A. Edmunds, Joseph Ball, suspended for non-payment of dues.

74, Gainesville, Tex.—S. S. McEwen, W. T. Hawkins, expelled for non-payment of dues.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Eugene Gill, R. Hislop, S. H. Shipley, expelled for non-payment of dues; R. C. Sorby, reinstated.

86, Reading, Pa.—Joseph Livingstou, suspended for non-payment of dues.

87, Houstou, Tex.—Frank Stanley, reinstated.

88, Hannibal, Mo.—Elmer Mack, rejected on account of non-completion of apprenticeship term.

91, Toronto, Ont.—W. P. Evans, reinstated; Harry Adams, O. L. Armstrong, H. E. Cameron, James Cowan, O. E. Cummer, H. E. Davey, H. Fraser, Sam Horne, Harry Hough, Alfred Kerr, M. Kerr, A. Lamont, C. Naylor, C. E. Percy, W. O. Shields, W. F. Stott, Joseph Thompson, T. Thornton, M. Troy, George Ward, M. W. Williams, J. Withers, suspeuded for non-payment of dues.

99, Jackson, Mich.—A. G. Baker, reinstated; Isaac R. Busby, expelled for non-payment of dues.

120, Lynn, Mass.—G. B. M. Houston, reinstated.

121, Topeka, Kan.—Osmer Parish, Ed Johnson, reinstated; Bert Walker, L. M. Cline, expelled for non-payment of dues; Chas. Baruett, N. B. Frishy, T. B. Bean, expelled for ratting; G. L. Swartz, D. L. Whitely, R. I. Palmer, Charles O'Day, E. Sharon, Albert Mosier, H. Coe, A. C. Van Cleve, Miss A. L. Swazey, declared unfair for working in a rat shop.

127, Hartford, Conn.—D. L. Hondlow, expelled for non-payment of dues.

128, South Bend, Ind.—Alfred R. Curl, suspended for non-payment of dues.

138, Austin, Tex.—Charles McLaughlin, S. W. Teagarden, W. S. Teague, N. L. Greene, R. M. Thompson and D. S. Huff, suspended for non-payment of dues.

182, Akron, Ohio—H. M. Daniels ratted in the Werner shop.

202, Seattle, Wash.—K. I. Faust, Eugene C. Stahl, suspended for non-payment of dues.

231, San Jose, Cal.—Robert A. Lipsett, rejected for incompetency.

250, Beaver Valley (Beaver Falls, Pa.)—Harry D. Anderson, reinstated.

263, Asheville, N. C.—W. M. Lanier, suspended for non-payment of dues.

291, Aurora, Ill.—Frank Edwards, expelled for non-payment of dues.

301, Richmond, Ind.—Oran Parker, expelled for non-payment of dues.

312, Burlington, Vt.—F. H. Brunelle, reinstated; Wm. Harding, expelled for non-payment of dues.

Election of Officers.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—President, C. J. Deaton; vice-president, T. C. Parsons; recording secretary, A. D. Howell; secretary-treasurer, L. C. McAllister; sergeant-at-arms, Fred S. Vance; auditing and finance committee, T. A. Donohue, chairman, Jas. Leath and W. J. Bussell; chairman sinking fuud trustees, A. M. Halt; delegates to trades council, J. H. F. Morley, A. D. Howell, F. S. Vance, James H. Leath, W. R. Mackenzie.

CARBONDALE, PA.—President, M. D. Flaherty; secretary-treasurer, S. A. Cahoon; recording-corresponding secretary, Geo. P. Kelly; trustees, Geo. Spall, Geo. Kelly; sergeant-at-arms, H. J. Hall.

DENVER, COLO. (Stereotypers)—President, W. A. Whitmeyer; vice-president, F. D. Hickok; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Varney.

DURANGO, COLO.—President, S. D. Wilson; vice-president, C. C. Wright; Secretary, E. E. Johnson; sergeant-at-arms, E. A. Hillman; executive committee, G. J. Woods, C. L. Bowman, H. S. Stivers.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—President, George A. Naeter; vice-president, Wm. Jaus; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Irick; sergeant-at-arms, Daniel Groves.

FORT SCOTT, KAN.—President, J. R. Walker; recording and financial secretary, Charles Weaver; treasurer, C. E. Russell; auditing committee, J. E. Lamhdin, J. M. Stevens, W. E. Coman.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—President, Frederick A. J. Dunwick, vice-president, Herbert C. Brownell; secretary-treasurer, P. F. Herilihy; recording and corresponding secretary, Walter E. Harris; trustees, Wilmer J. King, W. J. Chambers, James D. Keatiug; auditing committee, George Williams, Lyman J. Burnett, W. J. Chambers; sergeant-at-arms, John Moynihan.

LAWRENCE, MASS.—President, Frank E. Britton; vice-president, John McGoveru; secretary, John W. Sheahan; treasurer, E. J. Wiuton; sergeant-at-arms, E. P. Kavanaugh; executive committee, Frank E. Britton, John W. Sheahan, M. J. Ripon.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO—President, J. W. Parsons; vice-president, William Feche; sergeant-at-arms, Jesse Kettlewood; secretary-treasurer, H. P. Boyer.

From Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 8.—Merna Pitts, a member of Binghamton Typographical Union, No. 232, died suddenly Saturday evening, June 1. Mr. Pitts had been suffering for over a year from consumption. He was about 30 years of age.

Quite a number of the migratory element drop in here, but they do not stay long, as there is little work to be had outside the Leader and Republican job rooms. The latter office is now getting out the Binghamton Directory, the Commercial Travelers' (monthly) Home Magazine and the Railroader, which at present are keeping fifteen men busy.

The New York State Typographical Union opened its fifth annual session in this city on June 3. Mayor George E. Green welcomed the delegates to the convention in a few timely remarks on the art. It was much regretted that there was such a small number of delegates present, the organization not being able to muster a quorum; still they went on and transacted business, such as it was. The president's salary was cut from $125 to $50 per year. The Syracuse contingent wanted the co-operation of the State Union in securing the next International Union convention for that city. At Tuesday's session officers were elected for the ensuing year, and then on motion, after accepting invitations to visit the jail and the Laurell Avenue and Columbia Breweries, the convention adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Council. There was a banquet given to the delegates in the Hotel Bennett on Tuesday evening, which was greatly enjoyed by those present.

JAMES F. COSBY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from May 25 to June 10.

RECEIPTS.

May 25.	Balance on hand	$17,316 12
June 10.	Receipts to date	582 02
Total		$17.898 14

EXPENDITURES.

May 27.	Albany, No. 4	43 68
27.	Elmira, No. 19	22 50
27.	Topeka, No. 121	30 99
28.	New York Ger-Amer., No. 7	53 00
29.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	10 84
29.	Toronto, No. 91	24 00
31.	Hamilton, No. 290	121 00
31.	Topeka, No. 121	17 83
June 1.	J. P. Marnell, expenses to Cairo	28 15
1.	G. W. Baltz, exp. to Watertown	28 50
1.	S. D. Nedrey, bal. exp. to Topeka	15 95
3.	W. R. Voiles, expenses to Hamilton	19 09
3.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	53 00
3.	Elmira, No. 19	17 34
4.	C. M. Leighley, exp. to Reading	26 25
5.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
6.	Topeka, No. 121. (Hall & O'Donald)	93 49
6.	Topeka, No. 121. (Press)	18 33
6.	Hamilton, No. 290	107 00
8.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	46 00
8.	A. M. Butler, expenses to Waco	26 80
10.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	20 00
	Total	$854 74

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 10, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from May 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

May 25. Balance	$40.729 03
4, ALBANY—For May	75 00
7, PITTSBURGH—For May	110 50
14, HARRISBURG—For May	22 00
15, ROCHESTER—For April	9 25
19, ELMIRA—For May	6 50
For supplies	3 00
28, GALVESTON—For May	21 00
29, PEORIA—For May	19 25
33, PROVIDENCE—For May	18 00
36, OAKLAND—For May	15 00
38, HAVERHILL—For May	6 50
For supplies	2 25
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For May	33 00
41, AUGUSTA—For May	5 00
42, MINNEAPOLIS—For April	69 75
44, STREATOR—For May	3 00
46, SACRAMENTO—For balauce May	15 25
47, NEW HAVEN—For April	11 75
48, ATLANTA—For April	11 50
For supplies	5 50
51, LAWRENCE—For March	12 50
53, CLEVELAND—For May	44 50
55, SYRACUSE—For May	35 00
56, STOCKTON—For May	9 00
62, UTICA—For May	40 25
For supplies	2 25
64, LA FAYETTE—For May	11 25
For supplies	1 10
70, LANCASTER—For May	13 00
71, TRENTON—For May	30 00
72, LANSING—For April	19 50
74, GAINESVILLE—For April and May	4 00
77, ERIE—For May	15 00
83, HEBREW-AMERICAN—For April	18 75
For supplies	1 10
92, LITTLE ROCK—For May	16 75
93, MACON—For May	9 00
95, HELENA—For May	9 25
97, PERU—For May	4 25
For supplies	2 75
99, JACKSON—For May	11 00
101, COLUMBIA—For April	312 00
For supplies	6 00
102, OTTAWA—For May	48 00
103, NEWARK—For June	38 25
108, DOLGEVILLE—For supplies	1 75
111, KNOXVILLE—For May	15 75
113, ATCHISON—For April	5 75
115, SALT LAKE—For May	11 25
119, JEFFERSON CITY—For April	8 50
123, WILMINGTON—For May	11 00
128, SOUTH BEND—For May	11 75
129, HAMILTON—For May	14 00
130, HALIFAX—For May	21 75
131, THE NORTH—For May	2 50
132, CAMDEN—For May	10 00
137, JOHNSTOWN—For May	5 50
142, OLYMPIA—For May	3 00
145, JACQUES-CARTIER—For May	7 50
146, CHARLESTON—For May	10 75
For supplies	50
152, MANCHESTER—For May	18 75
For supplies	65
161, FALL RIVER—For May	6 00
165, WORCESTER—For May	21 50
166, ADRIAN—For May	6 25
167, SCHENECTADY—For May	9 00
168, MUSKEGON—For May	3 50
176, MONTREAL—For supplies	3 00
177, SPRINGFIELD—For May	22 00
182, AKRON—For May	2 50
184, WYOMING—For May	3 75
190, OMAHA—For April	45 00
For supplies	60
191, WINNIPEG—For May	19 00
193, SPOKANE—For May	10 50
194, JOLIET—For April	6 25
For supplies	1 50
195, PATERSON—For June	10 00
196, LOGANSPORT—For supplies	1 50
198, FORT WORTH—For May	11 75
199, ZANESVILLE—For May	13 00
202, SEATTLE—For May	14 25
207, EUREKA—For April and May	10 00
211, OSHKOSH—For April	7 00
216, SPRINGFIELD—For May	10 50
223, MARYSVILLE—For May	5 25
229, CRAWFORDSVILLE—For May	2 00
230, DANVILLE—For April and May	10 75
231, SAN JOSE—For April	12 75
232, BINGHAMTON—For May	6 75
240, ALTOONA—For April	8 00
243, HUTCHINSON—For May	6 75
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For May	7 75
251, MUSCATINE—For May	3 75
252, BRIDGEPORT—For March and April	17 00
253, HOLYOKE—For May	7 50
For supplies	2 75
258, GUTHRIE—For May	7 75
260, FINDLAY—For April	5 00
263, ASHEVILLE—For May	3 25
For supplies	6 00
269, HAZLETON—For April	$3 50
271, BOISE CITY—For May	5 00
For supplies	35
277, MISSOULA—For June	2 00
For supplies	40
278, REDLANDS—For April and May	2 50
282, GRASS VALLEY—For April	3 00
284, ANDERSON—For March	4 25
For supplies	2 25
288, GALESBURG—For May	8 00
For supplies	50
290, HAMILTON—For April	6 00
293, PENSACOLA—For June	1 75
294, ONEIDA—For June	3 00
305, NEWBURGH—For May	10 75
For supplies	3 20
311, GRAND FORKS—For April	6 50
312, BURLINGTON—For May	4 75
314, MERIDEN—For April and May	9 00
316, NORTH ADAMS—For May	4 50
For supplies	50
319, FORT SCOTT—For April and May	7 50
For supplies	2 45
PRESSMEN.	
6, BIRMINGHAM—For May	1 75
12, GALVESTON—For April and May	5 50
20, MINNEAPOLIS—For May	6 25
39, SEATTLE—For May	2 25
47, FORT WORTH—For March and April	3 00
For supplies	2 20
STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.	
1, NEW YORK—For May	73 25
5, CINCINNATI—For May	6 25
7, PHILADELPHIA—For April and May	7 25
11, BOSTON—(Electrotypers)—For May	7 00
20, PITTSBURGH—For March and April	8 25
MISCELLANEOUS.	
1, NEW YORK—Photo Engravers—For May	35 25
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For May	5 10
5, TORONTO—Mailers—For supplies	2 25
For February, March and April	12 00
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For May	5 50
11, MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—For June	6 75
For supplies	6 75
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—	
Strike benefits returned by No. 290	5 00
FORT WORTH TRADES-COUNCIL—For labels	3 00
Provisional membership fee of Fred Linch, $1; A. J. Hedrix, $1	2 00
Per capita tax collected on card of Charles F. McKay, $3; F. L. Doran, $3; G. B. Woodcock, $1.50	7 50
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Jonrnal	13 90
Sale of electrotype	50
Advertising	31 54
Total	$42.769 92

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$854 74
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	142 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	117 00
F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Cash transferred to J. J. Dailey, treas	1.517 78
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—	
Per capita for May	73 75
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Postage	28 74
Addressing wrappers	14 00
Wrappers	8 50
Three border etchings for photographs	12 00
EXPENSES—	
W. B. Prescott, expenses to Cincinnati and Buffalo, conference with machinists and bookbinders	100 10
Clerk hire	35 50
Office rent to June 30	18 00
Jaitor's services for May	6 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages from Topeka, 30c.; to Philadelphia, 40c.; Vicksburg, 92c.; Chillicothe, 27c.; from Colorado Springs, 60c.; Cleveland, 47c.; to Hamilton, 25c.; Cleveland, 25c., 25c.; New York, 64c.; Colorado Springs, 68c.; Dallas, 68c.; East Liverpool, 40c.; Bloomington, 37c.; Dallas, 88c.; Houston, 68c., $1.32; from Topeka, 50c.; Chicago, 25c.; East Liverpool, 61c.; Chicago, 25c.; to New York, 67c.; San Francisco, $1.28; Burlington, 35c.; Fort Smith, 76c.; from Cleveland, 27c.; to Brushton, 50c.; Reading, 59c.; Norfolk, 74c.; Altoona, 40c., 40c.; San Francisco, $3.59; Norfolk, $1.07; Fort Worth, 96c.; San Francisco, $1.42, $4.43; from Chicago, 39c.; to Pueblo, 60c.; Norfolk, 65c.; Colorado Springs, 88c., 84c.; Norfolk, 53c.; San Francisco, $3.21, $1.77; Norfolk, $1.64; from Norfolk, 58c	38 49
132 electrotype labels	22 50
3 dozen note books	1 50
500 sheets copying paper	75
One 600 page journal indexed	2 75
One 700 page copy book	1 50
Postal Telegraph Co., messages to Nashville, 53c.; Toronto, 56c., 50c.; from Omaha, 55c; Topeka, 77c., from St. Paul, 50c.; Topeka, 89c., $1.13; Grand Rapids, 25c.; Hamilton, 27c., 31c., 47c.; from Nashville, 25c.; to Hamilton, 25c.; Tacoma, $1; Topeka, 50c.; Albany, 50c., 50c.; from New York, 40c.; Richmond, $1.49; St. Paul, 50c.; from Nashville, 25c.; Norfolk, $1.91; Cleveland, 41c.; Chicago, 25c.; Jersey City, 50c.; Norfolk, $1.01, $1.18; Omaha, 40c., 40c.; Chicago, 25c.; Nashville, 25c.; St. Paul, 50c.; Altoona, 40c.; Missoula, 90c	20 73
Clerk hire	35 50
F. J. Boyle, part expenses to International Printing Pressmen's Union convention at Philadelphia	150 00
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	26 48
BURIAL FUND—	
1584, Fargo, No. 186—On account of the death of J. J. O'Brien	60 00
1585, St. Paul, No. 30—J. W. McNamee	60 00
1586, Philadelphia, No. 2—Jacob Semler	60 00
1587, Columbia, No. 101—J. J. Tackey	60 00
1588, Columbia, No. 101—Wm. A. Short	60 00
1589, Memphis, No. 11—G. S. Sims	60 00
1590, Toronto, No. 91—J. P. Lavery	60 00
1591, Philadelphia, No. 2—C. B. Ramsey	60 00
1592, Waco, No. 188—H. M. Crisenbury	60 00
1593, New Orleans, No. 17—W. B. Lowe	60 00
1594, Binghamton, No. 232—M. L. Pitts	60 00
1595, Utica, No. 62—Edward Jones	60 00
1596, Boston, No. 13—P. J. O'Donnell	60 00
1597, New York German-American, No. 7—Chas. Drebinger	60 00
1598, Trenton, No. 71—E. N. Naylor	60 00
1599, Ottawa, No. 102—John Carney	60 00
Total	$4.263 16

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand May 25, 1895	$40.729 68	
Receipts to June 10, 1895	2.040 89	
		$42.769 92
Expenditures		4.263 16
Balance on hand		$38.506 76

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2216 5th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Aun St.
MONTGOMERY, No. 326.—W. H. Monroe, 330 Martha St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—W. L. Oury, Box 258.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 121 Effie St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—J. E. Holmes, Jr., 964 Castro St.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor office.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—I. A. Beals, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—Owen Jones, 290 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—J. B. Mack, Box 734.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Frs. J. R. Petitclere, 93 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilsou; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, D. Jameson, Box 597. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney, Box 416.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Fred MacArthur, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—E. E. Johnson, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. E. Stratton, 395 Housatonic Ave.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 439 E. Bay St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick, care Citizen.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, Journal office.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—J. H. Moorman, Jr., Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, J. R. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Singleton, 1001 Second Ave.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel, care The Press.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—A. F. Miller, care Beacon.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—D. J. Fitzgerald, care Pantagraph.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Heiton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikanaren.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—Chas. Partlow.
DECATUR, No. 215.—F. H. Wood, 140 S. Main St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659½ Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park, 1941 Columbus St.
PEORIA, No. 29.—C. E. Lauren, 211 N. Orange St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, E. C. Salmon, care Volk, Jones & McMein; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mike Sullivan.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 404 N. First.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
STREATOR, No. 44.—C. E. Bruer, 909 N. Monroe St.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—J. B. Olney, 1709 8th Ave., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—C. S. Armstrong, 75 S. Jackson St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Geo. A. Naeter; Vice-President, Wm. Jaus; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. E. Lantcrman; Vice-President, F. Mullahy; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. L. Williamson, Box 30; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, F. S. Mullahy, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—T. G. Dyer, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—C. V. Brooke.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, F. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. E. Roach; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, David Nicoll, W. B. Fisher; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Schwinn; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, John Wiemann; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Herbert Haller.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, J. F. Carter.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—A. Bruckner, 19 Booth St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Charles Weaver, 741 Wilson St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—E. M. Broughton, 410 Seventh Ave. East.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—P. F. Spicklar, care Press, Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 Patterson St., Lexington.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President J. J. Aberlo; Recording Secretary, J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

BANGOR, No. 139.—I. H. Joy, care News.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—C. F. Johnson, Box 301.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—John Douglass, Room 3, 12 Hawley Place.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—J. E. Burke, 7 Mill St.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—C. H. Flint, Jr.
HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty, 9 Hampshire.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—John W. Sheahan, Box 122.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, 116 Bay View Ave.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—Alex H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—P. H. Kelley, 78 Exchange St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—Chas. F. Dietas.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, F. L. Baker; Vice-President, T. R. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, A. K. Tyson; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, F. H. Booth; Vice-President, James Hunt; Correspouding and Recording Secretary, Guy Sample, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, O. L. McKinley; Vice-President, T. H. Springstead; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, C. J. Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. B. Smith, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—E. A. Bergh, Box 45, West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, No. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 418 Jefferson St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W. Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin Building, 810 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. W. Buck; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, H. Newsom; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Reith; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—S. A. Hoon, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Sam D. Nedrey; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergoant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacoben, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, W. H. Kearns; Vice-President, Jas. Sullivan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. J. Mills, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Frank Cox, Ed Blake, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, Wm. Mounce, 130 Federal St.; Vice-President, Joseph Simmons, Daily Review; Recording Secretary, E. A. Wells, 632 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 229 Broad St.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luchs, care Observer.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, John Cherry; Vice-President, P. J. Sutton; Recording Secretary, H. McCriskin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, caro Times office; Treasurer, E. W. Garrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottloh.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Suydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—L. S. Hooper, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—Lon Davis, 220 Gold Ave.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, W. P. Mead; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 386 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, Wm. Hansill; Vice-President, Wm. Stansill; Recording Secretary, John McGuire; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, D. J. Murray; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Wolf; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. H. Brooks, 76 Mohawk St.
DOLGEVILLE, No. 108.—Harry L. Everest.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, P. A. Dowling; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, W. B. Stephens; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Carpenter, 309 Penn. Ave.; Treasurer, G. W. Baltz; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Wood.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—President, Edward Bartlett, 4 Globe St., Johnstown, N. Y.; Secretary, John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—W. E. Harris, Box 434.
ITHACA, No. 171.—J. W. Shawley, 21 E. Seneca St.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—R. E. Swackhamer, care Courier.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—Henry D. Burkhart.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 98 W. Mohawk St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—C. N. Scott, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—R. E. Devlin, Maple Ave.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, B. A. Wilder; Recording Secretary, Philip Purcell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Fitzgerald.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, 416 E. Hargett.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—W. O. Strandberg, care Courier, East Grand Forks, Minn.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—David Ferguson, care Democrat.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 153½ High St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidsou; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—A. W. Thomson, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, W. P. Kunze; Vice-President, J. A. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, W. M. Tomlinson; Chairman Executive Committee, L. G. Jenkins; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Derrer; Conductor, C. S. Davidson.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Louis Orr, 175 Secoud.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—A. C. Crouse.
HAMILTON, No. 290—M. M. Smith, 116 N. Second.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. Hurst, 764 W. High St.
LISBON, No. 267.—W. G. Steele.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—W. B. Gillard, 316 Decatur St.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Wick Flower; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—J. E. Brewer, 109 E. Washington Ave.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—Bert Sears.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, Lon De Yarmoud; Vice-President, W. J. Cuddy; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Howell, care Oregonian, Portland, Oregon; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, J. J. Price, Chairman; Edward Kleist, J. C. Gallagher, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Glason, W. M. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 811 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, Box 802.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av.
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—W. H. Weidenbach.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer, James Welsh; Doorkeeper, James H. Clarke; Trustees, Owen A. Duffle, Lawrence M. Meyer, H. H. Savage.

Unequaled Opportunities

FOR ADVERTISERS IN

The Typographical Journal

The Official Paper of The International Typographical Union

Larger Number of Readers than is Found in the Combined Circulation of Any Two Trade or Craft Journals on Earth.
Over Fifty Thousand Readers in the Allied Printing Trade Crafts in Every State and Territory and all the Provinces of Canada.
Advertisements Affecting Mechanical or Trade Interests will find Quicker Response than by any other Channel of Communication with Buyers. Rates Furnished on Application.
Address all Communications to

The Typographical Journal

De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Note the following list of Towns and Cities in which the Journal circulates:

ALABAMA.

Anniston. Evergreen. Phenix City.
Bessemer. Mobile. Piedmont.
Birmingham. Montgomery. Sheffield.
Calera. Ozark. Vernon.

ARIZONA.

Fort Grant. Phœnix. Prescott.
Tombstone.

ARKANSAS.

Eureka Springs. Morrillton.
Fort Smith. Jonesboro. Russellville.
Gurdon. Little Rock. Texarkana.
Hot Springs. Lonoke. Vanburen.

CALIFORNIA.

Alameda. Oakland. Santa Cruz.
Berkeley. Ocean View. Santa Rosa.
Blue Lake. Ontario. San Diego.
Cucamonga. Orange. San Francisco.
Dixon. Oroville. San Jose.
Eureka. Pico Heights. Sebastapol.
Fort Jones. Prospect Park. Stockton.
Fresno City. Red Bluff. Truckee.
Guadalupe. Redlands. Vacaville.
Grass Valley. Riverside. Visalia.
Hanford. Sacramento. Wheatland.
Los Angeles. San Bern'dino. Winchester.
Marysville. San Clara. Yreka.
Mendocino. Santa Ana. Yuba.

CANADA.

ALBERTA.

Calgary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nanaimo. Revelstoke. Vancouver.
New Westminster. Victoria.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fredericton. St. John.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Amherst. Caledonia. Halifax.

MANITOBA.

St. Boniface. Winnipeg.

ONTARIO.

Brantford. Hensall. Peterboro.
Belleville. Gananoque. Morrisburgh.
Brockville. Guelph. Ni'g'ra Falls, S
Brussells. Kingston. Sandwich.
Dunville. Kingston St'n. Stratford.
Dundas. London. Toronto.
Elmira. Ottawa. Windsor.
Hamilton. Portsmouth.

QUEBEC.

Lachute. Montreal. Quebec.
St. Sauveur.

COLORADO.

Aspen. Highlands. North Denver.
Colorado Springs. Pueblo.
Cripple Creek. Las Animas. Redcliffe.
Delta. Leadville. Salida.
Denver. Manitou. South Denver.
Durango. Mancos. Steamboat Sp'gs.
Greenwood Springs. Trinidad.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport. Meriden. Rockville.
Berlin. New Britain. Stafford Sp's.
Danbury. New Haven. Waterbury.
East Hartford. Naugatuck. Willimantic.
Hartford. New London. W. Winstead.
Kensington. Norwich.
Middletown. Rocky Hill.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Bismarck. Grafton. Steele.
Devil's Lake. Grand Forks. Valley City.
Ellindale. Jamestown. Wahpeton.
Fargo. Seymour.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Aberdeen. Deadwood. Salem.
Alexandria. Kimball. Sioux Falls.
Britton. Lead. Wilmot.
Brookings. Letcher.
Castalia. Mitchell.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington.

FLORIDA.

Barton. Ormond. St. Petersburg.
Green Cove. Orlando. Sanford.
High Spring. Palatka. Tampa.
Jacksonville. Pensacola. Tallahassee.
Ocala. St. Augustine.

FOREIGN.

Lancaster, Eng. Leeds, Eng.
London, Eng. Manchester, Eng.
West Bramwick, Eng. Dublin, Ireland.
Glasgow, Scotland. Auckland, N. Zealand.
Paris, France. Maclean, N. S. W.
Sydney, N. S. W. Amsterdam, Nederl.

GEORGIA.

Albany. Canton. Griffin.
Alpharetta. Cave Springs. Lulu.
Americus. Columbus. Macon.
Atlanta. Cuthbert. Rome.
Augusta. Dahlonega. Savannah.
Barnesville. Decatur. Talbotton.
Brunswick. Forsyth. Thomasville.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Honolulu.

IDAHO.

Bellevue. Moscow. Shoshone.
Boise City. Pocatello.

ILLINOIS.

Abingdon. Elmwood. Monticello.
Alton. Englewood. Moreland.
Anna. Galesburg. Mound City.
Arcola. Geneseo. Oak Park.
Astoria. Harvard. Ottawa.
Aurora. Havelock. Paris.
Austin. Highland Park. Pekin.
Beardstown. Hoopston. Peoria.
Belleville. Hutsonville. Princeton.
Bloomington. Ipava. Quincy.
Bunker Hill. Irving Park. Ravenswood.
Bushnell. Jacksonville. Red Bud.
Cairo. Joliet. Ridgeland.
Carbondale. Kankakee. Rockford.
Cartersville. Kensington. Rock Island.
Carthage. La Harpe. Rockland.
Centralia. Lanark. Roger's Park.
Champaign. La Salle. Rushville.
Charleston. Lewiston. Sheldon.
Chicago. Lincoln. Simons.
Chicago Lawn. Lindon Park. Springfield.
Clinton. London. Stark.
Clyde. Mandell. Streator.
Cooksville. Marshall. Sullivan.
Danville. Maywood. Tower Hill.
Decatur. Metropolis. Warsaw.
Earlville. Minonk. Waynesville.
East St. Louis. Moline. Winchester.
Elgin.

INDIANA.

Anderson. Greenwood. New Castle.
Arcadia. Greencastle. N. Winchester.
Attica. Greenfield. Noblesville.
Atlanta. Hartford City. Oxford.
Brownsburg. Huntington. Peru.
Bloomington. Indianapolis. Plymouth.
Borden. Knox. Rensselaer.
Bluffton. Kokomo. Richmond.
Clinton. Jeffersonville. Rushville.
Crawfordsv'e. Jasper. Seymour.
Cicero. La Fayette. Stone Bluff.
Colfax. Lake. South Bend.
Columbus. Logansport. Salem.
Dublin. La Porte. Terre Haute.
Elkhart. Lowell. Tipton.
Evansville. Madison. Valparaiso.
Elwood. Monon. Vincennes.
Fort Wayne. Muncie. Veedersburg.
Frankfort. Marion. Warsaw.
Fairmount. Michigan City. Williamsport.
Grand View. New Albany. West Lebanon.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Brazil Station. Muskogee. Muldron.

IOWA.

Atlantic. Everly. Nashua.
Avoca. Fort Dodge. Northwood.
Alta. Fort Madison. New Hampton.
Burlington. Grundy Centre. Ottumwa.
Bedford. Harlon. Pomeroy.
Boone. Hawarden. Rockford.
Cedar Rapids. Hillsboro. Sheldon.
Charlton. Jefferson. Shenandoah.
Creston. Holsteln. Sac City.
Clinton. Iowa Falls. Sioux City.
Council Bluffs. Keokuk. Stony City.
Cresco. Leon. Sibley.
Defiance. Le Mars. State Centre.
Davenport. Marshalltown. Vinton.
Des Moines. Maquoketa. Waterloo.
Dubuque. Mount Vernon. Winterset.
Elkader. Muscatine. Winfield.

KANSAS.

Arkansas City. Hugoton. Olathe.
Atchison. Hutchinson. Osage Mission.
Atwood. Iola. Ottawa.
Burlingame. Independ'nce. Russell.
Burlington. Kansas City. Salina.
Caney. Kensington. St. Mary's.
Chanute. Klowa. Reedsville.
Coffeyville. Lansing. Shawnee.
Colby. La Crosse. Stafford.
Conway Springs. St. John.
Denison. Lawrence. Topeka.
Frankfort. Leavenworth. Troy.
Ellindale. Lecompton. Wa-Keeney.
Emporia. Marysville. Wellington.
Erie. Manhattan. Wichita.
Fort Scott. Neodesha. Winfield.
Goodland. Newton.
Hiawatha. North Topeka.

KENTUCKY.

Belleville. Earlington. Marion.
Bowling Gr'n. Frankfort. Newport.
Covington. Henderson. Owensboro.
Cynthiana. Lexington. Paris.
Dayton. Louisville. Parkland.
Erlanger. Ludlow. Paducah.

LOUISIANA.

Arcadia. New Orleans. Plaindealing.
Baton Rouge. New Iberia. Shreveport.
Carrollton. Patterson.
Monroe. Port Allen.

MAINE.

Augusta. East Deering. Portland.
Bangor. Kennebunk. Rockland.

MARYLAND.

Annapolis. Calverton. Lonaconing.
Baltimore. Frederick City. Riverdale.
Branchville. Hyattsville. Towson.
Bladensburg. Kensington. Wash. Grove.
Cumberland. Laurel. Waverly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Allston. Holyoke. Rehoboth.
Attleboro. Lawrence. Roslindale.
Beachmont. Lowell. Roxbury.
Boston. Lynn. Shelburne F'ls
Boston Highlands. South Boston.
Cambridge. Malden. Somerville.
Cambridgeport. Springfield.
Charlestown. Mattapan. Stoneham.
Chelsea. Medford. Turner's Falls.
Chicopee Falls Melrose. Walnut Hill.
Dorchester. Merrick. Ware.
East Boston. Milbury. West Everett.
E. Somerville. Nepanset. Westfield.
Everett. New Bedford. Weymouth.
Fall River. North Adams. Williamsett.
Faneuil. N. Somerville. Worcester.
Greenfield. Palmer.
Haverhill. Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.

Adrian. Escanaba. Northville.
Albion. Grand Rapids. Pontiac.
Alpena. Hillsdale. Port Huron.
Ann Arbor. Holland. Saginaw City.
Bay City. Homer. St. Ignace.
Berrien Sp'gs. Howell. Stanton.
Bessemer. Imlay City. Stockbridge.
Big Rapids. Ionia. Sturgis.
Charlotte. Jackson. Tekonsha.
Cheboygan. Kalamazoo. Union City.
Clare. Lansing. West Bay City.
Colon. Leslie. Wyandotte.
Detroit. Marine City. Ypsilanti.
Eaton Rapids. Marquette.
E. Saginaw. Muskegon.

MINNESOTA.

Ada. Hastings. Rochester.
Anoka. Jordan. Robbinsdale.
Austin. Lucerne. Sleepy Eye.
Adrian. Lake City. St. Paul.
Clinton. Little Falls. Stillwater.
Brainerd. Mankato. Staples.
Benson. Magnolia. Tracey.
Duluth. Madison. Lake Crystal.
Faribault. Minn. Lake. Winona.
Glenwood. Minneapolis. Waseca.
Graceville. New Richland. West Duluth.

MISSISSIPPI.

Batesville. Jackson. Starksville.
Columbus. Lexington. Vicksburg.
Forest. Meridian.
Hazelhurst. Natchez.

MISSOURI.

Bevier. Kirksville. St. Joseph.
Bolivar. Louisiana. St. Louis.
Bloomfield. Lexington. Sedalia.
Columbia. Maitland. Springfield.
Eminence. Maryville. Sweet Springs.
Fair Play. Mexico. Thayer.
Hannibal. Macon. Trenton.
Hamilton. Olden. Troy.
Hopkins. Old Orchard. Tarkio.
Independence. Nevada. Westport.
Jefferson City. Platte City. Weston.
Joplin. Patosi. Weelston.
Kahoka. Richmond.
Kansas City. Rockport.

MONTANA.

Anaconda. Butte City. Livingston.
Barker. Columbia Falls. Missoula.
Billings. Great Falls. Miles City.
Bozeman. Helena. Neihart.

NEVADA.

Carson City. Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord. Keene. Mt. Wash'gton
Dover. Laconia. Nashua.
Farmington. Manchester. Tilton.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park. Harrison. Phillipsburg.
Atlantic City. Hoboken. Rahway.
Avondale. Jersey City. Rochelle Park.
Bayonne. Jersey City Heights.
Beverley. Morlton. Trenton.
Bridgeton. Newark. Vailsburg.
Bordentown. New Brunswick.
Camden Palmyra. Westville.
Clementon. Passaic. Woodbury.
Elizabeth. Paterson.

NEBRASKA.

Beatrice. Kearney. Schuyler.
Burwell. Lincoln. Seward.
Cedar Rapids. McPherson. Sidney.
Columbus. Milford. South Omaha.
Emerson. Nebraska City. Steele City.
Fremont. Norfolk. Superior.
Greely. North Bend. Tecumseh.
Geneva. North Platte. Trenton.
Havelock. Omaha. University Pl.
Hartington. Red Cloud. Western.
Humboldt. Riverside. York.

NEW MEXICO.

Albuquerque. Farmington. Las Cruces.
E. Las Vegas. Lordsburg. Socoro.

NEW YORK.

Albany. Jamesville. Penn Yan.
Amsterdam. Johnstown. Poughkeepsie.
Arcade. Lockport. Potsdam.
Bath. Lansingb'rgh. Rochelle.
Binghamton. Lawville. Rochester.
Bath-on-the-Hudson. Saratoga.
Black Rock. Little York. Sandy Hill.
Brooklyn. Long Island City.
Buffalo. Middletown. Salem.
Carthage. Morrisville. Seneca.
Camden. New Hartford. Schenectady.
Cohoes. New Rochelle. Silver Creek.
Cornwall. New York City. Syracuse.
Elmira. Norwich. Ticonderoga.
Dayton. Niagara Falls. Troy.
East Albany. Newburgh. Utica.
Ebenezer. N. Tarrytown. Warrensburgh
Erastina. Norwich. Waterford.
Fulton. Nyack. Watertown.
Glens Falls. Oneonta. Waterville.
Gloversville. Oneida Castle. Wellsville.
Ilion. Oneida. Whitestown.
Ithaca. Oxford. Winchester.
Jamaica. Oswego. Yonkers.
Jamestown. Rouse's Point.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Asheville. Lumberton. Shelby.
Charlotte. Lincolnton. Wilmington.
Clyde. Raleigh. Wilson.
Durham. Salisbury.

OKLAHOMA.

Guthrie. Oklahoma City. Stillwater.
El Reno. Cross. Ponca City.
Seger. Perkins.

OHIO.

Adamsville. Hamilton. Oxford.
Akron. Hyde Park. Portsmouth.
Arlington Hts. Ironton. Piqua.
Bainbridge. Leipsic. Rossmoyne.
Barberton. Lima. Rossmore.
Bowling Green Linwood. Richmond.
Bond Hill. Logan. Richwood.
Bellaire. Lockland. Sandusky.
Brooklyn. Loraine. Springfield.
Bradner. Loveland. State Soldiers' Home.
Canal Dover. Lancaster.
Carthage. Mingo Junct'n. Steubenville.
Cincinnati. Miamisburgh. Troy.
Cleveland. Martin's Ferry. Tiffin.
Columbus. Mansfield. Toronto.
Coshocton. Massillon. Toledo.
Canton. Marysville. Urbana.
Carrollton. Marietta. Wadsworth.
Dayton. McClure. Wauseon.
Delaware. Middletown. Whipple.
Defiance. Monroeville. Wilmington.
E. Liverpool. Norwalk. Warren.
Elmwood. Newark. Wooster.
Elyria. N. Baltimore. Walnut Hills.
Findlay. N. Linndale. West Union.
Fostoria. Napoleon. Xenia.
Gallion. Oberlin. Youngstown
Girard. Oakley. Zanesville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allegheny City Duquesne. Oak Station.
Altoona. Erie. Oil City.
Arbisonia. Grant. Oxford.
Baim. Germantown. Parkersburgh.
Beaver. Greenville. Philadelphia.
Beaver Falls. Greensburg. Pittsburgh.
Bellview. Harrisburgh. Rochester.
Beltzhoover. Hummelstown Russellville.
Bennett. Ingram. Scranton.
Bethlehem. Irwin. Shiremanstown
Bradford. Johnstown. Skippock.
Bridgeport. Lancaster. Slatington.
Brooklyn. Latrobe. Tedford.
Brushton. Lebanon. Titusville.
Burgettstown Lewisburg. Tomaqua.
Burlingame. McKeesport. Towanda.
Butler. Meadville. Uniontown.
Carlisle. Mechanicsburgh.
Chambersburgh. Upland.
Charlerol. Mercer. Warren.
Chester. Mt. Holly. Wellsboro.
Chicora. Nanticoke. W. Bridgewater.
Clemo. Natrona. Wilkesbarre.
Coalport. New Brighton. Wilkinsburg.
Collingdale. Newcastle. Willamsport.
Crafton. New Florence. York.
Doylestown. Norwood.

OREGON.

Albany. Harney. Portland.
Albina. Hillsboro. Salem.
Astoria. Marion. St. Helena.
Burns. Milwaukee. Sunnyview.
East Portland. Newberg. The Dalles.
Eugene. Pendleton. Westport.

RHODE ISLAND.

Bristol. Newport. Providence.
Central Falls. Pawtucket. Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Adam's Run. Edgefield. McCarters.
Camden. Greenville. Pickens.
Charleston. Laurins. Rock Hill.
Columbia. Manning.

TENNESSEE.

Athens. Jackson. Nashville.
Centerville. Kenton. Obion.
Chattanooga. Knoxville. Ridgedale.
Covington. Lexington. Ripley.
Dickson. Memphis. Sevierville.
Hill City. Milan.

TEXAS.

Austin. Denison. Rosebud.
Belton. El Paso. Rogers.
Bowie. Eagle Pass. Rockport.
Bullard. Fort Worth. Sealy.
Calvert. Gainsville. San Antonio.
Cameron. Galveston. Tyler.
Colorado. Greenville. Thurber.
Columbus. Groveton. Temple.
Comanche. Groesbeck. Velasco.
Courol. Hillsboro. Waco.
Cleburne. Houston Winsboro.
Corpus Christi. Luling. Weatherford.
Corsicana. Lampasas
Dallas. Paris.

UTAH.

Ogden. Provo.
Payson. Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Burlington. Rutland. Underhill Center.
Middlebury. St. Albans.
Newport. St. Johnsbury.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria. Norfolk. Richmond.
Danville. Petersburg. Roanoke.
Lynchburg. Portsmouth. Staunton
Manchester Radford.

WASHINGTON.

Anacortes. Friday Harbor.
Ballard. Hoquiam. Seattle.
Blakely. New Whatcomb.
Bucoda. North Yakima. Spokane.
Centralia. Olympia. Silver Beach.
Chehalis. Oakesdale. Tacoma.
Colfax. Palouse. Walla Walla
Edison. Parkland. Wallace.
Fairhaven. Port Angeles. Whatcomb.
Farmington. Port Towns'nd
Fremont. Pullman.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Charleston. Martinsburg. Wellsburg.
Bluefield. Middlebourne. Wheeling.
Fairmount. Princeton.
Huntington. Ravenswood.

WISCONSIN.

Ashland. Madison. Richl'd Center
Beloit. Marshfield. Sauk City.
Boscobel. Menominee. Sparta.
Black River. Milwaukee. St. Croix Falls.
Chippewa. National Home Steven's Point
Dodgeville. Neenah. Tomahawk.
Eau Claire. N. Greenfield. Waukesha.
Fon du Lac. Oconto. Waupaca.
Green Bay. Oshkosh. West Superior.
La Crosse. Racine. Wonewoc.

WYOMING.

Cheyenne. Lander. Rock Springs
Laramie. Rawlins. Saratoga.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 1, 1895. No. 22.

ON THE SLOPE.

Dire Machine Effects—What of the Surplus Compositors—Melancholy Aspect.

San Francisco, Cal., June 11.—Were Horace Greeley among the living now and visiting in the West, he would scarcely reiterate that famous injunction to young men to follow the direction of the sun.

Those heavy clouds that have so long been visible in the distance are gathering nearer and nearer, and all the indications are that ere this is put in print they will have burst upon this hitherto sunny clime and created such havoc among us that all previous records will have been totally annihilated. There is consternation in the camp in consequence. Forebodings of fearful disaster have taken possession of the souls of many who have never before encountered anything more turbulent than an occasional local squall. At the same time, not a small number who have weathered many severe storms in the past complacently smile—somewhat grimly, to be sure—at the fears of their fellows.

The Mergenthalers are here, and the effect of their presence has agitated the "profesh" in a marked manner. Union meetings are now of weekly occurrence, and instead of the customary corporal's guard in attendance, there is hardly standing room in our large hall. Never before, except, perhaps, during the progress of an election for International Typographical Union delegates, has so much interest been taken in the proceedings.

All sorts of remedial fantasies for the alleviation of the distressing possibilities spring up, only to be cruelly trampled upon by constitutional restrictions, prevailing points of order, etc.

Scarcely had the machines been set up in the Evening Post, the first in San Francisco to put them in, when difficulties began to arise, culminating in the resignation of the foreman and a couple of operators. A super-officious machinist, with a highly exaggerated idea of his capabilities, was the cause of the trouble.

A few weeks later, the Evening Bulletin moved into new quarters, where five Mergenthalers were awaiting the approach of the operators. Here again, trouble cropped up in the form of an alleged violation of the union machine regulations. The Bulletin supplied the machines with full-fledged operators, a couple of whom had not been members of San Francisco Union six months prior to the introduction of the machines, as the local law requires. The proprietor, in answer to the complaint, stated that he desired to comply with the union rules, but that in this instance he could not without a heavy sacrifice, which the union could not reasonably expect him to make. The new quarters of the paper were not large enough to put up any cases for hand composition, which would have been necessary had new beginners been placed at two of the machines. Besides, it was claimed by the foreman, Robert Higgins, who was called to take charge of the office soon after his resignation from the Post, that the six months clause in the scale was a violation of International unionism, since it debarred members with duly accredited cards from procuring work. The matter was finally adjusted by the proprietor and the union each conceding certain points.

The Chronicle office at this writing is all topsy-turvy. Five machines are up and ten others in the course of erection. Many pale faces could be seen despairingly watching the progress of the work. The foreman, however, posted a notice in the office to the effect that all the old hands would, in time, have a "crack" at them. This was pleasant, if remote for some.

The same cheerful announcement was promulgated in the Examiner office, where they have not yet begun to make way for them—but they are in the building—and even now while I write I can feel the occasional tremor of the building, as the weighty castings are moved about.

The Call, which will be the last remaining hand-set sheet in the city, has been, for the past few weeks, negotiating with the union through a conference committee with a view to a postponement of the direful day of mechanical composition. The proprietor does not ask for a reduction in the hand scale, but suggests that if the union will make reasonable concessions (which, by the way, were too sweeping to be considered seriously), he would continue the old method for eighteen months, at the end of which time the paper goes into its new building. The matter comes up finally at the next meeting.

So, all in all, matters typographical present a decidedly gloomy aspect. The serious question that now arises is, how is the situation to be handled? While many affect to believe that things will straighten themselves out in a short time, still it can not be denied that the conditions are alarming. At least forty men will be thrown out of the Chronicle in a couple of weeks, while that number will be augmented by seventy-five from the Examiner a month later. The Post let out twelve and the Bulletin fourteen. This, with at least 150 previously idle, will swell the unemployed list to 300. In the face of this, the union treasury is practically empty, with the Pacific ocean on one side and a 300-mile desert on the other staring the unfortunate in the face. No one can presume to predict how all this will terminate, but wonderful conditions have wrought wonderful changes. Let us hope it will be so in this case.

The newspapers of this city have, for a couple of years past, been issuing extraordinary large editions, and this has materially helped to relieve things in general. Otherwise, much distress must have prevailed, for the collapse of the boom in Washington and Oregon, together with the advent of machines in those States, precipitated an immense throng of victims into San Francisco. W. F. E.

North Dakota's Metropolis.

Fargo, N. D., June 20.—No. 186 has been brought very conspicuously in front of the general public at various times during the past month and naturally gained much notoriety by endeavoring to be a party to establishing a precedent in this State which ought to be observed throughout the United States, viz.: The prohibition of sending State printing out of the State when it is competent to do such work at home.

A bill introduced and passed by the last Legislature provided for the revision and printing of a code, and after the usual formalities bids were advertised for. "Andy" Williams, of No. 186, in some way was informed that our State printing establishments mainly were bidding for eastern firms and the struggle began. Petitions praying the committee on awards to give the work to the firm who would do the work at home were freely circulated and were as freely signed by every prominent business man in Fargo, resolutions were adopted by the business men's union requesting the committee to award the work to the lowest home bidder and the committee did so, finding their decision according to law.

As this work involves the sum of $8,000 the decision caused much strife and a struggle between firms took place; the organs of both factions talked very plain editorially, and some unjust accusations were aimed at our union and its officers. It was immaterial to us who got the work as long as it was to be done where our idle printers would be benefited and where the State at large would be benefited. Of course, Fargo printers were desirous of its being done here. Injunctions were granted, but later overruled, and nothing remains undone but the affixing of the Governor's signature, when the work will commence.

Too much praise can not be given Mr. Williams and President Jordan for their quick and effective action in this important matter, and all goes to show what hard, united and harmonious work will do.

The printing business in this section is quiet, with the same old story to go with this statement. The Forum, Commonwealth and Argus are all improving gradually as daily papers, especially is this true of the Argus, which is now under the editorial management of Col. Frank Irons, a thorough newspaper man.

We also have a successful co-operative institution in the Commonwealth, which is owned and controlled by members of Fargo union, and although they have had a steep grade to travel they are nearing the summit.

A. J. Williams, well known in the East, and who for a long time held down the Inter-Ocean, Chicago, represented this union in the district convention at Grand Forks, June 11-12, and ably, too.

Messrs. Dennett and Murphy, representatives respectively from St. Paul and Minneapolis unions to the district convention, were entertained on their way home at this place. An impromptu banquet was given in their honor at Hotel Webster, which was honored by the presence of United States Senator Hansbrough, Representative A. W. Edwards and H. C. Plumley, of the Forum. Messrs. C. A. Jordan, H. A. Dilworth, George E. Moore, F. Jordan, O. Gross, James Quinlivan and Russell Henry represented Fargo union. It was a pleasant affair. "Brizzie."

HUGO MILLER

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Hugo Miller,

Whose picture appears in this issue of the Journal, was born in July, 1856, in Freiberg, Saxony, and came to New York all alone in June, 1873, a mere boy of seventeen years. In the same year he joined the German Typographical Union of New York city, perhaps the youngest man ever admitted to membership. He soon took an active part in the affairs of his union, and has been an officer of the New York German union in one or the other capacity ever since. He was also a member of the executive board of the German-American Typographia for many years, and represented his national organization at several conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He was likewise a delegate from New York German Union to the International Typographical Union conventions at Chicago (1893) and at Louisville (1894). In 1886 Hugo Miller was elected General Secretary of the German-American Typographia and editor of their official journal, which office he is still holding, having been re-elected every time without opposition. In October, 1894, after the amalgamation of the German unions with the International Typographical Union had taken effect, he came to Indianapolis, where he now has his office at the headquarters of the International Typographical Union.

Although believing in socialism, Hugo Miller is a trades-unionist first, last and all the time, having often declared: "Theories come and theories pass by, but trades-unions last forever."

Ohio Printing Crafts' Union.

Zanesville, Ohio, June 17.—The second annual meeting of the Allied Printing Crafts' Union of Ohio convened in Akron, Ohio, May 14, with a large number of delegates present. In the absence of President Frank L. Rist, of Cincinnati, Vice-President A. C. Crouse, of Findlay, presided.

The salient features of the convention were the report of the committee on State printing recommending the drafting of a petition to the State Legislature, praying for the establishment of a State printing office, said petition to be circulated among all the labor organizations in the State for signatures; the establishment of a letter-writing bureau, of which every delegate was elected a member, for the purpose of furthering our organization; the adoption of resolutions in condemnation of the Rand-McNally Printing Co., of Chicago, and the Werner Printing Co., of Akron, Ohio, instructing delegates to report back to their unions and central bodies such action, and use their every effort to have the product of these firms boycotted out of existence. Important amendments to the constitution and by-laws were also made, not the least among which was changing the name from "Ohio Printing Crafts' Union," to "Allied Printing Crafts' Union of Ohio."

The following officers were elected: President, Joe Coleman, Columbus; vice-president, James B. Anderson, Toledo; secretary-treasurer and organizer, W. W. Griffey, Youngstown.

The name of Sam R. Thomas, of Akron, delegate to the convention of 1894, was ordered stricken from the roll of permanent members for ratting in the office of the Werner Company.

The convention was harmonious in every detail, and the carrying out of the plans proposed will result in much good. The Allied Printing Crafts' Union of Ohio invites every union in Ohio to fall in line.

H. W. C.

Compliments upon the improvement of the Journal come from every source. Excuse us for the "blushing honors" which are falling thick and fast.

PRINTING BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Injury by Jackals—Decent Papers Safe—Cloudy for Commercial Offices.

Everybody engaged in the printing and kindred trades has learned by precept and experience the craft axiom, "The last to feel business depression and the first to recover is the printing trade." The theory of this is doubtless that other industries, in their struggles to maintain an equilibrium during commercial stagnation, use printer's ink until the last, and when bottom is reached turn to the same power at the earliest moment to assist in regaining lost ground.

Now, it is said that "all signs fail in dry weather," and in certain circumstances axioms, too, are unreliable, no matter how time-honored they be. At all events, ours apparently transposed itself, for when early in 1893 the bottom dropped out of general business throughout the country, instead of gradually falling, as on previous like occasions, the printing trade just humped itself to make the pace for other branches of industry in the downward course, and came very nearly beating all competitors. Efforts made since to apply the brakes seem to have been ineffectual. So the transposition in the axiom was a Jonah to us. While on every hand we hear of wholly or partially suspended industries resuming activity, and in scores of instances wages being voluntarily increased by business concerns, there appears no rift in the clouds overhanging the "art preservative of all arts." Indeed, over one branch of the business, so far as concerns many newspaper compositors, there has fallen a pall which will never again be lifted. In times of former trade depressions there were, of course, reductions in newspaper forces for more or less extended periods, and upon a revival of business those forces were recruited, and in many instances augmented. But with the panic beginning in 1893 came a widely extended introduction of composing machinery, causing a depletion of forces which no revival of trade will ever rebuild numerically. Nor will the machines prove the boon some of our too optimistic brethren had hoped for in increasing the number of publications whereon displaced printers might find employment. I make the assertion without fear of successful contradiction that during the past five years not twenty new publications have been established in fields where their production depended solely upon cheap composition. No; the tendency has been decidedly in the other direction. Large machine establishments have been started, wherein is done by contract at slightly reduced rates many publications which formerly operated their own plants and gave employment to many printers. The forces of those offices are entirely disbanded, the men in many instances walking the streets. The publishers of the above-mentioned papers are in nearly every instance non-printers, having neither pride nor sympathy in the art, and under the plea of "hard times" have inflicted serious blows to the trade, to say nothing of the imposition upon a defenseless reading public of the "cheap and nasty" product of typesetting machines in order to save a few dollars in composition bills. Competition for advertising patronage for their columns is keener than ever before, in many instances resulting in a discontinuance of display ads. for plain machine type in order to meet rivalry. In this connection the type founder will also suffer, for his sales of job type will be affected.

Hand in hand with the above is another evil which has for some time been ravaging the trade. Groups of alleged "journalists"—for the most part ex-employes of newspapers whose presence has been dispensed with for various reasons; chiefly incompetency, and unsuccessful, would-be contributors to periodicals, whose best service to mankind would be in the capacity of clerks in crossroads' stores—have formed themselves into "syndicates" to make "supplements" for provincial papers and James Crow dailies. These "supplements" are issued under various titles, principally "ladies' pages," "household hints," etc., and are "written" by the alleged literary luminaries from cyclopedias, cook books and other sources than their own actual knowledge. The composition for this stuff is done in machine establishments, papier mache casts are sent to their patrons, and more printers are thrown out; for the chances are ninety-nine to one that portions of the slush will be used as news matter.

The same methods are pursued by advertising agents, who now order duplicate casts of ads. for distribution to papers with which they have contracts instead of proofs over as formerly. There is a vast difference between the above practices and the old-time plate matter. The latter was really of benefit to the trade, for it kept publications alive in localities and gave work to many persons; while the present scheme of the "syndicates" and advertising agents will result in killing competition, and ultimately forcing out of the business proprietors and workmen alike.

And to this element the newspaper interest looks for a revival in business! The disappointment will be sure and bitter.

Up to the present time, however, these jackals of the printing trade have been only partially successful in the work of destruction. Happily the solidarity of the International Typographical Union and its wise administrative officers has prevented any serious reduction in wages under the new order of things in newspaperdom, though in the minds of many, the introduction of the piece system in machine offices in some localities seems to be pernicious, and the entering wedge to disastrous results. Comparatively young unions should follow the wiser course of their elder sisters in this respect; for not only will the piece system play into the hands of the greedy publisher, and eventually work deep cuts in wages and extension of hours, but to the term "cheap and nasty," as applied to machine composition, will be added in opprobrium "swift and dirty," applied to the operator.

There is comfort, however, to the trade generally in the fact that papers of the above description have not prostrated publications whose proprietors' souls are beyond the prostitution of progress in the art and generous business methods. True, the grasping, sordid ones have compelled serious reductions in rates, and forced sharp economy among decent papers; but the indications now are that though the horizon is heavily clouded, after the usually languid business of the summer months trade will flow more strongly than ever in the direction of live-and-let-live journalism.

In the book and job branch things are more evenly balanced than in the newspaper field, and though suffering equally with the latter interest in the general depression its organic system is far less disturbed by typesetting machinery. Indeed, the stagnation may not have been such an unmixed evil to the mercantile printing business as one might be led to believe, for it gave impulse to the inventor and manufacturer, and improvements were introduced which are progressive of all that is good in the art and "labor-savers" in the truest and best sense of the word. Important developments have been made in presses of all kinds, so that to-day better work, more of it and for less money can be turned out. Next to the pressmaker in the line of advancement comes the typefounder. Series after series of job letter, combining the most useful and artistic features, have been issued, while book body type of superior qualities are now at the printers' command for less money than ever. The production of paper has advanced to such a degree that now there is slight difference in the price of good commercial stock from that of a much poorer quality two years ago. Inks, too, have vastly improved in body, finish and lasting qualities, and the cost of this important factor to the printer is less now than formerly.

Of course, those auxiliary departments of our great industry have not escaped unscathed in the panic Production was decreased, forces depleted, and in a few instances wages reduced. In the meanwhile attention has been given to overhauling plants, making improvements here and there, and among the first signs of a resumption of activity was a recent voluntary increase of 10 per cent. in wages by the Walter Scott Printing Press Company.

Taken altogether, the book and job branch has much better facilities at its command for work of all kinds than ever before. Wages and hours have practically undergone no change during the depression (thanks to the International Typographical Union), material and stock are better and cheaper than formerly, proprietors can begin competition on a more equal basis—but where's the work? The legislative term being over in all the States, that class of work has ceased for the present; the courts are largely beginning to adjourn for the heated term, and consequently little in the law line will be done until early fall; corporations and large manufacturing concerns have been hit so hard that in the face of a stationary or falling market for industrial stocks they must perforce curtail. As nearly all work of the above class goes to large printing establishments we can easily see there is a dark outlook ahead for them. On the other hand, in the routine of general business throughout the country a certain amount of printing is imperative, and nine-tenths of it is performed in medium and small offices. Competition, however—justifiable or otherwise—has reduced prices to such an extent that barely decent wages remain to proprietors. To awaken activity, therefore, a large volume of new business is absolutely necessary, and until late in the year or early in 1896 that may not be looked for.

In the meantime union men in all branches should be extremely careful in legislating on wages and hours lest they injure the organization or employer. See to it that THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL is well distributed and endeavor by every honorable means to further the interests of advertisers in its columns, presence in which shows not only business perspicacity and friendship toward the International Typographical Union, but indicates fair dealing with their own employes.

JAMES MILES.

Gossip in the Coal Regions.

SCRANTON, PA., June 12.—This city being the center of the anthracite coal region, and one of the liveliest cities of its size in the country, a few items would probably interest members of the craft here who read the best of all trade papers—the JOURNAL—and also others who have visited Scranton and enjoyed her hospitality and natural beauties, situated as she is among the mountains.

The town is good, as towns go in these days of machines, and considering the situation here at the present time. The Republican (morning), owned by Congressman Joseph L. Scranton, is the only handset paper in the town, and is the last straw to which the boys have to cling. The Tribune (morning), and Truth (evening), both have Merganthalers, and the Times, another evening sheet, is now set on the Tribune machines. The Tribune put in machines some months ago, and, during the day, set up other weekly publications and have done some book work on them. The Truth's supply only arrived about two months ago, and that paper is still running five cases, three of which are held down by former subs. The machine scale is $3.50 per night for morning papers, and $3 per day for evening paper.

There have been several new arrivals lately, among whom were "Jack" Marron, who left here the latter part of the winter to accept a position in Baltimore from the B. & O. Railroad. Like many others, Jack goes back to the stick and rule.

Our last union meeting, Sunday, June 9, was the smallest meeting we have had for many months, the intense heat evidently keeping many away. But I think our members ought to turn out to meetings in larger numbers, especially as it is only once a month and it is their own interests that have to be looked after. There are many who kick about the way things are run, but who never, or scarcely ever, put in appearance to improve things by their voice and vote. I am sorry to say we have some members who have very little of the spirit of true unionism in them, and who, judging from their remarks, look upon the union more as an enemy than as a friend, which it certainly is to all who belong to it. It is a moral certainty that some belong to the union simply because they have to in order to hold their situations. These people are a detriment to any labor organization, and we would be better off without them.

Rumor has it that the Republican will put in machines during the next two or three weeks, and if this should prove to be true, there will be nothing left for the festive roadster to go against except to p. h. a meal at one of the printers' boarding-houses and then leave the town in a gondola.

There is some talk of a new morning paper in the interest of the Prohibition party starting in the near future. Good luck to the promoters, and may they have a handset paper, is the wish of all the boys.

Work in the book and job offices is very dull at present, with the exception of one or two.

I don't like to complain at all, but I think if some of the JOURNAL's able correspondents would devote more of their space to items of interest with regard to conditions of the trade, etc., in their respective towns, instead of giving us so much discussion on free coinage, temperance and single-tax, etc., they would be more appreciated by their readers. We can all read Henry George's scholarly works and post ourselves on the other subjects mentioned, without doing so through the columns of our trade paper.

Mr. Joseph Oliver, our able president, was elected to the city council at the last election, and is proving to be the right man in the right place.

No. 112 has been honored by having her financial secretary, C. S. Benedict, elected to the office of vice-president of the Central Labor Union. Charley is well liked by all the boys, and is heart and soul in organized labor.

The Blue Label League is in convention here this week booming the cigarmakers' label and having a good time. Vendors of cigars, without the label, want to look out now.

KICKER.

Logan Squibs.

LOGANSPORT, June 15.—The machine talk that has absorbed so much time of late has at last boiled down to a reality by the arrival of the much-dreaded labor-saving device. It was placed in the Journal office, and, while not in perfect operation as yet, has cast a shadow of gloom over its surroundings. The management has repeatedly asserted its intention to retain all its employes, but it looks as though some one will get "hurted." Only three cases were run on the sheet, but the loss of a single situation is something to be considered and felt in these times of business depression. The two young ladies who have been caseholders will operate the machine, alternating weekly in day and night shifts. One of those who will likely be dropped in the end has been employed over thirty-five years on this paper. Proprietors contend that this is an age of progress; but tell me where "progress" comes in when the condition of the working people is becoming more desperate each year? Machinery in the various other trades has resulted in the employment of a greater number of workmen; but if any one can figure such a result for our trade let us have the consolation of the argument.

No. 196 has adopted a night scale of $18 per week for operators—eight hours a day's work. This is considered little enough for this class of work, as it is as difficult to operate a machine here as it is in New York or Chicago. Then again, the office would not have purchased a machine had it not the idea that it would prove a money-saver. Therefore it was thought well to let the workmen share in the profit to a small extent. The two girls averaged over $18 per week at 28 cents per thousand, so the new scale is considered an equitable one. However, it has not been presented for the office signature, and what the result will be is not known at present.

Two committees wrestled with the making of a scale. One proposed a six and eight hour shift at $12 and $18. They figured that as the hand scale is only 28 cents this would be equivalent to 33⅓ and 31¼ cents per hour respectively. The office was very willing to sign this scale, but the union thought it most too willing. The committee has been scored rather severely for their stand, but were, no doubt, sincere, and no attempt should be made to impugn their honesty.

Work, such as it is, has been very fair this spring, and quite a number of extra men have been employed.

Among the innocents from abroad have been "Shorty" Girard, "Bugs" Bowers, Bob Fontaine, Jack Grogan, J. T. Carlin, Roscoe Conklin, J. Walter Webb of Watertown, N. Y., Sport McAllister, Pony Moore, James Cayhill, and others more or less distinguished. Some have gone to greener pastures (if there are any). J. T. Carlin has left, and is now foreman of the Marion Leader. Toland Ballinger, of London, Ohio, has joined Irvin Bros.' circus as a member of the band. He is a fine lad and quite a musical moke.

What's that? Burt Cory, of Winona, who is said to have traveled as far as Minneapolis and St. Paul, has joined church and is now a Sunday-school leader. He acts like a fish out of water. Scott Crawford and J. Walter Webb have followed the example, and the latter now displays his fine tenor voice in the M. E. Church choir. Jimmie A., you are next. What a fine quartet it would make if you should join it.

SKEDUNK.

Book Composition on the Linotype.

The extraordinary rapid growth in favor in book and job offices of the linotype machine is evidence that in that field the instrument is as successful as in the newspaper establishments. In various States this year almost the entire volume of legislative printing has been done on flat-bed presses from machine composition. Not alone the text, but compact tabular matter equaling in appearance the best of that class of work done from movable types heretofore. This, too, with no especial attention on the part of operator or pressman, and, indeed, frequently on paper stock of the poorest quality. Law volumes, cases, briefs, books of fiction, and work of like description requiring comparatively short runs on the press are satisfactorily produced from the linotype. Scientific works, magazines, etc., where plates must be made from the composition, are particularly well done, and doubtless we will see such improvements on this machine that the highest class of book composition may be expected when ordinary care is exercised and proper stock used. And the brightest part of it all is that only printers can produce the desired results.

THE ART OF PRINTING.

Excerpts from History—Interesting Data Which Should Please the Craft.

[CONTINUED.]

Paper was known in civilized Europe for about two centuries before typography was invented, but it was not produced in sufficient quantity nor of proper quality until the beginning of the fifteenth century.

The old Romans had no substitute for paper that could have been devoted to printing or book-making. The papyrus which they used was so brittle that it could not be folded, creased and sewed like modern rag paper. It was secure only when it had been carefully wound around a wooden roller. The scribes of Rome and the book copyists of the middle ages preferred vellum. The early books on vellum are not so neatly printed as those on paper. When it is considered that the skins of more than 300 sheep were used in every copy of the first printed Bible, it is very clear that typography would have been a failure had it depended upon a liberal supply of vellum.

Printing has been practiced in China for many centuries, but there can be no comparison between the results of Chinese and American or European printing. The inefficiency of the Chinese method is the result both of the clumsiness of the process and of the perverseness of a people who are unable to improve it and unwilling to accept improvements of Americans and Europeans.

There is no positive knowledge of the method of presswork which was adopted by the early printers; it is assumed that early prints were made by a press of some rude sort or with some practicable tool like the proof planer of the present day.

The first printing press brought to the New World was set up in the City of Mexico in 1535 or 1540, nearly 100 years before printing was established in the colony of Massachusetts. Books were neatly printed in Constantinople in the year 1490, before types were even thought of in Scotland. Now Scotland sends types and books to Turkey, and Boston sends printing paper and presses to Mexico.

The discovery of the electric telegraph was of great importance to the daily press. The circulation of leading American newspapers has grown wonderfully since its invention.

The free public schools of America have done much to promote the growth of printing. Every scholar in a public school becomes for life a reader, and to some extent a purchaser of papers and books.

From the primitive method of casting by hand from 2,000 to 3,000 types per day there has been gradual improvement, until at the present time millions of types can be cast per day in each of the large type foundries throughout the world.

Notwithstanding the great progress that has been made in presswork, engraving, stereotyping, bookbinding, etc., the setting of type, until recent years, has been but very little changed.

It is not known what system or method was observed in early proofreading. An author has pointed out many curious errors in three distinct copies of a book printed at Weidenbach in 1464, which seem to show that the compositor of each copy read the proof of his own work, and read it badly.

Possibly this was the method of many of the amateur printers of that century whose books bristle with errors. It could not have been the method of Gutenberg and other careful printers, for there is evidence that many of them enlisted the services of eminent scholars as proofreaders or correctors of the press. These correctors did a double duty. They corrected the errors of the compositors and those of the manuscript copy.

It is unnecessary to go into an explanation of the present methods of printing, but suffice it to say that printing in all its branches is and always will be one of the grandest arts of the world.

Before closing, I wish to call your attention to some interesting facts in connection with printing of early times. The first six notes of music are said to have been invented about the year 1025, by Guy Aretino, a Benedictine monk. The notes now in use were perfected in 1338.

The printers of Lyons, France, during the first half of the sixteenth century were notorious for literary piracies. Manutius denounced them as rogues. Ambroise Firmin Didot in 1820 gave up the use of the dogskin inking balls, and did all his presswork with rollers of glue and molasses. His cousin, Jules Didot, persisted in the use of the old-fashioned balls, which he and others claimed inked the type more evenly by beating than could be done by the rotation of the inking roller.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Stealing Spaces.

The following poem, written some years ago by the late lamented Dan L. Paine, will find response in the melancholy memories of many a worn-out type of the olden-time. Poor old Dicky Johnson, lately passed to the "dead-stone," leaving a "space" not easily filled, while Mr. Paine died some weeks since, in Indianapolis, from old age and infirmity. Both of these gentlemen were connected with the Indianapolis News at the time of the alleged larceny.

The night was dark and not a star
Peeped through the gathering gloom;
And silence brooded o'er the type
In a composing room.

The printers had to supper gone,
And vacant were their places,
When through the door a villain crept
And stole Dick Johnson's spaces.

Dick went to lunch and left his case
Filled running o'er with matter,
And thought he would return again
When copy should get fatter.

When he came back, he took his place
Again before his cases;
You should have seen his attitude
When he beheld his spaces.

It was no time for charity
Or other Christian graces;
He wildly cries, "I'll dot the eyes
Of him who stole my spaces."

The darkest crime upon the earth,
The deepest of disgraces;
There is no sin that can compare
With that of stealing spaces.

When the forgiving angel's pen
All other sins erases,
Alone, untouched, shall still remain
The sin of stealing spaces.

The fiend still lives and walks the earth,
And so must walk forever;
He can not die, a wretch like him,
For rest awaits him never.

And printers for long years to come,
Will tremble at their cases,
Well knowing that his spirit, still,
Is fond of stealing spaces.

A Phenomenal Youngster.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16.—Master Frank M. Calvo, son of Mr. Charles A. Calvo, Jr., State Printer and proprietor of the Daily Register, deserves mention. He still wears knee pants, but it seems that the pants doesn't always make a compositor. The young man joined the union at its last meeting at the age of 16 years. When he joined the union he wanted to know if he had better wear long pants, but Mr. Deal, the foreman of the job department of the State office, told him that the pants would not affect him in becoming a member. He is a born compositor and machine operator. I was sitting beside him the other night and asked him how much he could get out of the machine, and he said he could get all there was in it. I told him I would see, and there I remained for one hour. He set in that hour 5,500 ems of brevier, thirteen ems measure, solid. I thought that simply wonderful for a young man at the age of 16 years, and manuscript copy at that.

Work is very dull here. Only one hand-set paper in the city. It is the Evening News, run by printers.

R. F. Hughes, well known in our craft, is here, operating a machine on the State. A. T. Amidon is also among the swifts on machines in this city. He holds down a machine on the State.

Work will be brisk here about the first week in September. The constitutional convention will then be held, causing a considerable amount of work.

J. A. SHERRILL.

Erratic Legislation.

STEREOTYPERS' UNION, No. 1,
NEW YORK, June 13.

At the last meeting of Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, I was ordered to notify you to publish in the JOURNAL that for the next six months this union will refuse to accept traveling cards, as we are over-stocked with men and business is dull.

H. A. MORELAND,
Cor. Sec. Stereotypers' Union, No. 1.

[The action of Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, as above stated, is in clear violation of Section 54, General Laws of the International Union, to which attention is here directed.—ED.]

SECTION 54. When there shall have been a strike ordered in accordance with the laws of the International Union, all union men shall be deemed to have been notified. In case of a strike, involving one-third of the membership of a union, said union may refuse to receive cards for a period not exceeding three months, or, with the consent of the International President, six months. With this exception, no union shall decline to receive a valid traveling card under any circumstances.

THE Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, a New York institution, is carrying on an active work to produce better relations between capital and labor, and to arouse among members of the church greater interest in the social problems which are now pressing for solution.

THE DOWNCAST WERNER COMPANY.

Hopelessly Sinking in the Gloom—Analysis of Scaly Methods.

CHICAGO, June 10.—In the JOURNAL of June 1, under the caption, "Smoke at Akron," I notice that that despicable concern, which is a stench in the nostrils of friends of labor, known as the Werner Company, are writhing under the lash as applied by the International Typographical Union and American Federation of Labor and are becoming desperate and have compelled their cheap-skate employes to indorse a set of resolutions which were formulated by the head of that institution. These resolutions, I am led to believe, are to be circulated with the Werner publications, presumably for the purpose of regaining their former prestige. However, I am happy to note that the pressfeeders were not so gullible as their older brethren and deposited the set formulated for their indorsement in that receptacle where such truck properly belongs—the waste-basket—and submitted a counter set thereto, showing to the world that the Werner Company is one of the worst scab concerns in the whole outfit as the employers of scab and child labor. How strongly this method pursued by the pressmen employed by Werner contrasts with their campaign of one short year ago. Then these same pressmen, who are to-day the cookoo's of that scab concern, were the most persecuted people in the city of Akron at the hands of Werner, and with the amount of contumely and abuse heaped upon them it is impossible to understand why these people have experienced such a change of heart and to-day kiss the hand that smote them.

I have before me a copy of the resolutions adopted by the pressmen, and if the Werner Company think these milk and water whereases and resolves are going to set them right they will be sadly mistaken. While Werner was formulating this rot I am at a loss to understand why he did not make them more effective. That portion of one of Werner's resolves, in which he calls the International Typographical Union a dual organization, is a funny snap, and how any labor organization could attach their seal to such rot with honor is more than unionists can comprehend. But, as I said in former communications, anything that Werner says goes, and his scabs, a la cuckoos, do with a vengeance.

What a deep sense of gratification these resolutions of the pressfeeders have to us who endeavored to carry out the spirit and letter of International Typographical Union law at Akron last year, as laid down to us by our law-makers. The Werner Company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, and what a feather it will be for the International Typographical Union when this scab concern is brought to time. While the writer has not been at Akron in over three months, he has been in close touch with affairs in that monopoly-ridden city. We understand that the scab Werner Company's employes are walking the streets and that a number of pressmen and feeders, who were loafing most of last winter on promises, left town two weeks ago, as the place had only a few presses moving and those on contract work. From all sections of the country comes the cheering news that a Werner agent has been driven from the field and that the printers and unionists the country over were alive to their interests in pushing this fight against the scab Werner Company. Some few weeks ago, at a meeting of the Werner Benefit Association, Werner, in his annual address to his employes, stated that employment in the future would be uncertain, as the effects of the International Typographical Union and American Federation of Labor's work was being felt, and advised those who could to secure employment elsewhere, as his shop was stocked from cellar to garret with books, etc., for which he had no patronage, and that the scab concern was liable to run only four weeks, probably six weeks longer, but as to employment he could offer no encouragement.

The feeling against the Werner Company does not confine itself to this country alone, as the unionists of all Europe and Australia are making an aggressive warfare upon their publications with telling effect. It is customary for Werner to take a trip to Europe each year, but in an interview with the Akron Beacon upon his late return, I am inclined to believe he was not such a lion as formerly. Previously he had posed as an American philanthropist, but on his late trip the news of the shameful manner in which he had treated his employes had preceded him, and the labor press gave him such a greeting upon his arrival that he was compelled to bring some forty suits against as many labor papers for libel (?), and, as Werner states in the Beacon interview, he won (?) every one of them.

How any man who is considered to be as shrewd a business man as Werner could be so shortsighted as to proclaim warfare against the International Typographical Union and American Federation of Labor is more than most people can comprehend. But Werner had a swelled head. If he in his foolhardiness would look about him and see the condition of other Akron shops that defied the American Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor he would stop and consider the fatal step taken. Take the Empire Mower and Reaper Works; it's but a shadow of its once former greatness. This Werner affair is one of those real good things that need to be pushed, and I sincerely hope our friends everywhere will continue to push. "Lay on, Macduff."

In the JOURNAL of May 1st, I notice that "Pap Mathers," of Boston, takes to heart quite seriously that portion of my letter wherein I stated that anarchy prevailed at the Werner Company, and in an effusion of nonsense makes a column reply to two or three words innocently used and which conveyed the exact situation of the Werner Company.

"Pap" evidently feels aggrieved at my construction of the meaning of anarchy and in his attempt to hypnotize me with his hyperbole he takes me, in company with several of his Dago friends on a pilgrimage in a balloon, each presumably supplied with a telescope to take a far sweep at anarchy. On the return trip we are supposed to take a course in chemistry and the doctrines of science. "Pap" also says that "we have nothing but a vast jumble of contradictory theories, explanations and apologies for that system of government, and an astonishingly meager collection of facts to serve as a foundation for a fantastically discordant superstructure of theory."

Well, "Pap," I would not take it to heart so badly. It is too bad, but keep cool and collected; somebody will come to your rescue. I notice that you state that the things in the Werner Company recognize no authority. That's the idea I wished to convey exactly. I suppose "Pap," when he refers to things at Werner's, has in mind Reynolds, Williams, Seder, Hixson, Thomas, Bates and others.

"Pap," I have already taken up all the space allotted to me in this issue, and will make no attempt to answer your argument. Life is too short to answer an argument on anarchy with the mercury playing tag with the ninety-fifth registering mark. I have spent many hours in study, analyzing the science of government and have expressed myself through the JOURNAL on different occasions. I will endeavor to make reply in the future, but in the meantime let us turn our attention to the Werner Company and the study of a government by injunction.

The JOURNAL looms up better and better with each issue, and its many excellent contributions furnish much food for thought. I am of the opinion that should the executive council decide that the JOURNAL in its present shape is too cumbersome and would in a smaller size be more remunerative to the organization, they should change its make-up at once. At present it is the neatest and best edited class journal extant and should be in the hands of every printer.

J. P. K.

News from a Little One.

DURANGO, COLO., June 15.—No. 69 is rather small fry and seems never to have occupied much space in the columns of our "only" representative, and a few items may not be amiss.

We are lagging along with a membership of but thirteen with but little prospect of improvement; at present, only about ten of our members are at work.

J. E. Rodgers, long identified with us, has departed. He is now holding cases on the Telluride Journal, and reports having a good sit. Geo. J. (Kid) Woods has been sojourning with us for some time, but expects to leave in a few days for Albuquerque. He will be accompanied on his rambles by Dennis Ray, an old-time western printer who has just come up from the Lone Star State. Albuquerque boys are asked to look out for them, and escort them from the train with due pomp and hilarity.

THIRTY.

Changes in Scale of Prices.

WACO, TEX., June 12.—The following scale of prices has been adopted by Waco Typographical Union, No. 188: Leaded matter, 30c per thousand; solid matter, 35c per thousand; $15 per week for time work.

P. A. RICHARDS, Secretary.

On May 1 the scale of Bay City Typographical Union, No. 81, was reduced as follows:

	Old Scale.	New Scale.
Hand composition, day.....	32c.	28c.
Hand composition, night....	34c.	30c.
Machine work, per hour, day	38c.	33⅓c.
Machine work, per hr., night	40c.	35c.

W. J. MUNLEY, Secretary.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 1, 1895.

Eleventh District.

Mr. Sam D. Nedrey having resigned as Organizer of the Eleventh District, which embraces Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma, the Executive Council appointed Mr. C. E. Clark, 4244 Harney street, Omaha, Neb., to fill the vacancy.

LOOK well to your organization.

ONLY the consumer can be taxed.

ARE you watching for union labels?

THE union label is a badge of honesty.

IS NOT the JOURNAL worth 25 cents a year?

PUT the telegraph under government control.

FREE schools and free books are the proper caper.

STRAIGHT trades-unionism "beats the deck."

TRADES-UNIONISM is no longer theory, but absolute fact.

THE blue label has been sustained by the courts of Michigan.

THE act known as the "Label Bill" was passed by both houses of the Illinois Legislature.

A GRADUAL though cheerful advance in wages is among the notable features in economic progression.

GENERAL success seems to attend the movement of the carpenters for a shorter work-day.

THE trades-unionists of Australia are fumigating that country of the stench caused by the introduction of the Werner Company products on the commercial world.

THE federal judge is now the autocrat of the contempt-of-court breakfast table. If you can not eat what is set before you you will have to furnish your own bill-of-fare.

THE cigarmakers of Brooklyn, N. Y., are sending out a spicy little monthly journal with the label, in blue, printed in the head of the paper which reads, "Blue Label Bulletin."

MOST of the railway agents think it cheaper to buy State Legislatures than to buy up Congress, and are directing their energies in that direction. What are the voters going to do about it?

WHEN a legislator is accepting a bribe for treachery to the trust and confidence of his constituents, he doesn't study long whether it is paid on a gold or silver basis. He puts his opened palm behind him and winks consent.

IN glancing over the many interesting letters from correspondents in this issue of the JOURNAL, that of James Miles on "Printing Business Outlook" should receive careful perusal. It treats on several matters of general interest to the craft just at this time.

Duty of Union Men to Our Advertisers.

Of the fifty thousand readers of the JOURNAL many occupy the position of superintendent or foreman, and where they have not the sole authority to purchase for their establishments, the proprietors listen carefully to their advice and are guided accordingly. This latter is true also of the relation between workmen of experience and superintendents and foremen; for while the latter may be responsible for finished work, the journeyman is generally the person upon whose shoulders fall the successful development of results. Consequently, a word from him to the person in charge of a department regarding the comparative merits of material and stock will receive attention. In this connection, no honorable opportunity should be neglected to forward the interests of our advertisers as against others in the same line who do not use our columns. This proposition can be answered in no fairer way than by asking—is not the man from whom you receive money better entitled to your services and offices than he who refuses you?

Our advertisers are honorable, fair minded men (their presence in our columns indicate that), and they are business men, expecting value for every dollar invested. Do we not owe it to them that they get a return for what they contribute toward our support?

Then put your weight to the wheel, prove to our patrons the wisdom of their confidence, while at the same time making the JOURNAL such an excellent advertising medium that manufacturers of all kinds of supplies for the kindred trades will vie with each other in their patronage of our columns.

At all appropriate times put in a good word for our advertisers, and do not forget to subscribe for the JOURNAL for your own use.

To Secretaries.

Article XIII, Section 1, of the International Typographical Union Constitution, in providing for the publication of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, says: "* * * Provided, That one copy of said paper shall be furnished free to each chapel [for filing], etc. * * *" The Secretary-Treasurer can not now carry out that provision, inasmuch as many secretaries of subordinate unions have not furnished the addresses of chapels.

Not only do we owe this obligation to our membership, but it is due also to the interest of the respectable business firms advertising in the JOURNAL's columns, that we fill to the utmost our claim to circulation in every reputable printing and kindred establishment in North America.

Gentlemen, do your duty in this matter as in all others, and assist in not only decreasing the burden of expense, but in making THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL what it should be—the greatest technical journal in the printing industry, and a directory in whose advertising columns may be found the name, address and description of manufacture of every respectable dealer in machinery, stock and supplies in the world.

Secretaries who have thus far neglected to do so will please send us, as soon as possible, the FIRM NAME AND ADDRESS OF EVERY PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADE establishment and the chairman's name of every union chapel in his jurisdiction.

Last Call to Secretaries.

Though duly notified, the quarterly reports of the following unions, due at this office not later than May 15, have not been received. If your number is on the list please see that the report is forwarded at once and thus relieve your union of the penalty for failure to comply with the law, as provided in Section 2, Article 18, of the Constitution:

Typographical Unions Nos. 4, 9, 21, 24, 40, 48, 55, 57, 63, 67, 68, 74, 94, 103, 105, 110, 116, 122, 139, 152, 163, 178, 179, 197, 210, 211, 212, 227, 236, 237, 241, 242, 246, 248, 261, 266, 272, 281, 285, 293, 295, 300, 303, 313, 315, 317, 321, 322, 323. Pressmen's Unions Nos. 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 16, 17, 20, 30, 32, 39, 44, 46, 47. Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Unions Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23. Pressfeeders' Nos. 10, 11. Mailers Nos. 3, 5. Web Press Helpers' No. 1. Bindery Girls' No. 1.

FROM present indications, Labor Day at Indianapolis will be one of the notable events of the closing century. Delegations are promised from every organization in Indiana, and the number of visitors present will be the largest ever assembled in the Hoosier capital, save, probably, that of the meeting of the old soldiers in 1893.

Toronto an I. T. U. Supply Station.

The Executive Council, in order to relieve unions in the provinces of Canada from the heavy duty charged upon supplies forwarded from headquarters, has made Toronto a supply station, with the officers of No. 91 in charge. The sub-station is now prepared to furnish label advertisements to either Allied Trades Councils or Typographical unions, at the rate quoted in our circular of April 19, 1895. All orders should be addressed to T. H. Fitzpatrick, Box 543, Toronto, Ont.

PRINTERS will understand that in buying what is known as the "Perfection Inks" of the Akron Chemical Co., of Akron, O., they are dealing in scab goods, and that the chemical company is only a part of the Werner Company, now under the ban of organized labor generally.

THE Tenth District Union of Allied Printing Trades held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Grand Forks, N. Dak., on the 4th and 5th inst. Delegates from Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Fargo, Winnipeg and Grand Forks were present, and much good work and encouraging results followed. Two or three new unions are in prospect.

WE hope that the business of the Union Associated Press will not escape the attention of our readers. The facilities of the association are first-class, and its reputation for quick and reliable returns in the transaction of business is well known. Wm. S. Brewer is general agent, at 32 Park Row, New York, and the western office is 145 La Salle street, Chicago.

THROUGH the efforts of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, and Deputy Organizer Maas, the Rand-McNally Co. have been defeated in placing an order for books in the public schools of Racine, Wis. Although this unfair concern proposed to furnish the books absolutely free, taking the old books in exchange, the offer was flatly rejected. Give it to 'em, boys, in other localities.

AT the late session of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, at Philadelphia, a proposition was submitted looking toward an alliance between the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen's Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. While it is understood that an agreement was reached by the conferrees of the separate organizations and adopted by the convention, we are unable at this writing to give as clear an outline of the results as we would wish, and will defer further mention of the proceedings until our next issue, July 15, when we will be able to lay before our readers the matter in full as officially acted upon.

IT is not a pleasant task to deal in strictures upon the neglect of duties of an official, nor to animadvert without sufficient reason upon the loose manner in which some of our officials make a pretense of attending to business entrusted to their charge, and who, in accepting such charge, are in honor bound to fulfill the requirements of their trust, but, of the case in question, we are forced by duty to place the censure where it belongs. Mr. Sam D. Nedrey, late Organizer of the Eleventh District, certainly demonstrated his unfitness for the office to which he had been elected. On being called officially to a point in his district to adjust, if possible, differences concerning a scale of prices, and in which the members of the union were greatly interested, he not only failed to report promptly as to the status of affairs or the progress he was making in the way of a settlement, but neglected to render an itemized account of his expenses; and, when urged by President Prescott to send on a report of the difficulty, he finally complied, his report reaching this office some thirteen days after he arrived at the seat of trouble, accompanied by his resignation, couched in the following language:

OMAHA, NEB., May 28, 1895.

W. B. PRESCOTT, Indianapolis, Ind.—DEAR SIR: I feel that you regard this district of no importance to the International Typographical Union, and that I am no longer needed in the capacity of Organizer. I most respectfully tender my resignation as same.

Respectfully, SAM D. NEDREY.

His resignation was accepted by the Executive Council, and his successor promptly appointed.

Injunction by Militarism.

A result of the late supreme court decision will not only be an incentive to the further encroachment by the minor court judges upon the liberties of the people, but will encourage a broader scope of arrogance and tyranny in the school of militarism. Lieutenant Charles De Lano Hine, of the Sixth United States Infantry, recently read a paper before the officers' lyceum at Fort Thomas, Ky., in which, prompted, no doubt, by the ridicule with which the swashbucklers are justly treated every time they are sent to aid capital against labor, the following passage was stuck and emphasized:

> Just as the flag should be protected by law from desecration for advertising purposes, so should the uniform of its defenders be protected by statute from insults and ridicule. United States courts have the power to punish for contempt on the spot. It would not seem a too great extension of this principle to give authority to an officer or soldier when insulted, assaulted, or ridiculed while in uniform, to arrest the offender and turn him over for trial to the nearest officer of a federal court.

Now if the federal judges will only turn a little attention to the subsidized capitalist press and apply the injunction thumbscrew to those who exercise too much of the "liberty of the press" in abuse of the president, officers of his cabinet and other government officials, there will be some condonement for the exercise of despotic tyranny on the part of these judicial satraps.

Addresses Wanted.

WM. A. LEFFINGWELL, last heard of in Washington, D. C., communicate at once with your wife at 251 Duffy Lane, corner Cuyler, Savannah, Ga. Important news.

W. F. KRULLE, send address to Sam Murray, 40 Clinton street, Newark, N. J.

DOMINICK FINN, please send your address to John McCurry, American office, Nashville, Tenn. Important information.

EUGENE GILL, "where are you at?" An ex-star boarder of the Carrollton House desires your address. Communicate with J. C. LaBarbe, Gunnison, Colo., care People's Champion.

State of Trade and Notes.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y.—Trade, very good.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—Trade fair, prospects same.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Work dull, poor future prospects.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade, dull; lots of idle printers.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Trade remarkably quiet. The city directory, which formerly gave work to twenty men, is being done on machines.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Trade, fair.

NORWOOD, MASS.—Trade, good.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Trade very dull, many idle men.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Trade, fair.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Business dull.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Trade very dull.

Miscellaneous.

Card issued to Robert Roche, June 2, 1895, by Marion Typographical Union, No. 286, has been lost and duplicate issue. Secretaries please take due notice and be governed accordingly.

Card No. 38,590, issued the 29th of January, 1895, to Wm. Murdock by Anaconda Typographical Union, No. 255, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries will please take up above card on presentation and return to No. 255.

Traveling card 29,769, issued to Fred. Atkinson, April 22, by Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129, has been lost and a duplicate issued. Secretaries of local unions are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

J. H. Nichols, president of Valley City Union, No. 50, Saginaw, Mich., requests the publication of the following item for the information of local secretaries: Jas. A. Kirkpatrick, defaulting secretary-treasurer of Valley City Typographical Union, No. 50, is supposed to be traveling under the name of J. Ogden. He has lately been in Washington, and secured card from that union in the name of Ogden. Should such card be deposited in any union, secretaries are requested to hold same until officers of No. 50 can be communicated with.

Secretaries are requested to take up the card of A. B. Coe, better known as Kid Coe, if presented, and communicate with Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St., Evansville, Ind. Mr. Coe is at present working on the Evansville Courier, a non-union sheet.

16, Chicago, Ill.—Card 53,649, issued to C. W. Burhanan, has been revoked for ratting.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of May 25, 1895		$40,937 73
Receipts to date		6,524 74
		$47,462 47
Disbursements		6,316 87
Balance on hand		$41,145 60

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$16,857 12	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	11,839 27	
Indiana Nat'l Bank, certificate of deposit	12,000 00	
Cash on hand	259 61	
Due by local unions	182 60	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$41,145 60

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of June, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] A. N. GRANT, Notary Public.

DO YOU save your JOURNAL file?

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

FOR SALE—800 lbs. brevier, 500 lbs. nonpareil, 200 lbs. mailing type; one Mustang mailer; about 150 lbs. slugs and leads, one to six columns, 13 ems; six stands and sixteen new cases. One Cottrell cylinder press, new from factory in July, '91; will run anything from a nine-column folio down; back delivery, steam fixtures and in first-class order. One Brown newspaper folder, with slitter and paster; will handle anything from a nine-column folio or six-column quarto down; in fine condition. One upright, five horse-power engine, in first-class condition. For sale cheap, and on time or cash. We have put in a perfecting press and run with electricity. Will have typesetting machines inside eight weeks. Machinery ready for immediate delivery. Type and stands to be delivered on machines starting. Address TRIBUNE, Galveston, Tex.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Washington hand-press, in good condition; sold because of purchase of power press. Address ROWNCE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE.—Paper cutter, of old style, but still serviceable; just the thing for small country office. Address CUTTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Typewriter; been in use, but still serviceable; part cash, rest on time. Address KEYS, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—A complete job office that will invoice $1,600, offered for $700. Now running in a Western city of 10,000, and doing good business. Presses and paper cutter worth the money. Full description of office sent to those who mean business. Address H, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By boy, in city job office, to finish his apprenticeship. Has had two years' experience. Address "ROBERT," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man in country office; has had three years' experience, and desires to finish trade. Address APPRENTICE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As feeder on cylinder press; have had experience of one year. Address RICHARD B., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—To complete apprenticeship in bindery, where he can learn to operate a ruling machine; had eighteen months' experience. Address ADAM MCD., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady stenographer and type-writist; of education and experience; will engage at liberal salary, if position is made permanent. Address REMINGTON, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By an all-round pressman; has had 18 years experience on all kinds of work; is sober, industrious and capable of taking charge of a medium-sized pressroom. Adress W., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

TYPE WANTED—All points and faces; also good job press. THOMAS H. BLODGETT, Galesburg, Ill.

WANTED—The name and address of every proofreader in the country. BEN FRANKLIN CO., 232 Irving ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Every proofreader and printer to send 10 cents for sample copy of THE PROOFSHEET, only publication of its kind. BEN FRANKLIN CO., 232 Irving ave., Chicago.

WANTED—Orders for writing advertisements, posters, business or private letters of any and all kinds. Address S. S., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Minor position as a reporter on a reputable daily paper, to get the routine of outdoor newspaper work. Address W. M., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Copy of proceedings of first convention of printers of the United States, which led to the formation of the National and afterwards International Typographical Union. Address PRINTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Whatever theoretical objection may be urged against the combination of type foundries known as the American Type Founder's Co., no exception can be taken to it on the basis of actual results. Its organization has cheapened the cost of type and printers' machinery and supplies. It is making more type and employing more men than the various foundries did when operated separately, and is displaying remarkable enterprise in producing new styles. Its powerful competitor is also a combination, though trading under an individual firm name, and operates five establishments. As between a combination of five and a combination of eighteen, the difference is one of degree only, not of any principle.

A Correspondent Disciplined.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Articles written for THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL from this city by H. C. Samuels which appeared in recent numbers of that paper, and which placed No. 23 in rather a bad light, have been thoroughly investigated by a special committee and found to contain no truth whatever. The committee investigated the matter upon charges preferred against Samuels, and the union imposed a fine of $10 upon him.

JAS. LA FLEUR,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 23.

IT is a singular fact that nearly all the offices in which printing is done for religious denominations are worked on the non-union principle. The vice of hypocracy taints the pretentions of many of the loudly-professing leaders of church denominations. The louder the professions, the greater the false pretense and dissimulation. While urging upon their faithful followers the practice of sympathy and charity for their fellow-men, they conduct their business altogether on the mercenary and skin-flint principle. If a stand were taken against any one of them by organized working men, and their methods exposed, they would yell loudly of being persecuted, and of the boycott, while there is not a single denomination or religious combination of any kind but is prosecuting a ceaseless, incessant boycott against all other denominations or against individuals who are not in their line of struggle for salvation. And this species of boycott will not probably end during this life and may extend its hatred and unchristian fellowship even to the other shore when all shall have crossed the Stygian stream.

IN the interim of legislative brawl and uproar let us all turn our attention to education and organization. We do not just now so much need legislation as we do a thorough combination and unification of all the interests of labor. We are not in a condition to demand legislation of any kind. In fact, our cry for legislative action has about as much effect as a man yelling down an empty rain-barrel for more rain. If those who are organized attempt to accomplish anything by selecting one of their own number to look after their interests in any kind of legislative council the unorganized walk up to the polls and add their weight to the already acknowledged opposition, and we "get left" every time. It is the duty of every member of organized labor to urge with all the effort in his power to accomplish the redemption of every outside sinner, to bring him into the church militant of trades-unionism, to strengthen the army to its fullest capacity. Then, and only then, can we successfully storm the enemy and demand our own terms upon the very threshold of his embattlements.

IT is thought to have been a singular freak in Justice Shiras voting two ways on the United States Supreme Court decisions on the constitutionality of the income tax; first, for its validity, and then, upon a second trial, against it. It has always been supposed that a justice of that highest of courts was next to infallible, but late actions do not support the supposition. Shiras was a discovery of President Harrison's, and there is no more logical conclusion in accounting for his vacillating course in flopping about in so disgracefully a ridiculous manner than that, between the decisions given by him, he was called out "to see a man," and changed his mind on the way back to the elevated stoop upon which he was wont to perch in his cloak of ermine.

OUR venerable and esteemed friend, Mr. James Barnett, of Chicago, has presented to the Home, through Mr. F. S. Pelton, of the same city, and by whom it has been forwarded, a handsome Bible, printed from new type, handsomely bound in leather, and illustrated with colored maps. Mr. Barnett is a life-long member of the American Bible Society, and on the seventieth anniversary of his own birth makes this handsome gift to the Home, in which he takes much interest.

MINISTERS of the gospel who rail against trades-union tyranny, many of them, hold their positions by assignment from a trades-union of their class or calling—the conference. Of course, there are many who are "called" from one charge to another, but they have to be in possession of a "union" card from their denominational head or organization, and one notable thing about it is that they never respond favorably to a "call," unless the "scale" calls for higher "wages" in the new "situation."

THE dignity of labor is as well maintained by the hod-carrier or street-sweeper as it is by the Senator or Representative; by the lawyer or salaried minister. The dignity of the latter class would pale to insignificance were it not for the labor of the common masses of humanity. Dignity would cut a sorry figure without something tangible to uphold and maintain it.

ISLE OF THE SEA.

A Remote Contingency—Changing Conditions—A Brighter Future.

HONOLULU, H. I., May 29.—This unfamiliar date line in the JOURNAL will, no doubt, call up hosts of recollections to the comparatively few members of our large organization who have ventured over the 2,100 miles of salt water which separates the paradise of the Pacific from the mainland, and to whom the Pacific Commercial Advertiser and Gazette offices are old-time stamping grounds. Some of these men will recollect the days when a weekly bill of $40 was no rarity, and when leaded type at 60c per 1,000, the ads all going to the compositors, was the custom on the papers named. It is different now. Instead of minion Missouri agate is in vogue, and solid long primer and brevier at 55c quite removes all possibilities of much over $4 a day. No. 37 is alive, however, and thoroughly harmonious. It has, perhaps, been noticed that seldom, if ever, does Honolulu vote on matters referred to the local unions. The ballots are received here, but generally (owing to the fact that steamers are our mail carriers and that we meet but once a month) too late to be returned in time for counting. Possibly nowhere is the JOURNAL read with more interest; even the advertisements are thoroughly perused. And when, as occurs sometimes, the name of an old acquaintance appears, the article is as welcome as a 2,500 "pick-up."

Under the laws of the Republic of Hawaii a tourist, on arrival, must possess at least $50 when he steps down the gang plank of the steamer onto Hawaiian soil. This fact, in addition to the fare, has a tendency to retard the migration of tourist printers, and it is, perhaps, well that this is the case, for the business is limited to Honolulu, which, although a town of 25,000 people, has a white population of only 3,000, and a consequently small field for printers.

Such a vague idea seems to exist in the minds of most of my friends in the United States as to the political side of things here, that I judge the same vagueness obtains with most of our members, and a few words may clear up some of the questions. The Republic of Hawaii is not, and has never claimed to be, possessed of as liberal laws as those of the United States in the matter of the franchise. Conditions here are different, the population is different, and, until the United States flag floats over the government building, the laws will be different. However, there is no question but that the push, energy and money—in fact, the "Americanism," of these islands is back of the present regime, and that is enough for me.

HARRY L. LYONS.

Official Notice.

FEDERATION OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES OF NEW JERSEY.
CAMDEN, N. J., June 24, 1895.

To the Subordinate Unions of the State of New Jersey:

Take notice, That the second annual convention of the Federation of Allied Printing Trades of the State of New Jersey, will be held Thursday, August 8, 1895, at Review Hall, 118 Federal street, Camden, N. J., commencing at ten o'clock a. m., sharp. Subordinate unions are requested to elect delegates thereto at their regular July meeting, and at once forward names to the secretary-treasurer. If action by the Federation is desired on any matter by any subordinate union, they should send instructions by delegates. All delegates must be provided with duly authenticated credentials. Matters of deep interest will come up before the convention, and delegates are requested to be able to voice the wishes of their unions on all matters of State interest.

J. F. KEEFER,
President.

Attest:
W. H. PRESCOTT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Revival at Akron.

AKRON, OHIO, June 13.—The present status of affairs in 182 are satisfactory indeed, and especially the future outlook and prospects. Of course, we are not so strong in membership as we used to be before the Werner trouble, owing to lack of principle, etc., on the part of a large number who deserted us at that time. Yet, through the untiring efforts of the majority of our members we are working hard to again build our body up to its old-time record, and we expect in the near future to send several names to the JOURNAL for publication who will have applied to our union for admission, and they won't be Werner people, either. Every member is hustling for the good and welfare of 182, and I assure the readers of the JOURNAL that it won't be long now until we have one of the best "little-big" unions in the country.

The convention of the Ohio Printing Crafts Union, held in this city on May 14 and 15, was indeed a success, and the reports and suggestions of the various delegates regarding their unions to our body were beneficial and "well-put," for our boys seemed to take double the interest in union affairs afterwards.

The members of our body, and, in fact, the members of almost every union in this city under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, are highly elated over the fact that the old Central Labor Union here is reorganizing. The first meeting for this purpose was held Tuesday evening, June 11, and although a number of unions in this city were not represented by delegates, yet those that were present were very enthusiastic, and all were unanimously in favor of making an effort to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The secretary of 182, David Fergusson, was elected temporary secretary, and Sam Hibbs, of the plasterers' union, president. This body will hold an open meeting on Tuesday evening, June 18, and several speakers from other cities will be present to help us organize. No. 182 has four delegates to this body.

Every union man in the city is working at the present time and the prospects for a continuance is good.

NEMO.

Something from the Dominion.

MONTREAL, June 20.—It is natural for men to be deceived by false appearances. Like the spectator at a theatrical performance, he is pleased with what passes on the stage, and seldom looks behind the scenes. He judges only from the outside. The splendid equipage and idle pageantry of fortune commend the admiration and respect of the multitude, while real worth, overshadowed by poverty, lies neglected and forgotten. Hence, the honor and emoluments of office are too frequently conferred on a set of brainless, political dandies, while men of talents and integrity, who do not happen to be blessed with an unusual share of the goods of this world, are entirely lost to the country.

Truly an employe of the bureau who attempts to be independent, has a gloomy prospect before him. Political faction, bigotry and fanaticism must be combatted, long established prejudices must be removed, especially if he has ever worked in the old parliamentary office; and I have recently been speaking to a young man who had been charged of the crime of "sowing discord in the ranks," and "suspended" because he had dared to oppose the nomination of a candidate by a caucus, a mode of nomination, of all others, the most arbitrary and absurd. Well may he despair, when for exercising the most sacred rights guaranteed us by the great charter of our liberties, he may be marked a victim for proscription. This is a sad state of affairs. We detest oppression, even in its mildest form; when tyranny erects her throne, morality takes her departure.

No. 176 will hold her annual picnic on the 20th of next month, at Otterturn park, and the committee are working hard to make it a success.

Work is fair, although there are a few unemployed men in the city.

The union label is coming to the front, and the label committee appointed by 176 are made of the right kind of material.

I read an item in the JOURNAL sometime since, saying that non-unionism was outlawery of principle. We have a good many outlaws here.

The JOURNAL is being praised on all sides. May it continue to prosper.

CENSOR MORUM.

All the Time "Bloke."

Once upon a time in a country town a lady employed a Chinaman of whom she sought to make a Christian. She took him with her to church. He sat by her side very proudly and undisturbed until the usher came along with the contribution box. He gazed upon it and turned to his mistress with an inquiring look. She said: "Put in ten cents, John." John said: "Wat for?" "For Jesus," said his mistress. John responded cheerfully. On the next Sabbath his experience was that of the previous Sunday. His mistress again said: "Put in ten cents for Jesus, John." John dropped in his ten cents. On the third Sunday there was a repetition of the same routine of the two preceding Sundays, and his mistress again said to him: "Put in ten cents, John, for Jesus." John looked with great earnestness into the usher's face and remarked: "What the matter with Jesus Chlist: him all time bloke?" How many of us if asked that question of ourselves would truthfully answer yes—all time bloke to stay bloke.—Industry.

THE Texas House of Representatives has passed a stringent anti-trust bill, and in response to Populist influence has struck out the entire appropriation for the State militia.—Exchange.

CHEERFUL IN IOWA.

No Alarm About Machines—New Type for a Handsome Daily.

DES MOINES, IOWA, June 9.—Affairs of No. 118 have never been told in the JOURNAL, probably because of negligence on the part of any member to forward the news.

Des Moines Union, No. 118, has been and is up to date one of the prosperous unions in the country. There has been a gradual increase in membership and not a strike or lock-out in three years occurred.

Work has been good the past winter; the depression felt in most cities in the country has done us no harm and the job shops have been running full capacity, with a demand for first-class job artists. And in newspaper offices subs have been "hard to find," and work has been "out of sight." But for the future in newspaper shops things look rather gloomy. The Evening News put in three machines two months ago, but this did us no particular damage, as there were few compositors employed. Lean type and no "fats" made it impossible for the compositor to more than subsist. But where the shoe infringes upon the territory held by the festive corn is in the two morning paper offices—the Leader and the Register—the former having five machines running with another yet to be put in, and the latter six in running trim. The operators were selected from the former case-holders, with two exceptions, and with a week's practice a speed of 18,000 in eight hours has been reached by several. Both shops are yet running full forces, no cases having been laid off.

There is one bright spot in all this machine excitement. The Evening Capital has put on an entire new dress of brevier and nonpareil, and is one of the prettiest sheets in Iowa or any other State, for that matter. Laf. Young, the proprietor, who is also State binder, and generally acknowledged to be the best newspaper man in De Moines, announced editorially a few days ago that his paper would not be set by machines, but would continue in the good old way and give employment to more men than any other paper in the State. Organized labor will assist Mr. Young as far as it is in their power, and that, too, without his asking for such support.

Annual election approaches with no avowed candidates at present. The present president, W. G. Watters, has made an excellent presiding officer and could succeed himself if he would accept.

The Union Standard is the name of a sprightly little sheet started under the auspices of the trades assembly. It is also the official organ of the State Federation of Labor.

Ten men have been laid off in the State office temporarily. Lack of copy caused the vacation. This office, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Ed Condon, is turning out work that is a credit to the State.

Harry Crenshaw, formerly assistant ad. man on the Capital, has taken the position of assistant foreman on the Leader. Harry is a first class man and deserves his promotion. The Leader foreman, Mr. John Holland, who will be remembered by all old-timers in the West, is a thorough printer himself and will have an office of thoroughbreds when organization under the new regime is completed.

What to do for ad. men is a question that is at present puzzling the brains of the machine shops. There is work for from three to six extra ad. men two or three days every week, and men can not be pulled from the cases, as in the days of yore. There is talk of running a phalanx on the machines each day and in that way holding men for the rush ad. days.

The fight on Rand-McNally's products has been made by individuals this far, but no doubt the central labor body will take the matter in hand. The largest department store has refused to accept the atlas coupons; the largest shoe house as well, and Brackett & Moulsly, one of the leading grocery firms, display their advertisement with, "We do not accept Rand-McNally coupons," and give some excellent reasons, as follows:

> You buy a bill of goods in a coupon store and do not have these coupons; your neighbor buys a bill and gets 10 per cent. reduction by using the coupons, consequently you are getting the worst of it by 10 per cent. and your coupon neighbor is also paying the 10 per cent. on some portion of his bill. This is sure—it is inevitable. The moral of all this is plain. Buy your goods at a grocery house that does not have to give short weights, inferior goods, or inflate values, in order to get even with your 10 per cent. coupons. Business is business, and no reputable grocer can give you 10 per cent. off without side issues, as before mentioned.

This is the business logic of the case without reference to the unfair practices of Rand, McNally & Co. In regard to this portion of the question they go on to say:

> The firm of Rand, McNally & Co. have for years had trouble with their printers, and in printers' parlance are known as "unfair," and while it is not our fight, we handle goods, when possible, made by skilled mechanics, who get the remuneration and fair treatment that American citizens deserve and receive at the hands of fair employers.

Since the Union Standard has threatened to publish a list of the firms who honor these coupons there has been a general scramble to "get in out of the wet."

The employes in three offices in this city have contributed to the Childs memorial fund, but we hope for a better showing soon. SIXTEEN TO ONE.

Levy of Wealth on Labor.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, June 13.—The writer has known what it is to work night after night, year in and year out, on a great morning daily in Boston, and many times has seen the stars disappear and the sky turn blue, as we looked through the skylight, before the welcome telegram "Good night" came. And I have also lived on the great plains and been the proprietor of a government homestead in Kansas, and have had the experience of having been blocked in by a snow-storm in a Rocky Mountain canyon, and lived nearly all winter in the thin, cold air at an elevation of 9,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea. I have discovered that it is well to look at things from different stand-points, and to look at the single-tax from a comfortable point of view in the great city of Boston might be different from looking at it as the proprietor of a homestead in Kansas, and struggling to get a living on the frontier.

While driving down the road across a military reservation in Kansas, I passed an elegant turnout that contained a wholesale merchant and his family from a neighboring town. He had a fine span of horses, a $250 buggy, and his wife and daughters, who were dressed in fine silks and laces. He compelled me to give him the whole road, and did not deign me any nod of recognition. Very soon after I passed another buggy containing the commandant of the military post, dressed in uniform, with a lady I supposed to be his wife. He not only gave me plenty of road but also very politely a military salute. This little incident showed me two things: The commandant recognized that he was placed there by our co-operative government as the servant of the people for our defense against possible Indian raids. The merchant prince, who was out to take an airing, recognized in a settler one who was his meat—one who toiled to pay him tribute. He recognized that he belonged to the "commercial aristocracy" of this country, and thought himself of better flesh and blood than ordinary folks that lived by toil. I don't know as he owned a rod of land in the world. He certainly did not own many. The tax we paid our co-operative government was insignificant compared with the tax we paid the rich—the merchant and the railway magnate, and, if we were unfortunate enough to be in debt, the banker. We toiled to make these parties rich. As for a landed aristocracy, there was none, thanks to the equitable laws in regard to the public domain passed by Congress. Of course, we all know that giving these same railway magnates so much of the public domain was unjust. But it was mostly wild, unoccupied land and there was plenty more at that time, so it did not cut much of a figure. There was ample opportunity to get access to the land. It was not from the land that the rich derived their wealth, but from the power to tax the public through what they bought and sold. We have no landed aristocracy now that amounts to anything, but we have a commercial aristocracy, and in the course of time, if they are unchecked, we may have a landed one.

Down here in this land of sandy islands and sunshine, in the good old times "before the machines came," I used to get my cases in and go home in the afternoon and get out on my "back gallery" under the shade of a grapevine—my own, both vine and gallery, thanks to honest toil, the typographical union and the God who gave me strength—and protected from the warm rays of a Southern summer sun and fanned by the cool breeze from the gulf, I read "Progress and Poverty," by Henry George. He was very severe on the landed aristocracy—and we practically have none in this country—but the capitalist was a fine fellow. Now, I always supposed that if a capitalist invested his capital in land he was a landlord, if in a stock of goods, he was a merchant, and so on. They were all capitalists. A merchant lives by his profits, a banker by his interest and a landlord by his rent; or, in short, they all live by tribute which they levy on the poorer and weaker that have to toil. A savage chief in Africa levies tribute on the weaker tribes around him. So the capitalist levies tribute, only he does it in a finer, more polished way. We are living under a system we have inherited from barbarism, and it is not Christian, and I believe there is a better way.

You strike down usury, which God has forbidden, and you strike down the foundation which supports the class that live by income as opposed to the class that live by honest toil. I do not consider that this forbids borrowing anything, or paying reasonble interest or rent, if you are able, but rather forbids a class supporting themselves in this way at the expense of a subject class. There is a better way to live.

It seemed to me when I read Henry George's book, that he was striving to make a distinction where there was no real difference, and make a scapegoat of the landlord in order to call attention away from the real culprit—the capitalist.

FRANK H. DINSMORE.

Trade Matters in the Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 10.—The secretary's report as read at our last meeting was a modest indorsement of my last letter in that said report showed a sadly depleted treasury. Following right after the reading of this report came the startling announcement that the sum total of dues uncollected amounted to nearly $500! When the members had fully recovered the power of speech "reform" motions came thick and fast. The first step taken in the way of retrenchment was to give the rebate system its death blow. Hereafter those members who attend the meetings will do so "for the good of the order" only. The attendance, however, will be just as good, in fact, the next regular meeting is expected to discount, in the matter of attendance, any previous meeting, as, in accordance with a notice given at the last meeting, the dues will be raised. This should bring out "de gang" if anything will. It would seem, though, an unnecessary step to raise the dues; a better plan would be to collect from delinquent members first, then, if it is unavoidable, increase the assessment. I, for one, think it mighty poor policy to overtax a man because he pays his dues regularly, while the man who is union "for revenue only" is allowed to pay up when he feels so disposed.

The chairmen of the various chapels have been notified that they are liable to fine for not enforcing the law regarding current working cards. It's dollars to doughnuts that the chairman who attempts to do so will get himself disliked.

After one short week of life in a country print shop Fred Campbell concluded that he wanted none of it in his, and returned to Minneapolis. He was at Montevideo.

W. B. Hammond, E. E. Stevens and E. G. Erickson will represent No. 42 at the State Federation of Labor, which convenes at Duluth, June 23.

The following were elected at the last meeting to fill vacancies: Oliver Stone, treasurer, vice Wm. McWhinney, resigned; L. W. Wright, delegate to trades and labor council.

Word reaches us from Nashville that E. L. Wirt, a former member of No. 42, is not having the smoothest kind of sailing. Mr. Wirt was for some time editor and publisher of The American Commoner, and was a candidate last election for representative on the Populist ticket. It is hoped that he will be able to explain matters satisfactorily.

The fine Italian hand of H. R. H. Murphy is again shown by his dealings with the machine men. He wants a "divvy" of six per cent.

The Northwestern Miller contemplates the trial of a Thorne. If the test is satisfactory several machines of that make will be put in.

George W. Orcutt having bought into the Roper Printing Co., his name has been transferred from the active to the honorary list.

Harrison & Smith is the only firm in this city to get any State work. As there is no straight composition to speak of, the book men will not be benefited.

George Heath is back from "Hutch." He says the town has no charms for him.

At the last meeting of the trades and labor council Wm. Stevens, one of the proprietors of the Union, was roasted to a crisp brown. It is alleged that he erred grievously regarding the Washburn-Crosby boycott.

It is rumored that certain prominent members of No. 42 will start a red-hot Peoples' paper here in the near future.

The Swinburne Printing Co. plant is being sold piecemeal. Considerable of the plant is old material, but 'tis said there are some bargains.

The St. Paul Globe has absorbed the Call, of that city. This gives the Globe the "Call" on the morning newspaper business of St. Paul. CHAP.

MARSHALL FIELD, the great dry goods merchant, was before a committee of the Illinois legislature one day recently and told the committee that one of the chief agencies which enabled him to reach his present leading position in the business world was liberal and honest advertising.

ARE WE DEGENERATING?

Current Literature Justifies the Thought—Does Legislation Protect Morality?

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The present furor occasioned by the appearance of Max Nordan's book, "Degeneracy," has emphasized in no small degree the prevailing trend toward what may be called the willful sophistry of the intellectual workers of the day, and Max Nordan has undoubtedly touched the most vital and vulnerable point of the nineteenth century when he pictures a general degeneracy of moral and intellectual tone in our civilization, but the most important light he sheds is certainly that which he casts on the intellectual charlatantry of the times.

To write such a book as "Degeneracy" implies either (1), that its author is permeated with pessimism—the pessimism which can only come to a man who has started out with hope to do great things for humanity, and, failing, has passed on to utter hopelessness; or (2), that its author is himself a charlatan, seeking notoriety and success in sensationalism. The latter supposition will hardly stand since Max Nordan is a clearly established and recognized force in literature these many years. Taking then, his position as that of pessimism, it behooves us to inquire in how far his reproach is true, and in what sense a warning.

How far-reaching moral degeneracy in business dealings in an intellectually-quickened people may be, is very aptly shown by Mr. F. A. Meyers, in a strong article headed "Trained Rascals," contained in the May number of the "American Federationist," and for that phase of the discussion I refer the reader to that excellent journal.

The quackeries of intellect have of late years abundantly multiplied by reason of the increased and cheapened output of books by the large eastern publishing houses, and thus made available an intellectual quicksand which threatens danger to all who venture on it. In former years, when books commanded stiff high prices, works of a speculative nature circulated in very restricted circles, and even the spectacle of an immature reader devouring transatlantic novels was rare or unknown. Now, however, the "color" of these latter are seen everywhere, and its jaundiced pages stare with a bectic glow from every book-shelf in the land. Their wide diffusion brings up the nice distinction as to what force was at work to accomplish this result—the taste of the reader or the publisher?

The realism of the Zola school can be condoned for the faithfulness of the pictures it presents, because we know that the strata of morality it portrays does exist, not as an abnormal or isolated one, but as a widespread fact, and because after all its nauseating horrors, the object of the school is to point a moral. That is its redeeming feature. The Wilde school of reading is uncondonable, appealing to and fostering only the worst elements in human nature. It makes no difference if that class of intellectual creation is presented as a book or play, it remains in effect an aimless thing, meant only to excite the abnormal, and all the artistic grace of acting or polish of diction can not save it from being that, and that alone.

The fact that this class of literature has taken so well of late would seem to bear out Nordan's dictum of an universal degeneracy. A vicious people read vicious books. This sentence might be paraphrased into an hundredfold meaning, applying to every form of forbidden pleasure. But one construction can be put on the general demand of the day for that class of reading. Take the appearance of Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" some three or four years ago. The fact was conceded that when the postal authorities interdicted its transmission by mail the interdiction was the direct means of giving the book a tremendous sale. From this it would seem logical to argue that interdicted books, professedly so by reason of their immorality, are wanted by the army of readers of this country, or was it only curiosity? Now the "Kreutzer Sonata" is almost out of print, but were it still in actual circulation it would stand arrayed in comparative spotlessness when placed side by side with many works of recent date which are not interdicted, except by the "conscientious" critic, who has now assumed the function exercised unwittingly by Uncle Sam, that of whetting the curiosity of the reader. We come again to the question, Who is to blame?

When a publisher knows the taste of his readers he panders to it; when a manager fills his theater to the brim with an "anatomy" show or with a play like "L' Article 47," of which it has been said it is the one play without excuse for being, but which still exists, the manager repeats the of-

fense. "Can you blame him?" you say. "He's not in business for his health." Sophistry!

It is this willful deadening of moral responsibility which is the most successful spreader of immorality, it is the foundation on which the monopolies of to-day are built, and on which all exploitation of labor rests. It is the specter of this soulless age—the very spirit of it. You can see its evidence on every hand, in the public prints, which print vile sensations day after day under the guise of news; on the bill boards of great cities reeking with immoralities, which are lies on their face, since no actual presentation of such scenes would dare be given; in the theater where jest has given place to epigrammatic innuendo more subtle than the coarse ribaldry of yore; in the book-stores in erotic literature and immoral nudes, which under the cloak of art are prostituting God's fairest creations to the dead level of tippling house "art;" in the home, where the general obedience to the degenerate taste has permitted the most questionable of books and pictures to the exclusion of what is pure and good—everywhere, in fact, you are confronted with the evidence which compels you to conclude that the age is degenerate, at least in taste if not in morals.

There must be a moving cause for all this. Have we strayed from God, or from nature, which is God's mirror, and is this false, glittering materialism the result of too much intelligence? I can not pretend to give the answer—only that it so seems to be. An age which can seriously think of funding the public coffers from the proceeds of a licensed "social evil" has in it a wrong conception of morality—its very backbone is broken. There must come some other.

Mr. Meyers believes morality can be legislated into people, and points out in support of his belief that all laws act as a check on immorality and lawlessness. I can not agree with him except as to the latter part of his dictum. No law is constructive; all laws are preventive—nothing more. You must begin somewhere else if you would raise the moral backbone of a degenerate people, and there is no place like home. "The home is the bulwark of the state." Make it pure and the little men and women who issue from it will in time grow up to the stature of true pillars of the state. In its purity rests the edifice of the commonwealth, and in its decay grow the weeds of degeneracy. This is a fundamental truth, and rests on no sophistry.

LOUIS F. FUCHS.

Crosman on the Land Question.

BOSTON, June 10.—In the JOURNAL of May 15, Mr. E. L. Hitchens asks how a state can be reformed or improved without reforming or improving the persons composing the state. Whether he believes prohibition of the liquor traffic will do this, he does not say, but if he is laboring under the erroneous impression that prohibition improves a community, morally and industrially, he should be able to give us facts on this point gathered in States where prohibition has been tried, or is now in force.

The best method to reform or improve a community, is to make conditions for the persons therein residing, so that constant employment, at high wages, will be the lot of every laborer in the community. That will mean contentment and happiness. That will mean, that no man will desire to make a beast of himself by indulging to excess in intoxicating stimulants. It will mean short hours of labor, with time for improving one's mental, physical and spiritual gifts. It will mean a tendency toward that which is good and not evil.

But in such a community, justice must reign and monopoly be abolished. And the first monopoly to go must be land monopoly. And that can be abolished by the simple and far-reaching reform called the single-tax, which calls for the abolition of all taxes on labor or the products of labor, and taking for the necessary cost of government the rent of all those various forms of natural opportunities embraced under the general term of land. The rent of land is due to the growth of population, the industry, enterprise and thrift of the community, and should, therefore, be taken for the use of those who create it. The necessity for government, and the value of land are both the result of population, and the revenue of ground rent from the one should be used to pay the cost of the other.

Of course, the land question is not the only one needing solution, but it is the great fundamental reform which demands adoption first, for it is the foundation on which we must depend for the security and permanency of all other reforms.

The end and purpose of the single-tax is to establish the equal right of all to the use of the earth, and consequently it is "first, last and forever for the sake of man." And I can assure Mr. Hitchens, that our "reasons appeal to conscience, morality, righteous law, and our deep faith for and abiding interest in the welfare of our fellow-man."

Brother Kohlman intimates that I may be able to furnish figures showing the ratio of the urban to the agricultural population in civilized nations. I am unable to do so, for I have not the figures. But in the United States, we are slowly and surely becoming a nation of tenants, rather than a nation of home owners. This tendency can be reversed by establishing equal rights for all and abolishing special privileges to some.

W. L. CROSMAN.

Solving the Genesis of Evil.

BROOKLYN, June 12.—While approving the moderate tone of Gerrard's letter on temperance I wish to correct what seems to me a vital error. He says: "The world will continue in evil for many centuries to come. It is evolutionary, and evolution is a slow process; and while I believe in ultimate good I believe that the Utopia of existence is a great way off."

I am free to admit that the Utopia of existence may be a great way off, but I must insist that there is no reason why it should be so. God has given man free will, and man can make his condition what he will. Individuals can do little. Society can do much—not by the passing of onerous paternal and regulative laws, but by the conforming of social conditions in accordance with the natural laws of God. There is no evidence that man has improved either morally or mentally, as an individual, within historic times. True, we know more than our ancestors, for we know what they learned through laborious research, and have found out a few things for ourselves; but this only proves what I say—that as individuals we are not a whit smarter or better than those who went before us. We are creatures of our environments. Take the infant son of our most eminent citizen, with all the advantages that "heredity" is supposed to confer, and rear that son in Turkey among other Turks, and he would grow up as true a Turk as any of them. God made man perfect, and he fell; God still makes man perfect, and the evil environments of our so-called Christian civilization constantly cause him to fall again. And the poison of our civilization is land monopoly. If we could imagine our system of land tenure introduced among the inhabitants of Paradise, could we imagine it as producing anything but poverty and sin and misery?

I am far from believing that Mr. George has solved the problem of the genesis of evil, and yet there are passages in the Scriptures that would seem to point that way: "The land shall not be sold forever, for the land is mine." "Obey my commandments, that ye may dwell in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." "Woe unto him that addeth house to house and layeth field to field until there is no place." "Take no thought for the morrow." "Foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests, but the son of man has not where to lay his head." [This passage is usually thought to be a personal complaint of his own hard lot; I can only take it as a condemnation of the Roman land tenure, at that time supplanting the Jewish tenure.] "The firmament, even the heavens, are the Lord's, but the earth has he given to the children of men." "The profit of the earth also is for all men."

When land monopoly shall have been broken down by the single tax then may we look for the dawn of that time prophesied by Isaiah: "And instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree; and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree. And they shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat."

To Mr. Hitchens let me say that we are with the prohibitionists heart and soul as regards the end in view, but believe we have a more feasible way of reaching that end, a way consistent with the highest personal freedom. We do not expect to make our human plant grow straight and vigorous and beautiful in the cellar of poverty before planting it in the sunlight of freedom, but would plant it in the sunlight at once, knowing that the life is there to make it grow. This is not theory, but faith in the competence of God.

STEPHEN BELL.

BY a vote of 70 to 3 the New York legislature passed a bill submitting to the voters of New York city, Brooklyn and Buffalo the question of municipal ownerships of street railways. In England one-third of the street mileage is owned by the cities, and it is said the service is so much better and cheaper that it is merely a question of a short time when corporate or private ownership will be driven out.—Exchange.

SLOUGH OF DESPOND.

Werner Company in Far-Away Australia—Heavy Blow in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 19.—News comes from across the water of the pending turndowns of the Werner Company for their mean action towards organized labor. The letter which has been recently received reads as follows:

SYDNEY, April 20, 1895.

Secretary Akron (U. S. A.) Pressmen's Union:

DEAR SIR—Yours of the 8th of February received. The Werner Printing Company was duly read up and considered the 6th instant and the board of management have pleasure in giving instructions that your request be carried out and the utmost publicity given to your statements, which are now generally known and will be acted on throughout Australia. Yours in unity,

HARRISON HURLEY,
Secretary N. S. W. T. A.

Another turn-down for Werner occurred here in St. Louis a few days ago. His agents were here bidding for a large contract of the Dr. J. H. McLean Medicine Company's Almanac. This firm is very partial towards the working class and deserves the patronage of organized labor in general. Their almanac is a very fine specimen of workmanship and could not be printed satisfactory by the class of workmen now employed by the Werner Company. The almanac is printed in all languages and has from nine to twelve millions of copies printed each year. The loss of this contract means a loss to the Werner Company of at least 30,000,000 impressions per year, besides bindery work. This, we believe, is the largest single blow struck yet. Keep on, boys, and let us hear from your town next.

PAP.

Gompers at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, June 12.—At the meeting of Nashville Typographical Union held June 2 a small sum was voted to the textile workers of Utica, N. Y., to aid them in their struggle for right. Work is becoming very dull here again, and tourists frequently fail to get in a day after a week's stay with us. Since the change of management of the American it is given out that machines will be introduced as soon as possible.

Ex-President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, addressed a large audience at the Grand Opera House last night on "Labor, the Savior of the Republic." Mr. Gompers was introduced by Mayor George B. Guild, and his address was full of telling points and was well received, some of his utterances being loudly applauded. At the conclusion of the address resolutions were adopted favoring the interests of the people and recognizing the fact that these interests can only be advanced through the thorough organization of the workingmen; favoring a reduction of the hours of labor; denouncing the system of sweat shops which obtains in New York and other Eastern cities; denouncing the attitude of Hackett, Carhart & Co., clothiers of New York, toward the United Garment Workers of America, and demanding that that firm place the union label on their goods and calling upon our local clothing dealers to use their influence to bring about this result.

M. L. FORD.

Childs Memorial Fund.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 22, 1895.—The following contributions from June 3 to date, to the George W. Childs Memorial Fund, are hereby acknowledged:

June 4. Salt Lake Typo. Union, No. 115.....	$10 00
Salt Lake Tribune chapel as follows: C. F. Willsie, Will Nelson, S. M. Stenhouse, Mary Nelson, Maggie Nelson, E. D. Burlingame, Mrs. Sylvester, J. S. Daveler, H. C. McDonough, J. E. Jefferson, A. Fleharty, G. J. Playter, Oliver Gallup, W. S. Willis, M. H. Daniels, H. R. Freeman, C. J. Quinn, C. T. Harte, 50 cents each.....	9 00
June 4. Reading Typographical Union, No. 86: contribution received May 25.....	6 65
Total.....	$25 65
Previously acknowledged.....	1,252 47
Total.....	$1,278 12

JACOB GLASER, Treasurer.

Despite the hard times, it is a remarkable fact that more small printing offices are being started throughout the country than in the "good" times. Men who have lost steady employment, who are ambitious, and also have saved something, find circumstances favorable for carrying out a long-cherished desire to be their own bosses. Another reason is the remarkably low prices at which type and printing machinery is selling. The reduced price list of type of the American Type Founders' Co. is not only the lowest in this country, but is also lower than any in Great Britain or Europe.

EVERY branch of organized labor in this country has suffered more or less from the general depression in business circles, but none of them have become discouraged and "shut down." On the contrary, the work of organization has been actively carried on with beneficial results.—Industrial Gazette.

A Roving in the Spring.

When the green grass is a-peeping thro' the winter's fading snow,
And the blue-birds are a-flitting, a-flitting to and fro,
When the ice-floes in the river are floating to the sea,
And the fairy sprites of fancy are beckoning to me;
When the overcoat is mortgaged for all that it will bring,
'Tis then I think of roving, of roving in the spring.

A roving in the spring-time and the summers past and gone,
Across the western mountains to the pines of Oregon,
And down the winding river that binds the land of snow
To the sensuous realms of sunshine, to the southward far below—
Ever fever-tossed and restless, ever on the wing,
In the days when we went roving, a roving in the spring.

When we journeyed to the eastward in a car of golden grain,
And crossed the Texas pampas in an empty cattle train;
When "cases" hung upon the hook in every other town,
From the rocky shores of Fundy Bay to far off Puget Sound;
When we scorned a steady situation with the mien of regal king,
In the days when we went roving, a roving in the spring.

But now that times have changed a bit, and we are getting gray—
Before the dread machine, at last, we mutely stand at bay—
I sometimes think we might have had some shelter from the rain,
A little home beneath the trees adown some grassy lane.
Did we not listen to the songs the sirens seemed to sing,
In the days when we went roving, a roving in the spring.

For us the judgment day has come, has come around at last,
And the golden days of "auld lang syne" are buried in the past;
The future holds but little weal, but more of bitter woe,
For those who leave their native heath to wander to and fro;
So just hold your "sit" in country town, to the old place ever cling,
And never think of roving, of roving in the spring.

—[THOMAS F. CANNON.

New York City, April 20, 1895.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

25. Baton Rouge—For May.
34. Columbia—For May.
51. Lawrence—For April to date.
69. Durango—For May.
73. Ottumwa—For May.
78. Fort Wayne—For May.
83. Hebrew-American, New York—For May.
105. Vicksburg—For January to date.
106. Davenport—For May.
116. Lynchburg—For November to date.
139. Bangor—For May.
143. Snohomish and Everett—For May.
151. Oil City—For February to date.
155. Shreveport—For May.
163. Superior—For May.
169. New Albany—For May.
178. Scandia—For January to date.
179. Leadville—For April to date.
180. Sioux City—For May.
186. Fargo—For May.
197. Columbia—For January to date.
205. Jamestown—For April to date.
210. Capital—For May.
227. Cripple Creek—For April to date.
233. Niagara Falls—For May.
236. Ogden—For February to date.
237. Sandusky—For March to date.
241. Temple-Belton—For March to date.
242. Waltham—For February to date.
246. Chester—For May.
248. Seven Hills City—For August to date.
252. Bridgeport—For May.
256. Great Falls—For May.
260. Findlay—For May.
261. Huntington—For April to date.
265. Ottawa—For May.
267. Lishou—For April to date.
269. Hazletou—For May.
280. Laramie—For May.
282. Grass Valley—For May.
283. Oklahoma City—For May.
284. Anderson—For May.
285. Red Bluff—For February to date.
294. Oneida—For May.
295. Newport—For March to date.
300. Port Huron—For May.
311. Grand Forks—For May.
313. Madison—For April to date.
230. Oswego—For May.
321. Greenville—For March to date.
322. Norwich—For March to date.

PRESSMEN.

2. Detroit—For April to date.
3. Chicago—For April to date.
8. Boston—For April to date.
30. Springfield—For May.
44. Tacoma—For April to date.
46. Dallas—For May.
47. Fort Worth—For May.
51. Duluth and West Superior—For May.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

21. Toronto—For May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Boston Newspaper Writers—For March to date.
1. Boston Mailers—For May.
3. St. Louis Mailers—For May.
5. Toronto Mailers—For May.
1. Chicago Web Press Helpers—For Oct. to date.
2. St. Louis Web Pressmen—For May.

JOURNAL subscriptions are increasing.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

OFFICERS.

President—William B. Prescott, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

First Vice-President—Theodore Perry, 1200 North High street, Nashville, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Boyle, 113 Valley St., St. Paul, Minn.

Third Vice-President—C. B. Lahan, 1286 Congress Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fourth Vice President—Hugo Miller, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. G. Wines, Room 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

ORGANIZERS.

First District—S. H. Dyer, Box 1187, Springfield, Mass.

Second District—Thomas F. McHale, 73 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y.

Third District—E. E. Calhoon, 350 S. Center St., Springfield, Ohio.

Fourth District—W. H. Wells, 46 Cumberland St., Norfolk, Va.

Fifth District—Jacob Eitel, The Press, Savannah, Ga.

Sixth District—John D. Flanigan, care Democrat office, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Seventh District—J. K. Brewer, 1816 E. Brown St., Springfield, Ill.

Eighth District—J. A. Lane, 509 Jefferson Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

Ninth District—John P. Marnell, 2217 Mullanphy Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Tenth District—H. S. Woodward, 521 Humboldt Ave. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleventh District—C. E. Clark, 4244 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

Twelfth District—A. M. Butler, 358 Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Thirteenth District—R. G. Sleator, 18 Broadway, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Fourteenth District—E. A. Parker, Examiner composing-room, 647 Mission St., San Francisco, Cal.

Fifteenth District—G. H. Howell, Oregonian office, Portland, Ore.

Sixteenth District—G. W. Dower, Box 543, Toronto, Ontario.

ORGANIZER FOR BOOKBINDERS.

Chas. Ray, 386 Indiana Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

DEPUTY ORGANIZERS.

Alahama—Thos. Hamilton, Montgomery; W. H. Jeffries 2418 Fifth Ave., Birmingham; Eyre Damer, 300 Joachin St., Mobile.

Arizona—Lewis C. Grove, Phœnix.

California—F. F. Black, Stockton; W. W. Ross, 405 and 407 Sansom St., San Francisco; Hugh McI. Porter, Mercury office, San Jose, Cal. Cyrene E. Fisk, 550 S. Pearl St., Los Angeles.

Colorado—Horatio Hodgson, Republican, Denver.

Connecticut—F. B. Prindle, 4 Congress Ave., New Haven.

Delaware—W. H. Montgomery, Every Evening office, Wilmington.

Florida—W. S. Linton, 122 W. Ashley, Jacksonville.

Georgia—J. E. Ragsdale, 71 N. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Illinois—A. W. Hendricks, Herald-Dispatch, Decatur; Chris W. Schlegel, Rock Islander office, Rock Island; P. J. Maas, 671 Washburne Ave., Chicago.

Indiana—W. R. McCracken, Times, South Bend.

Iowa—Philip S. Evans, 1108 High St., Des Moines.

Kansas—J. F. Kirkpatrick, Pub. House, Topeka.

Kentucky—W.W. Daniel, 809 Franklin, Louisville.

Louisiana—Fred Alexander, Times office, New Orleans.

Maine—F. H. Hatch, Advertiser office, Portland.

Manitoba—Arthur Puttee, Box 716, Winnipeg, Man.

Maryland—E. J. Mullen, 828 E. Eager St., Baltimore.

Massachusetts—M. J. Brennan, 176 Pendleton Ave., Springfield; C. G. Wilkins, 22 Cleveland St. Arlington.

Missouri—J. F. Klunk, Star office, Kansas City.

Mississippi—M. F. Battle, 107 1st N. St., Vicksburg.

New Brunswick—Augustus Petch, 9 St. Charles street, St. John.

New Hampshire—Charles E. Smith, 9 Hanover St., Concord.

New Jersey—Duncan McLeod, News, Jersey City.

New Mexico—J. R. Megaffin, Santa Fe.

New York—George W. Baltz, Telegram, Elmira; J. M. Lynch, Herald, Syracuse; C. S. Roberts, Hamilton St., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

North Carolina—E. S. Cheek, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota—W. O. Strandberg, Grand Forks.

Nova Scotia—Wm. C. Hodgson, Halifax, Box 492.

Ohio—W. R. Voiles, care Post, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma Ter.—L.G.Shoop, Lock Box 277, Guthrie

Ontario—Frank Plant, 637 Elias St., Loudon.

Oregon—W. J. Cuddy, Oregonian office, Portland.

Pennsylvania—C. M. Leighley, 215 Hamilton ave., Pittsburgh.

Quebec—Silas W. Reed, 26 Balmoral St., Montreal; J. A. Rodier, 109 St. Louis St., Montreal.

Rhode Island—F. P. Eddy, 51 Lester St., Providence.

South Dakota—J. L. Sims, Box 314, Sioux Falls.

Tennessee—J. J. Straub, American, Nashville; W. L. Wilkinson, 72 Madison St., Memphis.

Vermont—G. H. Herrick, 57½ Merchant's Row, Rutland.

Virginia—C. E. Gray, Times, Roanoke.

West Virginia—J. R. Foster, Gazette, Charleston.

Wisconsin—H. C. Samuels, 819 19th St., Milwaukee; Charles J. Shurr, Daily News office, Milwaukee.

Committee on Governmental Ownership and Control of the Telegraph—A. L. Randall, 515 1st St., N. E., Chairman; S. H. Bell, 10 N St., N. W., Secretary; Wm. McCahe, W. N. Brockwell, and J. W. Usilton, all of Washington, D. C.

Delegates to American Federation of Labor—The President; W. M. Higgins, 1035 Sixth St., Louisville, Ky.; Aug. McCraith, 12 Pearl St., Boston, Mass.; J. W. Bramwood, Box 681, Denver, Colo.

Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers—W. B. Prescott, A. G. Wines, 7 De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.; James J. Dailey, Public Ledger office, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank S. Pelton, 308½ S. Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.; Alex. Duguid, 525 E. Third St., Newport, Ky.; L. C. Shepard, 156 Wealthy Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. A. Colby Gazette office, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Allied Printing Trades Councils.

[In a jurisdiction where more than one trade holds charters from the International Typographical Union, they shall create a joint standing committee, to consist of three members from each body." * * * —Section 49, General Laws.]

BOSTON.—President, W. J. Melvin; Secretary, John Regan, 48 Wenham St., Forest Hills, Mass.

CHICAGO.—Secretary, Ed Hurton, Beckler & Co., 363 W. 12th St.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—President, Frank L. Rist; Secretary, Carl Englesmann.

CLEVELAND.—President, F. A. Smith, Press office; Secretary, Mr. Bartels.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.—President, W. P. Kunze, 114 W. Fulton St.; Secretary, W. M. Davey.

DALLAS, TEX.—President, Frank Stanley, 317 Elm St.

DENVER, COLO.—President, W. C. Ashwill, 1436 Curtis St.; Secretary, W. A. Whitmeyer, 1523 Wall St.

DETROIT, MICH.—President, J. R. Morrissey; Secretary, P. A. Loersch, 362 High St., E.

DULUTH, MINN.—Secretary, L. T. Rutter, Box 353.

FORT WORTH—President, Lee Daniels, Gazette office; Secretary, Del. Cobb.

GALVESTON.—President, W. F. Clark, Trihune office; Secretary, Geo. Bell, Trihune office.

GRAND RAPIDS.—President, W. H. Stewart, 66 Park Ave.; Secretary, D. Parks, Democrat press-room.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—President, L. E. Aiken; Secretary, L. F. Tuttle, 83 Keystone Ave.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—President, J. C. Aide; Secretary, W. R. Cosner, 401 Wyandotte St.

LINCOLN—President, W. H. Gillespie.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—President, C. D. Cully, 1131 7th St.; Secretary, G. H. Wagner, 1115 Christy Ave.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Charles Sowers, 341 Second St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—President, C. J. Shurr, care Daily News; Secretary, E. R. Kuehnel, care Der Herald.

MINNEAPOLIS.—President, T. Dungan, Journal office; Secretary, Geo. Brown, care Moffett, Thurston & Plank.

NEW HAVEN—President, Louis Gompers, 43 Artizen St.; Secretary, Geo. H. Keppell, 143 Dwight St.

NEW ORLEANS.—President, M. F. Alexander; Secretary, Wm. Russell, 85 Carondolet St.

NEW YORK.—Secretary, John E. McLoughlin, 335 Pearl St.

PHILADELPHIA.—President, F. H. Flury, 608 Pine St.; Secretary, J. P. Holey, 731 N. Seventh St.

SEATTLE, WASH.—W. L. Lowman, care Lowman & Hanford.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—President, J. H. Connell; Secretary, Harry Collis.

ST. LOUIS.—President, J. W. Menaugh, care Myerson Printing Co.; Secretary, S. Calderwood, 406 Fagin Bldg.

ST. PAUL.—President, Frank Pampusch, Pioneer Press job department; Secretary, C. H. Hillman, Globe stereotype room.

TORONTO.—President, John Armstrong, Mail office; Secretary, Michael Carmody, Mail office.

WASHINGTON—President, T. F. Maher, 31 E St. N. E.; Secretary, H. O'Donnell, 638 Acker St. N. E.

Charters Surrendered.

During the month of June the charters of Janesville (Wis.), No. 217, Streator (Ill.), No. 44, and Chicago (Ill.) hindery girls were surrendered.

Applications for Membership.

18, Memphis, Tenn. (Pressmen)—Thomas F. Brady.

20, Pittsburg, Pa. (Stereotypers)—Edgar P. Reed, worked in Topeka, Kan., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Pittsburg, Pa.; Fred Russell, worked in Pittsburg, Pa.

23, New Haven, Conn. (Stereotypers and Pressmen)—Frank C. Downs (probationary member), age twenty-one, has worked three years past at the stereotyping trade in the office of Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn.

46, Dallas, Tex. (Pressmen)—Frank Parker, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

48, Atlanta, Ga.—W. B. Johnson.

76, Terre Haute, Ind.—Victor E. Donaldson, Thomsburg, Ont.

78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Ottis Terwilliger, has worked in Antwerp, Ohio, and this city.

80, Kansas City, Mo.—Benjamin S. Brown, for provisional membership, has worked in office of C. W. Douglas, Topeka, Kan., and various offices in this city. Age, nineteen years.

91, Winuipeg, Man.—T. Myles, served apprenticeship in Scotland; A. Bailey, served apprenticeship in Winnipeg.

120, Lynn, Mass.—William R. Henry, for apprentice membership.

126, Butte, Mont.—E. A. Southwick, has worked in Clay Center and Riley, Kan.

133, London, Ont.—John Ferguson.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Will H. Walker, worked in Garnett and Winfield, Kan., Kansas City, Mo. Has worked eight years at trade.

171, Ithaca, N. Y.—Frank N. Bull, has worked in Utica and Brooklyn.

186, Fargo, N. D.—J. D. Lasswell, learned trade in the office of Sauk Center (Minn.) Herald; Walter Buncle (pressman), learned trade in Fargo Argus office.

219, Canton, Ohio—Bruce H. Hissong, aged eighteen, worked at trade four years, learned trade on Gleaner, Massillon, Ohio; now working on Sound Money, Massillon, Ohio.

224, Brockton, Mass.—Miss M. Levy, Miss A. Veitch, J. Mandeville.

226, Vancouver, B. C.—John Langstaff, aged twenty-five, served time in Kincardine (Ont.) Review, worked in Warrick & Sons and Ladies Pectorial office, Toronto, and Ayr Recorder, Ayr, Ont.; last employed at Marshall & McCrae's, Vancouver.

288, Galeshurg, Ill.—Ed. A. Hauptmann, worked in Rock Island and Moline; has not worked at business for two years.

296, Lima, Ohio—J. A. Lindemann, worked sixteen years at trade; apprenticeship served at Ada, Ohio. E. Owen, eighteen years at trade; apprenticeship served at Lima, Ohio; has been in the West for a number of years running a paper.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—Harry Beam, apprentice membership; started to learn trade in Seaforth.

306, Alton, Ill.—C. F. Godfrey, learned trade in Booneville, Mo.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

8, St. Louis, Mo.—J. J. McCarthy, reinstated.

16, New York City (Pressmen)—John Whatley, card revoked.

19, Elmira, N. Y.—John Harrison, J. M. Lumbard, D. A. Fitzpatrick, H. S. Congdon, W. H. Van Buren, H. T. Murphey, F. S. Taylor, F. E. Sunderlin, George V. Ganung, J. Francis O'Brien, James Faussett, Ira Thomas, expelled for rattling.

23, Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—M. F. Curley, suspended for non-payment of dues and failure to repay other moneys of the union.

43, Charleston, S. C.—T. J. Brady, suspended for non-payment of dues.

66, Portland, Maine—L. W. A. Johnson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

75, Burlington, Iowa—H. K. Penrod, expelled for non-payment of dues; C. L. Smith, suspended for non-payment of dues.

81, Bay City, Mich.—Bert S. Moran, expelled for running an unfair office.

91, Winnipeg, Man.—A. V. Pearson, expelled for ratting; J. Cyr, reinstated.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—Ed Coleman, Oscar Wendt, expelled for non-payment of dues.

219, Canton, Ohio—Paul G. Hillifush, suspended for non-payment of dues.

230, Danville, Ill.—Frank M. Jewell, Edward Koch, John M. Conlin, W. B. Waterman, James Shoaff, expelled for non-payment of dues.

247, Swedish (Chicago, Ill.)—Otto Olson, expelled for non-payment of dues.

254, Riverside, Cal.—Oscar Harrell, suspended for non-payment of dues.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—Willis De Witt, expelled for ratting on Herald.

306, Alton, Ill.—Carlton Hodge, suspended for non-payment of dues.

308, Watertown, N. Y.—W. P. Cronk, reinstated; W. P. Delaney fined $50 for collecting money upon false pretenses.

326, Montgomery, Ala.—R. D. LaMont, rejected; Clem Kerr, Ben Verona, F. W. Stalker, W. E. Swain, A. E. Bayol, W. J. Huston, P. A. W. Keel, declared unfair for ratting.

Election of Officers.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—President, J. S. Golden; vice-president, Robert Cherry; secretary, E. T. Golden; treasurer, John Schahacker; executive committee, James Coates, E. Bennett, M. J. Killian; auditing committee, G. Cryslea, E. Stratton, J. Cross.

BROCKTON, MASS.—President, Michael Moran; vice-president, Thos. Stevens; secretary, W. G. Sinclair; treasurer, G. A. Fox.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.—President, H. Pfabe; vice-president, C. S. Johnston; financial secretary, N. A. Ready; corresponding secretary, T. E. Haines; guardian, H. Gaspard; executive committee, H. Pfahe, C. S. Johnston, N. A. Ready.

DULUTH, MINN.—President, F. H. Lounsherry; vice-president, J. S. Martin; secretary-treasurer, G. C. Findley; recording secretary, B. C. Fergusou; sergeant-at-arms, W. J. Moran; trustees, H. Dworschak, C. W. Pugh, H. L. King; auditors, E. M. Grace, Thomas Dube, A. C. McIntyre.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—President, F. H. Mullahy; vice-president, Nat Beadel; corresponding secretary, H. A. Rogers; financial secretary, C. F. Baker; treasurer, C. J. Lose; sergeant-at-arms, Ed Miller; executive hoard, H. A. Bush, Elden Baker, Ed Miller.

HONOLULU, H. I.—President, H. Smith; vice-president, F. J. Lake; secretary, J. J. Greene; treasurer, W. H. Johnson; executive committee, R. H. Whiting, H. L. Lyons, G. Manson; sergeant-at-arms, J. N. Kanaulu.

LIMA, OHIO—President, E. E. Langley; vice-president, A. S. Long; secretary-treasurer, C. W. Miles; recording secretary, W. H. Engle; trustees, C. H. Bogardus, J. E. Dixon, H. Z. White; sergeant-at-arms, F. Warner.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.—President, Wiley Brazelton; secretary-treasurer, Willis Hallock; board of directors, C. B. Cool, W. C. Mott, F. J. Boughton; application committee, A. R. Hopkins, H. H. Monroe, W. C. Mott; auditing committee, Karl Keith, Roht. Todd, Harry Merrill.

VIRGINIA CITY, NEV. (Washoe Union).—President, James Sullivan; vice-president, Harry Sutherland; secretary-treasurer, E. D. Blake; board of directors, John Craise, William Kearns, J. E. Eckley, J. T. Huling; auditing committee, Frank Blake, William Cummings, C. A. V. Putnam.

Deaths.

CARNEY, JOHN—At Ottawa, Ont., June 6, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 21 years.

CRISENBURY, H. M.—At Waco, Texas, May 26, 1895, of diabetes. Aged 68 years.

DREBINGER, CHAS.—At New York, N. Y., May 27, 1895, of pulmonary hemorrhage. Aged 39 years.

JONES, EDWARD—At Utica, N. Y., June 3, 1895, of apoplexy. Aged 66 years.

LAVERY, J. P.—At Toronto, Ont., May 21, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 38 years.

LOWE, W. B.—At New Orleans, La., May 30, 1895, of intestinal obstruction. Aged 24 years.

MCNAMEE, J. W.—At St. Paul, Minn., May 19, 1895, of cancer. Aged 33 years.

NAYLOR, E. N.—At Trenton, N. J., June 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

O'BRIEN, J. J.—At Fargo, N. D., April 29, 1895, of exhaustion. Age unknown.

O'DONNELL, P. J.—At Boston, Mass., May 22, 1895. Aged 27 years.

PITTS, MERNA L.—At Binghamton, N. Y., June 1, 1895, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

RAMSEY, C. B.—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 68 years.

SEMLER, JACOB—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 22, 1895, of endocarditis. Aged 43 years.

SHORT, W. A.—At Washington, D. C., May 6, 1895, accidental death. Aged 32 years.

SIMS, G. S.—At Memphis, Tenn., May 26, 1895, of paralysis. Aged 68 years.

TACKEY, J. J.—At Washington, D. C., April 26, 1895, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

BAILEY, J. H.—At Waco, Tex., June 18, 1895, of consumption. Aged 26 years.

BURKE, C. J.—At San Francisco, Cal., May 21, 1895, of consumption. Aged 38 years.

CAMPBELL, JOHN—At Montreal, Quebec, June 17, 1895, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

DALY, JOHN—At Pittsburg, Pa., June 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 51 years.

FLANAGAN, WM.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 20, 1895, of pneumonia. Aged 31 years.

GATLER, JOHN—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 2, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 71 years.

KAIN, CHARLES—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 43 years.

ZEHNDER, C. H.—At Akron, Ohio, June 12, 1895, of consumption. Aged 21 years.

THE present revival in trades-unionism in this country gives increased interest to the report recently made by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, an English labor organization. This is considered the greatest trades-union in the world and was founded in 1850. Last year its total membership was 75,510, and its income $1,306,965. Of this amount $688,934 was given to members out of work, $201,247 was paid in sick benefits, and the amount donated to funerals was $54,061. For other benevolent objects the sum of $28,704 was expended, while the item of dispute benefit shows an expenditure of $9,253. The last item shows what was expended on strikes during the year.—[Exchange.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from June 10 to June 25.

RECEIPTS.

June 10.	Balance on hand	$17,043 40
June 25.	Receipts to date	1,273 40
Total		$18,316 80

EXPENDITURES.

June 11.	E. A. Parker, exp. in San Francisco	3 00
11.	Topeka, No. 121. (Hall & O'Donald)	61 99
12.	W. B. Prescott, expenses to Norfolk and Chattanooga	80 65
12.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
12.	W. H. Wells, expenses in Norfolk	5 59
12.	Seattle, No. 202	100 00
13.	Hamilton, No. 290	109 34
14.	Topeka, No. 121. (Press)	13 01
14.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	28 66
18.	Topeka, No. 121. (Hall & O'Donald)	50 17
18.	H. S. Woodward, exp. in St. Paul	8 35
19.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
20.	Topeka, No. 121. (Press)	19 00
20.	A. D. Friend, exp. to Fort Smith	50 00
21.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	29 48
21.	Hamilton, No. 290	107 51
24.	Topeka, No. 121. (Hall & O'Donald)	38 66
Total		$767 41

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from June 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

June 10.	Balance	$38,506 76
1,	INDIANAPOLIS—For May	62 00
	For 209 copies Journal to June, 1895	13 05
2,	PHILADELPHIA—For May	218 75
	For supplies	6 00
3,	CINCINNATI—For May	168 25
	For supplies	6 00
5,	COLUMBUS—For May	45 75
	For supplies	3 00
8,	ST. LOUIS—For May	125 00
	For supplies	6 00
9,	BUFFALO—For May	25 00
10,	LOUISVILLE—For May	22 75
11,	MEMPHIS—For May	17 25
	For supplies	15
12,	BALTIMORE—For May	108 00
	For supplies	9 00
13,	BOSTON—For May	222 50
15,	ROCHESTER—For May	7 75
	For supplies	2 80
16,	CHICAGO—For May	333 25
17,	NEW ORLEANS—For May	51 25
18,	DETROIT—For May	73 50
20,	NASHVILLE—For May	42 00
21,	SAN FRANCISCO—For May	180 00
22,	DUBUQUE—For May	10 00
23,	CREAM CITY—For May	23 00
	For supplies	3 10
24,	CAIRO—For April and May	8 00
26,	PETERSBURG—For May	2 25
27,	MOBILE—For May	7 75
30,	ST. PAUL—For May	50 50
	For supplies	8 00
31,	SANTA ROSA—For May	2 25
32,	NORFOLK—For May	12 50
35,	EVANSVILLE—For May	16 00
36,	OAKLAND—For card in Journal to Mar., '95.	6 00
37,	HONOLULU—For June	7 25
40,	ST. JOSEPH—For May	14 00
42,	MINNEAPOLIS—For May	57 00
43,	CHARLESTON—For May	14 25
	For supplies	50
44,	STREATOR—For June	3 00
47,	NEW HAVEN—For May	11 75
	For supplies	1 50
48,	ATLANTA—For May	8 50
	For supplies	3 00
49,	DENVER—For May	59 50
50,	VALLEY CITY—For May	14 00
54,	RALEIGH—For May	16 00
57,	DAYTON—For May	44 75
	For supplies	3 00
58,	MULTNOMAH—For April	18 50
	For supplies	1 50
59,	QUINCY—For June	15 50
60,	ROANOKE—For May	7 00
61,	CAMBRIDGE—For May	14 50
63,	TOLEDO—For May	22 25
65,	WASHOE—For June	5 00
66,	PORTLAND—For May	20 00
67,	LOCKPORT—For May	5 00
	For supplies	50
68,	KEOKUK—For May	6 75
69,	DURANGO—For April	3 25
	For supplies	15
72,	LANSING—For May	18 00
75,	BURLINGTON—For June	7 50
76,	TERRE HAUTE—For May	10 50
80,	KANSAS CITY—For May	59 75
81,	BAY CITY—For May	7 50
82,	COLORADO SPRINGS—For May	11 25
84,	SAN BERNARDINO—For May	5 25
86,	READING—For May	22 50
87,	HOUSTON—For May	16 00
	For supplies	3 00
88,	HANNIBAL—For May	8 25
89,	CHATTANOOGA—For May	19 25
90,	RICHMOND—For May	15 75
91,	TORONTO—For June and part July	117 00
94,	HUDSON COUNTY—For May	8 50
96,	GLENS FALLS—For June	8 25
	For supplies	4 25
97,	PERU—For supplies	1 50
98,	BROOKLYN—For May	25 00
	For supplies	5 00
100,	NORWICH—For June	9 75
104,	BIRMINGHAM—For May	19 75
106,	DAVENPORT—	
	For 19 copies Journal to May, 1896	4 75
112,	SCRANTON—For May	27 50
113,	ATCHISON—For May	5 25
114,	ANNAPOLIS—For June	2 50
117,	SPRINGFIELD—For May	18 75
118,	DES MOINES—For May	53 00
120	LYNN—For May	5 75
121,	TOPEKA—For May	28 25
	For supplies	3 00
122,	KALAMAZOO—For May	11 25
	For supplies	6 25
124,	BLOOMINGTON—For May	16 50
	For supplies	1 85
125,	DURHAM—For May and June	5 50
126,	BUTTE—For June	10 00
	For 25 copies Journal, to Nov., 1895	6 25
127,	HARTFORD—For May	28 75
129,	HAMILTON—For June	14 00
133,	LONDON—For May	15 00

134, RUTLAND—For May	$4 00
135, ONEONTA—For May	4 00
For supplies	20
136, DULUTH—For May and June	35 00
138, AUSTIN—For May	8 75
140, BISMARCK—For May	1 75
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For May	16 50
144, FRESNO—For June	9 75
For supplies	15
147, ASHLAND—For June	3 00
148, WICHITA—For May	7 50
149, SARATOGA SPRINGS—For May	6 50
150, ELIZABETH—For May	8 25
For supplies	1 55
154, ANN ARBOR—For May	5 75
156, ASPEN—For May	4 75
For supplies	50
158, SPRINGFIELD—For May	12 50
162, JACKSONVILLE—For May	8 75
For supplies	3 00
164, FRANKFORT—For May	5 00
170, TACOMA—For May	11 75
171, ITHACA—For May	4 50
173, DALLAS—For June	34 00
174, LOS ANGELES—For May	37 50
175, PUEBLO—For April and May	9 25
For supplies	50
176, MONTREAL—For May	25 00
For supplies	1 50
181, MEADVILLE—For May	10 25
183, SAVANNAH—For May	11 00
187, WILKES BARRE—For May	16 75
188, WACO—For May	6 50
189, BLUE GRASS—For May	13 00
190, OMAHA—For May	42 50
194, JOLIET—For May	7 00
196, LOGANSPORT—For May	12 00
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For June	11 50
204, LIMESTONE CITY—For June	5 25
206, SEDALIA—For June	8 00
For supplies	50
209, LINCOLN—For May	6 50
211, OSHKOSH—For May	7 00
212, PAWTUCKET—For April and May	11 00
213, ROCKFORD—For May	8 00
For supplies	6 00
214, BOHEMIAN (Chicago)—For May, June	6 00
215, DECATUR—For May	10 75
218, SIOUX FALLS—For May	13 25
219, CANTON—For May	6 25
220, COLUMBUS—For May	6 75
For supplies	50
221, SAN DIEGO—For May	6 00
224, BROCKTON—For June	5 00
For supplies	75
226, VANCOUVER—For May and June	8 00
228, NORWOOD—For June	11 50
237, SANDUSKY—For Jan., Feb., part March	5 00
245, WOONSOCKET—For May	7 50
For supplies	15
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For May	11 25
252, BRIDGEPORT—For supplies	1 50
254, RIVERSIDE—For May	5 00
255, ANACONDA—For June	9 75
For supplies	35
262, UNIONTOWN—For May and June	6 00
263, ASHEVILLE—For capita collected on cards	1 00
266, ELKHART—For May	3 00
268, FULTON COUNTY—For May	4 25
270, NEW CASTLE—For bal. May and June	7 25
272, NORWEGIAN-DANISH (Chicago)—For May	6 00
273, BRANTFORD—For April and May	6 50
274, LA CROSSE—For May	4 75
276, NEW BEDFORD—For May	10 75
281, MARLBORO-HUDSON—For supplies	2 00
For February, March, April and May	6 75
284, ANDERSON—For April	4 50
286, MARION—For May	6 25
287, FRANKFORT—For June	4 50
289, TITUSVILLE—For May	3 25
292, CARBONDALE—For May	3 25
For supplies	4 50
296, LIMA—For May	7 50
297, CONCORD—For May	15 75
299, TAMPA—For June	3 25
For supplies	15
302, QUEBEC—For May	13 00
306, ALTON—For May	3 50
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For May	6 00
For supplies	2 50
308, WATERTOWN—For May	18 00
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—For May	2 00
315, POUGHKEEPSIE—For May	4 00
318, EAST LIVERPOOL—For May and June	9 50
323, HOBOKEN—For May	4 50
324, RACINE—For May	6 75
325, COHOES—For May	7 25

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For May	18 00
2, CINCINNATI—For May	16 50
3, ST. LOUIS—For May	20 00
4, BUFFALO—For May	2 50
5, ROCHESTER—For May	2 25
6, CLEVELAND—For May	10 75
7, NEW YORK—For May	63 75
8, NEWARK—For May	10 50
9, CHICAGO—For May	31 00
10, MILWAUKEE—For May	17 00
11, BALTIMORE—For May	12 75
12, LOUISVILLE—For May	5 50
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For May	4 50
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For May	5 00
15, EVANSVILLE—For May	5 50
16, PITTSBURGH—For May	6 00
18, BELLEVILLE—For May	4 00
19, COLUMBUS—For May	4 50
20, OMAHA—For May	2 50
21, DETROIT—For May	9 00

PRESSMEN.

1, WASHINGTON—For May and June	22 50
For card in Jourual to August, 1895	10 00
4, SPRINGFIELD—For May	3 25
7, NEWARK—For May and June	10 00
9, LOUISVILLE—For April	2 25
14, ST. PAUL—For May	6 75
15, NEW ORLEANS—For April and part May	5 00
16, NEW YORK—For May	45 00
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For May	10 00
18, MEMPHIS—For May	2 00
32, OMAHA—For March, April and May	7 00
For supplies	1 60
38, BALTIMORE—For May	7 25
39, SEATTLE—For June	2 25
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For May	4 50
For supplies	1 75

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For June	73 25
For supplies	50
3, CHICAGO (Electrotypers)—For June	21 50
4, CHICAGO (Stereotypers)—For June	14 25
5, CINCINNATI—For June	6 50
8, ST. LOUIS—For May	9 50
13, DENVER—For May	2 50
14, COLUMBUS—For June	3 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.)—For May	6 00
19, WASHINGTON (Stereo.)—For May, June	9 50
20, PITTSBURGH—For May	3 00
23, NEW HAVEN—For June	1 75

MISCELLANEOUS.

9, ST. PAUL—Pressfeeders—For May	9 90
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For May	$40 25
3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For May	24 50
4, ST. PAUL—Mailers—For June, part July	2 50
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For May	12 50
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For June	6 50
6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For May	5 50
For supplies	1 10
1, MINNEAPOLIS—Bindery Girls—For June	5 10
1, NEW YORK—Photo Engravers—For June	36 25
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—	
Transportation A. P. Sutton returned	48 00
Part transportation J. G. Phillips returned	10 50
Rebate bill of Baker & Co	1 00
Merchandise sold	50
Per capita on traveling card of H. L. Schuff, $2; J. E. Baker, $2.25	4 25
Leffingwell's Rules of Order	50
SUNDRIES—	
Individual subscriptions to Journal	21 55
Journal advertising	34 55
Total	$43,016 71

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$767 41
HUGO MILLER—Salary for May	40 00
H. S. WOODWARD—Official postage	1 82
E. E. CALHOON—W. R. Voiles, expenses to Dayton	13 39
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND— Cash transferred to J. J. Dailey, treas	156 91
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—	
Printing and mailing No. 19	261 10
Wrappers	9 10
Addressing wrappers	14 00
Postage	27 79
EXPENSES—	
W. B. Prescott, expenses to International Printing Pressmen's Union convention at Philadelphia	100 00
500 third delinquent notices	2 00
2,500 treasurers' reports	4 50
2,000 two-cent envelopes and printing	47 00
500 letter-heads, Secretary-Treasurer	3 50
2,450 label advertisements	23 75
1,300 letter-heads	10 25
200 quarterly reports	2 00
100 stenographers' note-books	3 25
55 copies rules of order	2 75
Clerk hire	35 50
Clerk hire	35 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	12 19
BURIAL FUND—	
1600. Pittsburg, No. 7—On account of death of John Daly	60 00
1601. Brooklyn, No. 98—John Gatler	60 00
1602. Brooklyn, No. 98—Chas. Kain	60 00
1603. Akron, No. 182—Chas. Zehnder	60 00
1604. Waco, No. 188—J. H. Bailey	60 00
1605. Montreal, No. 176—John Campbell	60 00
1606. Kansas City, No. 80—Wm. Flanagan	60 00
1607. San Francisco, No. 21—C. J. Burke	60 00
Total	$2,053 71

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 10, 1895	$38,506 76	
Receipts to June 25, 1895	4,509 95	
		$43,016 71
Expenditures		2,053 71
Balance on hand		$40,963 00

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 26, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from May 25, 1895, to June 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, May 25, 1895	$8,225 51
From A. G. Wines	1,517 78
Dividend on deposit at bank of Ind'polis	156 91
Total	$9,900 20

EXPENDITURES.

W. C. Schuman, petty cash expenses	100 00
W. B. Prescott, salary to May 25, 1895	25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to May 25, 1895	25 00
W. C. Schuman, transp'n of John Phillips to Utica, N. Y.—Ticket $14.70, meals $6, sleeper $10.50; transportation of Robert Hilbig to New York City—Ticket $46, meals en route $7	114 20
J. T. Sanderson—31 lbs. white fish $4.03, 40 lbs. hens $4.80, 2 cases eggs $8.70; 2 cases eggs $9, 29 lbs. fish $4.06, 29 lbs. trout $4.06, 29 lbs. white fish $4.06, 29 lbs. fish $4.06	42 77
Stark & Siney—47 lbs. mutton $3.99, 160 lbs. beef $15.20, 170 lbs. beef $16.15, 50½ lbs. pork $4.55, 52 lbs. veal $4.16, 53 lbs. mutton $4.24, 136 lbs. beef $12.92, 145 lbs. beef $13.77, 68 lbs. mutton $5.44, 135 lbs. beef $12.82, 76 lbs. pork $6.05, 38 lbs. mutton $3.04, 141 lbs. beef $13.39, 78 lbs. sheep $6.24, 341 lbs. beef $25.62, 77 lbs. pork $6.54, 46 lbs. sheep $3.68, 137 lbs. beef $12.67, 66 lbs. mutton $5.45	175 92
Hallett & Davis—Balance on burial of J. L. Gilbert	50 00
B. G. Robbins—1 doz. collars $1.10, suit $12.50, 3 doz. ties $1.60, 5 ties 45c., coat and vest $9.50, hat $1.25, suit $12.50, overalls 65c., 6 pair bib overalls $4.50	44 05
L. K. Cole—Seeding lots in cemetery	25 00
Ira J. Morse—230 lbs. potatoes $2.30, 54 lbs. butter $12.69, 20 lbs. asparagus $2, ½ crate berries, $2.25, 1 case eggs $4.80, 828 lbs. potatoes $8.28, 25 lbs rhubarb 50c., 26 lbs. butter $5.72, 50 lbs. butter $10.50, 2 crates eggs $9, 1 crate strawberries $3, 2 baskets beans $1, 445 spedds $4.45, ½ box lemons $2.25, 50 lbs. butter $10.50, 2 crates eggs $8.40, 50 cabbages $1.88, 9½ lbs cheese 95c., 50 pie plants 88c., 630 lbs. potatoes $6.30, 3 crates eggs $11.70, 75 lbs butter, $15.38, 1 box oranges $3.75, 554 spedds $5.54, 45 lbs. rhubarb 90c., 50 lbs butter $10.25, 2 crates eggs, $8.40	153 57
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—2 boxes candles $7.50, 2 bales salt $2.50, 2 cases toilet paper $10, 3 sacks navy beans $9.60, 2 half barrels mackerel, $17, 3 butts tobacco $16.80, 10 lbs. Greenback tobacco $3, 15 lbs. Seal plug cut $8.70, 1 bale Durham tobacco $13, 1 box yeast foam $1.10, two ¼-chests tea $28.53, 1 box borax $6.48, 1 box Sapolio $2.50, 2 quarts vanilla $4, 2 quarts lemon $2.60, 1 gross cob pipes $3, 30 lbs. powdered sugar $1.80, 1 sack hams $20, 1 pail jelly 90c.	159 01
C. E. Durkee—6 mouse traps $1, 1 file 50c., 1 round file 30c., 2 kitchen knives 30c., 6 hoes $3.50, 3 bolts 30c., 1 coffee pot 50c., 6 lbs. tacks 30c., 5⅔ doz. clothes hooks $1, 1 shovel 35c	8 05
W. C. Johnston—25,720 lbs. coal	59 16
G. S. Barnes & Son—1½ lbs. Kensfield pumpkin 45c., ⅔ doz. knives $2, ½ doz. forks $1.50	3 95
Colorado Springs Crystal Ice Co.—5,000 lbs. Ice	$20 00
Giddings Bros.—60 yds. muslin $3. 4 gross buttons 50c., 3 doz. bath towels $6.75, 12 silkaline $1.80, 7½ yds. table linen $5.25, 2½ yds. table linen $1.38, 1 doz. darning cotton 50c. 3, napkins $2.25	21 43
Fairly Bros.—1 doz. arc. chimneys $3, 16-ft. extension table $6	9 00
A. & W. Hemenway—2,000 lbs. hay $12, 2,000 lbs. alfalfa $9	21 00
F. E. Robinson—Drugs for May, 1895	46 10
Baker & Co.—Drugs and prescriptions for May, 1895	65 16
Salaries for May, 1895—W. C. Schuman, $83.30; Eva Schuman, $30; Louisa Verrett, nurse, $40; W. V. Proctor, general work, $25; John Reilly, watchman, $40; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $24; M. Cummings, engineer, $55; James Gibson, general work, $25; Katie McGarry, general work, $22.50; Katie Farrell, dining-room, $18; Nellie McPherson, cook, $40; Mary Smith, kitchen, $25; E. Hassler, laundry, $30; Eliza Smock, laundry, $25; Clara Colver, first floor, $20; John Sutter, general work, $25; Effie Nolen, general work, $10; George Edwards, general work, $14.10; Dr. Beverley Tucker, $61	612 90
W. C. Schuman, transportation of J. S. Mitchell to New York City (ticket $46, meals $7)	53 00
W. C. Schuman, transportation of R. E. Farquhar to Chattanooga (ticket $36.50, meals $5)	41 50
	$1,875 77

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand May 25, 1895	$8,225 51
From A. G. Wines	1,517 78
Dividend from bank of Indianapolis	156 91
Total	$9,900 20
Disbursements	1,875 77
Balance	$8,024 43

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 27th day of June, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] OTIS EGAN, Notary Public.

JAS. J. DAILEY.

SINGLE-TAX.

On Land for Confiscation—On Improvements for Revenue.

MEMPHIS, TENN., June 6.—In the JOURNAL of May 15, W. L. Crosman, of Boston, makes another attempt to bolster up the cause of single-tax. He does not attempt to answer my arguments against it, and contents himself with the declaration that my letter "is one great mass of contradictory statements," but wherein he fails to point out.

The reason why men would not surrender land that has no rental value is that it would cost them nothing to hold it, and the time might come when suddenly the timber upon it would be valuable, and two or more men wanting it one would buy it rather than wait the slow process of confiscation by taxing it, and then let some one else get ahead of him. Land would be bought and sold under single-tax just as it is now.

Millions of dollars of idle capital tells its own tale, and needs no assistance from me. What an immense revenue a whole county would bring, if rented even at ten cents an acre—$64 per square mile. The fact that it is not rented is proof that it will not rent.

"Right here in the Hub only one-third of the land is in use," he says; that is, two-thirds of the city of Boston has been unused, i. e., unrented, for more than two centuries. Strange, indeed, that no owner in all that time was willing to receive a little rent, if only enough to pay the taxes. That it does not rent is proof positive that it will not rent.

With single-tax an immense rental value would be placed upon each lot, because, forsooth, a highly improved lot just across the street is rented. If the owner was taxed $1,000 a year on a lot and could rent it for $1,000 he could better afford to hold it than now when he gets no rent and pays heavy city taxes, and, at best would not be in a hurry to surrender it.

He desires to laugh. I am glad of it. Let him laugh long and loud. The champions of single-tax have long been laughing-stock for the rest of mankind, and now that they can see themselves as others see them, it is natural that they should laugh.

He says when corporations take ground they will have to pay full value for improvements. So they will if they buy it from the owner, and possibly a great deal more than the improvements are worth. But if the tax is laid on so heavy that the present owner can not pay the tax nor sell it to some corporation or rich man who can, then it will be confiscated and the owner will lose his improvements. I do not think I use language too strong when I say no one but a fool would make improvements under such a system. Neither Henry George nor any of his followers have any right to assume or promise that people who fail to pay their tax will be paid for their improvements. It is contrary to reason, common sense, and the teaching of history.

There are three things that have been kept distinctly in view by Mr. Crosman and others who have advocated single-tax: First, that the tax on land is to be for confiscation; second, on improvements for revenue; third, that the millionaire is to pay no more tax than the hod-carrier. I will draw one more picture and then this discussion will close so far as I am concerned. It is occupying more space in the JOURNAL than ought to be given to a dead issue, not dead in the sense that it has died, but in the sense that it is not yet born. Henry George has been hammering away at it for many years and has not a following strong enough to "stand up and be counted." I suppose after he passes away it will be heard of no more, but if I should be mistaken in this, my grandchildren will be on hand in time to take part in the great conflict.

In reference to Oklahoma, Mr. Crosman admits that as soon as population gathers there the lands will have rental value. The first "boomers" are population, and whether the "publicans" come with the first, the second or the third class is immaterial; the fact still remains that the government would follow them there, which he first says is due to my imagination, and then in the same paragraph admits that it is true, which, perhaps, is due to his imagination.

If people had flocked to Oklahoma in such numbers as to make a population as dense as Massachusetts and all had lived in tents like the gypsies, not a dollar of value would have been given to land, because they might move on ere the sun sets on the morrow. But as soon as they commence to make permanent improvements they are there to stay and land has an immense value.

Let us glance at the "boomers" as they begin to build a city under single-tax. A section of land is selected and laid off into 160 blocks of four lots on each block: each lot contains one acre, less half a street on two sides, or about three-quarters of an acre, the exact amount is immaterial. On 160 of these lots improvements are made ranging in value from $100 to $8,000, averaging about $4,000. The tax assessor thinks the entire town should be worth about $2,000 a lot, just half the value of the improvements and assesses accordingly. The humble laborer who built a single room is taxed the same as the banker who puts up an $8,000 stone house or the merchant a magnificent residence. The five hundred vacant lots are also assessed $2,000, but it is never paid because no one wants them. Each year more lots are taken and improved and as soon as improved they are taxed for revenue, not on the improvements of course. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." Later the assessments will be raised as the city grows and the laborers will be frozen out. I turn with sickening disgust from a system so unjust, so oppressive to the weak.

If Mr. Crosman will get a copy of the "Up-to-Date" issue of "Coin's Financial School" he will learn how pure are the assessments in Cook county, Illinois. S. L. RENEAU.

All Honor to Union Men.

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerable more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose laws recognize that an employer has rights which labor must respect, and whose officials are well-balanced, level-headed men, who can distinguish between a real and imaginary grievance. When the men in my mills first organized and sent their committees to me to discuss questions at issue between us, my indignation at their presumption was unbounded.

"The idea of men whom I employed daring to dictate the treatment they should receive so incensed me that I forthwith discharged them all and precipitated a strike. Well, I tried non-union men and swore I would never again allow a union man to enter my service. I persisted in this fashion for ten years, until I had transformed one of the best-paying plants in the west into an almost hopeless wreck. Everything went wrong. Men got drunk, machinery broke down, product was returned, orders turned down, expense increased and revenue diminished until one was unable to meet the other. I finally realized my mistake and corrected it, and now I employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."—Motorman and Conductor.

THE English syndicate operating the St. Louis breweries is reported to be on the point of closing down two more plants, three having already been closed. It is beginning to dawn upon the beer monopolists that a war upon organized labor is rather costly. In the meantime temperance people are throwing their hats in the atmosphere.—[Western Laborer.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2216 5th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.
MONTGOMERY, No. 326.—W. H. Monroe, 330 Martha St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—W. L. Oury, Box 258.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 121 Effie St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, J. U. Ballard, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—J. E. Holmes, Jr., 964 Castro St.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Marigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor office.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—I. A. Beals, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Ohermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—Owen Jones, 290 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—J. B. Mack, Box 734.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Frs. J. R. Petitclere, 93 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, D. Jameson, Box 597. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms, Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney, Box 416.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—Prosideut, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Fred MacArthur, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Morning Journal.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assemhly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood.
DURANGO, No. 69.—E. E. Johnson, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. T. Golden, 276 Shelton St.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 439 E. Bay St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick, care Citizen.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, Journal office.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—J. H. Moorman, Jr., Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, J. R. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Siugleton, 1001 Second Ave.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel, care The Press.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389. (Postage at foreign rates.)

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—A. F. Miller, care Beacon.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—D. J. Fitzgerald, care Pantagraph.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnsou, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—P. A. Olsen, Norden Pub. Co., 284 Grand ave.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
DANVILLE, No. 230.—Chas. Partlow.
DECATUR, No. 215.—F. H. Wood, 140 S. Main St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—L. R. Maddox, 659 E. Main.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 211 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park, 1941 Columbus St.
PEORIA, No. 29.—C. E. Lauren, 211 N. Orange St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Claude Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, E. C. Salmon, care Volk, Jones & McMein; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mike Sullivan.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 404 N. First.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—J. B. Olney, 1709 8th Ave., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—C. S. Armstrong, 75 S. Jackson St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Geo. A. Naeter; Vice-President, Wm. Jaus; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. H. Mullahy; Vice-President, Nat. Beadel; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 432; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Rogers, Box 432; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, Ed Miller, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—T. G. Dyer, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—C. V. Brooke.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, F. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. E. Roach; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, David Nicoll, W. B. Fisher; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dietrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Schwinn; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, John Wiemann; Board of Directors, Chas. Emhick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Herbert Haller.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. D. Ferree, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, J. F. Carter.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—A. Bruckner, 19 Booth St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—J. M. Bishop, 303 Blondeau St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—W. H. Deutschman, 610 W 8th.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Charles Weaver, 741 Wilson St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—E. M. Broughton, 410 Seventh Ave. East.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—P. F. Spicklar, care Press, Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 Patterson St., Lexington.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

BANGOR, No. 139.—I. H. Joy, care News.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 435 E. Preston St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sorgeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—C. F. Johnson, Box 301.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—John Douglass, Room 3, 12 Hawley Place.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—J. E. Burke, 7 Mill St.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—C. H. Flint, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty, 9 Hampshire.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—John W. Sheahan, Box 122.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, 116 Bay View Ave.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—Alex H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—P. H. Kelley, 78 Exchange St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—Chas. F. Dietas, 22 N. Ashley St.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, F. L. Baker; Vice-President, T. R. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, A. K. Tyson; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, F. H. Booth; Vice-President, James Hunt; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Guy Sample, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, O. L. McKinley; Vice-President, T. H. Springstead; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, C. J. Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. B. Smith, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—E. A. Bergh, Box 45, West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, NO. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 418 Jefferson St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, S. B. Nichols; Vice-President, John Grieshammer; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. F. Pittroff; Recording Secretary, Thos. Rogers; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Pries; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin [illegible] Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. [illegible] Back; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trasser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, H. Newsom; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—A. W. Noyes, Box 661.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Reith; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—S. A. Hoon, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Sam D. Nedrey; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacobsen, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, Jas. Sullivan; Vice-President, Harry Sutherland; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. Blake, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Wm. Kearns, J. E. Eckley, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—E. L. Merrill, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, Wm. Mounce, 130 Federal St.; Vice-President, Joseph Simmons, Daily Review; Recording Secretary, E. A. Wells, 632 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 229 Broad St.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luehs, care Observer.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, John Cherry; Vice-President, P. J. Sutton; Recording Secretary, H. McCriskin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, E. W. Garrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Suydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—L. S. Hooper, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—Lon Davis, 220 Gold Ave.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, W. P. Mead; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 386 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, Wm. Hansill; Vice-President, Wm. Stansill; Recording Secretary, John McGuire; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Charles Burger; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Wolf; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas. Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. H. Brooks, 76 Mohawk St.
DOLGEVILLE, No. 108.—Harry L. Everest.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, P. A. Dowling; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, W. B. Stephens; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Carpenter, 309 Penn. Ave.; Treasurer, G. W. Baltz; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Wood.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—President, Edward Bartlett, 4 Globe St., Johnstown, N. Y.; Secretary, John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—W. E. Harris, Box 434.
ITHACA, No. 171.—J. W. Shawley, 21 E. Seneca St.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 11 Frederick.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—R. E. Swackhamer, care Courier.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—Henry D. Burkhart.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 98 W. Mohawk St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—C. N. Scott, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, B. A. Wilder; Recording Secretary, Philip Purcell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Fitzgerald.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—J. W. Marcom, 416 E. Hargett.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—W. O. Strandberg, care Courier, East Grand Forks, Minn.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—David Ferguson, care Democrat.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 153½ High St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—A. W. Thomson, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, W. P. Kunze; Vice-President, J. A. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, W. M. Tomlinson; Chairman Executive Committee, L. G. Jenkins; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Derrer; Conductor, C. S. Davidson.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. R. Wheeler, 211 Monroe St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Louis Orr, 175 Second.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—A. C. Crouse.
HAMILTON, No. 290—John Brannon, care Times.
LIMA, No. 296.—E. W. Miles.
LISBON, No. 267.—W. G. Steele.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—Chas. Hecht, care Register.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Wick Flower; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—J. E. Brewer, 109 E. Washington Ave.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—C. E. Lindsey, care Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, Lon De Yarmond; Vice-President, Fred W. Morris; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Howell, care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, J. C. Gallagher, Chairman; Edward Kleist, J. J. Price, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Glasou, W. M. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Trihune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary J. G. Bliss, 811 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, Box 802.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—W. H. Weidenbach.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer,

"SLIGHTLY DISFIGURED, BUT—"

FROM
THE ROPKEY-BALLARD
ENGRAVING CO.
INDIANAPOLIS

Not Dependent for Circulation
On Subscriptions or Sales

▼ ▼ ▼

Over Thirty Thousand Copies Per Month

The Typographical Journal has three times the circulation of all other printing trade papers combined. There are many thousands of printing offices (chapels) and shops, factories, warerooms, etc., of kindred trades in our jurisdiction, and it is on file in all. The Typographical Journal is the Best Advertising Medium in the trade and Growing Better Every Issue. Advertisers who have given it a trial, not only remain with it, but are increasing their space.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 15, 1895. No. 23.

THE ART OF PRINTING.

Excerpts from History—Interesting Data Which Should Please the Craft.

[CONCLUDED.]

All the working pressmen of Paris were violently opposed to the introduction of inking rollers and machine presses. During the revolution in Paris in 1830, and even as late as 1848, the pressmen mobbed the offices that had machines and inking rollers and destroyed the offensive materials. They clamored for the restoration of hand presses and inking balls, saying that new inventions were or would be their ruin, as well as the ruin of the printing business. The inking roller and the machine press did not destroy, but increased the work of the pressmen. Pressmen have since been given steadier employment with less hard work and are much better paid.

Stereotype plates were first made by a goldsmith in Edinburgh in 1725. The process was kept a secret. The plates were well made, but met with great opposition from pressmen, and were rejected by the trades. Stereotyping by papier-mache process was first used in Paris in 1829.

Female compositors were employed and commended as book compositors in offices of Italy as early as 1481.

Three hundred sheets per day was the performance of a pressman in 1475.

The first French newspaper was started May 31, 1631. Twenty-eight newspapers were published in Paris in 1774.

Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, writing in 1670, said: "I thank God there is no free schools, nor printing, and I hope we shall not have any for these hundred years. God keep us from both."

Andrew Marvell said in 1676: "Lead when molded into bullets is not so mortal as when it is founded into letters."

In London in 1666 140 regular printers at work protested against all foreigners and interlopers.

The first newspaper in the United States was the Boston News Letter, started April 24, 1704.

Composition rollers were first used in New York City in 1829.

There was an ordinance passed by the authorities of Paris, in 1571, prohibiting pressmen and compositors from free indulgence in holidays or from assembling for a strike.

The first typesetting machine was invented by William Church, of Connecticut, in 1821. He proposed to cast and set 75,000 types per hour. He never accomplished that purpose.

Among some of the early laws were the following: The master printer's presses must be in his own dwelling. No printing house was permitted with a back door to it. No journeyman was employed without a certificate from his last master.

Louis XVI., in 1649, said: "We command that henceforth each master printer shall only have one apprentice, of good life and manners, Catholic, of French birth, well read in Latin and understanding Greek. This apprentice must obtain the certificate of the rector of the university. The master's penalty for disobedience shall be a fine of 300 livres and the forfeiture of his license."

One of the laws of that time was that the master printer must have four presses and nine fonts of type.

Some of the rules of ancient chapels were odd ones. The penalty for breaking them were solaces (the same as fines of the present day). The price of a solace varied. Swearing in chapel was a solace; three letters and a space under a compositor's case, a solace. If a pressman let fall his ball or balls and another take it up, a solace. If a compositor put a wisp of hay in a pressman's ball-racks, the pressman laying 6 pence on the stone would purchase a solace of 12 pence. Compositors were called galley slaves, allusively to their being bound to galley and case of type. Pressmen were called horses, laboring sorely all day at bar and rounce.

Madden says that in the heroic age of printing educated men, not boys, were taught the art.

The printer of the early times had numerous obstacles to contend with that are unknown at the present time. As a rule they were steady and good workmen.

Zeltner writes that the compositors of the fifteenth century had all articles dictated to them instead of having manuscript copy on cases before them. He claims that the former method is the quicker of the two. Probably in a few years we may have that plan adopted again, when typesetting machines come into general use. The author says that the dictation plan requires superior intelligence on the part of the compositor.

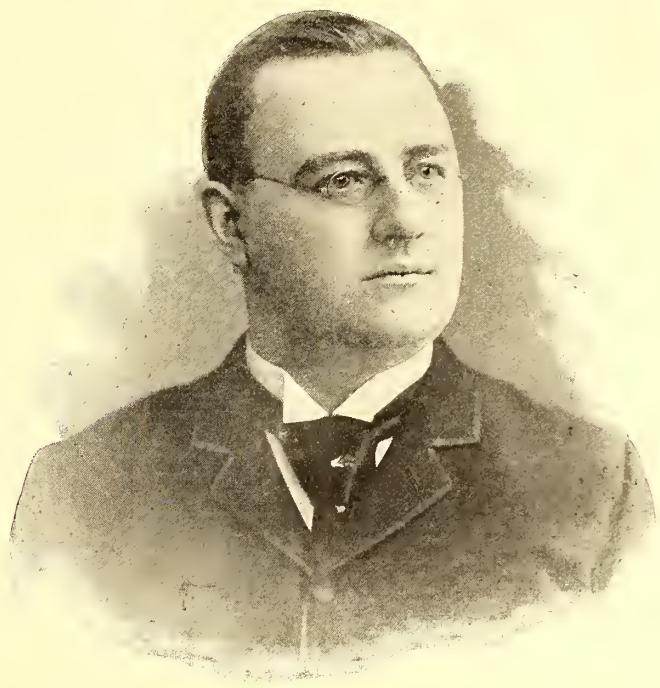
Civil Service in the Print Shop.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—One year ago No. 3 had candidates galore for the various offices in the gift of the union. The fact of there being no election for delegates to the International Union this year, has, to a certain extent, caused the lack of that usual eagerness with which the members look forward to and enter into, that is some of them, a campaign. The only candidate so far mentioned for president is Alex. Duguid, whose qualifications for that office can not be questioned. For financial secretary, the names of Phil T. Jacobs, the present recording secretary; R. H. Curl, he of the old school, and W. P. Crozier, are suggested. Mr. Jacobs has made a good recording secretary, and, if elected, would make a good financial secretary, without the peradventure of a doubt. R. H. Curl has filled the office to which he now aspires, and, be it said to his credit that at that time, years ago, he was up to the requirements. Mr. Crozier, while a comparatively new member, and has never held an office in No. 3, would, to the best of my knowledge and belief, fulfill the proper functions of that office creditably to himself and the union. I worked with Mr. Crozier while serving part of my apprenticeship under his father, who, by the way, is recognized as one of the best all-around printers in Indiana, and if the son has the same characteristics with which his father was endowed, he will be all right. The only name so far mentioned for recording secretary is that of W. S. McMath, a job printer, who is a capable man as a printer, and would fill the office admirably. The other offices are of minor consideration, and not much interest is manifested in who is placed in them. Too much laxity of duty has been our greatest fault in this respect. If a man is a good fellow, well met, it has been the rule to elect him to office, and we have not at all times placed our best men in positions to represent the union. While our people are all good in their way, still, to subserve the best interests of our organization, we should have representative men in the various offices in the gift of the union. Ours is a business organization, and we should adopt business methods in conducting our affairs.

No. 3 now has an active membership of some six hundred with less than three hundred situations, and still our legislation has been for years, not only in Cincinnati, but elsewhere, to make laws to protect the man who holds a situation. By the introduction of machines we were brought face to face with a condition, and not a theory. Old men were supplanted by young men, or to a certain extent. There is no use denying the fact that we have reached that era in our organization where it is going to be a question of the survival of the fittest. Harsh as this may appear to some, I realize that it is nevertheless a fact. Just as soon as the machines were put in here, we commenced to build a strong bulwark around the fellow who had a situation, to protect him in it, not because he was entitled to it any more than any other man, and the whys and wherefores of how he got it, but the fellow who never had a situation, not because he was not a competent printer, for as a rule it is the reverse, especially so here, but because he did not stand in with or was subservient to the powers that be, and, of course, was not in it.

There is on record an instance here where, when the priority law was in effect, a man who thought he was entitled to the protection of that law, and I believe he was justified, all things considered, to be protected, as the law was supposed to be effective. Well, he tested the case, and as "there were others" who would have to be looked after in the future, he was overwhelmingly defeated, and the committee as well, who sought to have that law enforced. Now, to show the inconsistency of that man, while the circumstances mitigated his action to a certain extent, I am told he went to another office and accepted a situation under the same condition that he was objecting to in the office he left.

I am becoming more thoroughly convinced every day that the only solution to the problem with which we are wrestling to-day will be to let printers stand on their merits as printers, and not on their fraternal, and at times nocturnal, relations with proprietors or foremen. I am a believer in civil service, not as applied to-day, but in the full meaning of it as well as the strict enforcement of it. I am opposed to class legislation, and when we protect a man in a situation which he can not hold on his merits we work an injustice on ourselves as well as prostitute the basic principles of our organization. The typographical union does not guarantee any man a situation when he joins the organization, then why, if you please, should it perpetuate a man in one, who, perchance, secured it by means which are not recognized as proper by union men. Let every man stand or fall on his merits. Some will say that is selfish, perhaps it is; our organization is a selfish one to a certain extent, and until such time when our system under which we are working to-day is changed it will continue to be selfish; for you can not change the individual until you change the environment, and it has been demonstrated conclusively that the laboring people do not want a change, or they would change the conditions by voting intelligently, and not agitate and organize three hundred and sixty-four days in the year and the other day vote for the man who represents the system they are fighting. W. R. VOILES.



JAMES J. MURPHY,

PRESIDENT NEW YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The President of No. 6.

There is nothing gives more sincere pleasure to a man than to descant on the merits of a fellow-worker engaged in the struggle to improve the condition of those who must labor to live.

Ever since Demosthenes died in Greece, twenty-two hundred and seventeen years ago, eloquence has been regarded as the "open sesame" to high station among mankind. But the silent worker—the earnest plodder—the retiring, modest-mannered man who knows his duty and does it, is the one who makes the most lasting impression, and who is gratefully remembered when men recall their friends and do honor to their memory.

Like many other labor organizations New York Typographical Union has members of whom it has reason to be proud. The chairman of the congressional committee on naval affairs, Hon. Amos J. Cummings, during whose term in the last congress the United States navy reached its highest perfection, is one of those whose careers show what can be accomplished by men who rise from the case—so to speak, who, by study and attention to duty, wherever assigned, vindicate the claim of the working millions to stand as the equals of multi-millionaires.

Our list of past presidents is, without exception, a roll of honor in which we take especial pride. And what we reverently term the "old guard," the men who have made and preserved us as a union, though growing conspicuous by their rarity, are all the more honored because of their devotion to the interests of Big Six in the troublous times when unionism and ostracism were almost synonymous in affairs typographical.

The immediate subject under consideration is a representative of the young and vigorous men who have more recently handled the ribbons of the union steed and guided us upward and onward in the "forward march" of progress.

James J. Murphy was elected president of No. 6 after having been tried in the vice-president crucible for two years and found O K. To our members it would be a work of supererogation to review all his excellent services. His regularity in attendance at the union headquarters has been conspicuous. Scarcely a day has passed since his first election to the presidency that he has not devoted some hours to the union's increasing volume of business, more especially since the disbursements of the out-of-work assessments, which have involved the distribution of close onto forty thousand dollars, contributed by our employed members for the relief of their less fortunate brothers. His activity in behalf of our afflicted brethren in the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers in Colorado, through which the inmates are in receipt of the most interest

ing and entertaining New York publications, is gratefully acknowledged by Superintendent Schuman, under date of April 23; and from an opposite direction, in a letter of August 3, 1894, Secretary Decroix, of the organized printers of Paris, France, announced the amalgamation of the printers of that city and said: "The magnificent appeal made by you (Mr. Murphy) for trades-unionism and concord has been the means of effecting the good result."

In the little "eruptions" that have occurred in the trade during the past two years, Mr. Murphy has, by good judgment and diplomacy, brought about results advantageous to the union, and his active interest in the success of other organizations struggling to make life worth living has brought to No. 6 the esteem of workingmen who have heretofore regarded us as altogether too conservative. This was especially notable in the recent unfortunate shake-up of the Brooklyn railroad employes.

Among the notable occasions of public ceremony under the auspices of our union was that tribute of love to the memory of Mr. Childs, and his dear friend, Mr. Drexel, at the Fifth-avenue Theater, March 11, 1894. Truly has it been said that no ceremony or outward manifestation of sorrow could add honor to men so universally esteemed; but the union printers of America had been especially provided for by the deceased gentlemen in case of disability or old age, and in their judgment the printers of New York believed it their duty to hold a service of love and farewell to friends upon whose like we may not look again; and those most interested know that to the exertions of Mr. Murphy should much of the success be attributed.

His earnest attitude as a citizen interested in the excellent public school system of the metropolis has been recognized by the board of education, who have attached him to the old Sixth ward as trustee. He was born in New York on August 25, 1860, has resided in this section (near the city hall) most of his years and is in the midst of a family circle which is held in the highest esteem, a sister being teacher in primary school, No. 2, and a brother, Rev. William G. Murphy, is one of the clergymen who officiate in the old cathedral in Mott street. And just here may I recur to the honorable "old guard" of No. 6, and say that the father of Mrs. Murphy—Mr. Fogarty—is one of its respected veterans.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Murphy would be rather incomplete if it omitted mention of him as "the man at the wheel," directing the printatorial craft safely through Scyllas and Charybdis whose real dangers are appreciated only by those who "have been there"—presidents of the past—and all agree that for justice, fair ruling, firmness and moderation Mr. Murphy is a worthy successor to the long line of our presiding officers. Modesty is his prevailing characteristic; but where rigid enforcement of discipline, or unswerving resolution to carry out the will of No. 6 was necessary, he always showed the requisite force of character, and a reserved power that insured confidence was clearly evident to those most interested.

Mr. Murphy's second term as president of New York union will expire August 1, and as he will not accept another nomination his host of friends sincerely hope his future may be such as a native New York boy shall have reason to look back upon with honest pride when, like so many others, he shall have "fallen into the sere and yellow leaf." And whether the Greater Union, to which he is as loyal as to the union of printers, shall call him into service, or his lines be cast in pleasanter places, the best wishes of his brothers of No. 6 shall be with him, knowing his integrity as they do, and trusting his future career may still further endear him to both unions:

The union of stripes—the union of stars—
The union that none shall sever!
The union of types and of linotype bars—
God bless both unions forever!

OWEN J. KINDELON.

Resolutions of Respect.

MONTERAL, July 8.—At the last regular meeting of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, held in their hall, No. 662½ Craig street, on July 6, 1895, the following resolutions moved by John Beckingham, Jr., and seconded by L. Z. Boudreau, were passed:

Resolved, That it is with extreme regret that Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, records the death of our late member, Mr. John Campbell, who devoted much of his time to the interests of unionism and the welfare of his fellow-workmen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of our deceased brother, and published in THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

J. B. MACK,
Corresponding Secretary.

"LICENSE to rob" is what monopoly wants, and it gets there every time.

THE BRANCHES.

Organizer for No. 6—Misuse of the Militia—Election of Officers.

NEW YORK, July 9.—At a special meeting of No. 6 on Sunday, June 23, the question of the walking delegate was discussed at great length and decided. He is to be appointed the first week in August at a salary of $20 a week and expenses. He is to be designated as the organizer. His appointment will be for six months, unless removed by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee. He will be chairman of the discipline committee, attend to the general interests of the union and be under the control of the executive committee. After the above had been disposed of a proposed amendment prohibiting members of No. 6 from joining the militia was next considered. In the consideration of this matter very strong feeling was expressed at the use made of that body in disputes of the employes of corporations especially. Mr. Ben Hanford denounced in scathing terms the using of the militia in wage disputes, and was frequently interrupted by applause, the meeting being in sympathy with him. Of course, the amendment was not carried. It is a pity it was not presented in such shape that it could have been adopted. This militia question is not entirely a union question. It is a citizen's question. Every union in the country should make it its business to have this matter brought before the citizens at large and have the question "What is constituted authority for?" decided. If the military is to be used in the interests of capital regardless of the interests of workingmen citizens, under the guise of "protecting property," then the sooner a definition of "property" is rendered the better it will be for all concerned. The labor market is, and has been for some time, overcrowded, and is likely to be in the future. It is easy for any corporation, under present conditions, to gradually reduce their employes beyond the level of what American citizenship ought to be to the level of the worst conditions of Europe if they are not prevented by some power. The question is, are the authorities going to keep on granting charters to corporations who act so and to back them up by bayonets, or are they going to call a halt and make a condition that where charters are granted the employes shall be treated decently, as American citizens ought to be? Further, that any corporation, employer or employe of any description shall be deprived of the protection of the law if arbitration is refused. Here is a case below for the authorities to interfere in the interests of the people. Why are they so apathetic in matters of this kind and so solicitous, on the other hand, to come to the front? What are these poor wretches, any way, described below, and who cares for them? The following is taken from the New York Evening World of July 2:

The Rhinehard Sweat-Shop Committee of the Assembly spent a few hours to-day on a tour of observation among the East-side sweat-shops, accompanied by a detective and policeman.

The first shop visited was that of H. Crockaway, at 105 Hester street. They say the place is in a filthy condition. Sixteen women and a number of men were found working there, many of whom also sleep in the place.

The building is owned by Herman Gruff. There are no conveniences.

Joseph Berger, a boy, who could not give his address, was found at work. The committee declares he is undoubtedly under the age prescribed by law, but he insisted that he was fifteen years old.

In the building at 85 Canal street the committee found Abraham Goldstein conducting a sweat-shop of the typical character. Eight persons were working on old clothing purchased from street peddlers. The room was about 8 by 8, with three small connecting rooms, two of which were utilized both as sleeping and working rooms, and the third as a kitchen.

Children were playing among the large piles of cast-off clothing, and the air was nauseating in the extreme.

The committee's presence immediately became known, and a crowd collected in the street which required the services of a couple of policemen to disperse.

A number of shops were visited during the noon hour, which gave the committee an opportunity to observe how the sweat-shop workers lived. In two places they were at their noonday meal, which comprised only dry bread and raw onions cut in slices.

"This tour demonstrates that one-half the world does not know how the other half lives," remarked Chairman Rhinehard after inspecting 111 Hester street.

Economic education is sadly needed. School education alone is not sufficient. Economic law wants to be more generally understood as affecting wages rather than as an abstruse question having no particular bearing. This can only be brought out by calm and deliberate discussion. This is impossible in a regular union meeting—the business often being so crowded as to cause an adjourned meeting, or else leaving several questions untouched. Hence, the necessity of alternate meetings of the union for discussion and business. Who can deny this? Yet, in your issue of June 15 last, under the head of "A Withered Branch," you have a communication from Detroit of the "I told you so" order. It states that on April 13 there was a meeting of the book and job branch, which was fairly attended, and that the meeting decided to resist the reduction of the book and job scale, and that their action was indorsed by the union. What was wrong about that? Not much wither there. But the next meeting was attended by only two or three, and that they adjourned sine die. One thing is very evident. They were not the friends of the branch system who were present—friends of the system would have made a test case, and have had it submitted to the next meeting: "Shall the branch continue to exist?" It looks to me more like strangling it at its birth rather than allowing it to be born and live. However, it is an object lesson to believers of the branch system in other unions. It is a pity that the loyal fifth did not embrace the opportunity they had for the purpose of coming together and "openly" discussing questions that would be of interest and benefit to Detroit union. In time they would find their labors relieved by the appearance and assistance of considerable of the four-fifths. Such has been the case in Boston and New York. There is no complaint, now, in either of the above two unions of the absence and apathy of book and job members—and this is entirely due to the existence of the branch system.

Last Sunday the regular meeting of No. 6 took place, one of the principal features being the consideration of providing an out-of-work benefit. Two meetings ago a committee was appointed to formulate a plan, which they submitted at the June meeting. This report was ordered printed for circulation, and to come up for discussion last Sunday. The report of the committee is a purely statistical and financial document, and they recommended that the dues be paid weekly, daily newspaper frame-holders to pay thirty cents per week, all other members twenty-five cents per week and that three dollars per week be paid for eight weeks during the year, thereby allowing a member to draw twenty-four dollars for the year, while his dues (if not a frame-holder on a daily paper) would be thirteen dollars a year. The benefit was divided into quarterly payments—two weeks for each three months, members not having occasion to go on the fund the first part of the year to have the privilege of the benefit at the latter part, so that any member could get the full benefit. No matter what plan would be proposed it would be sure to meet with some opposition. There is practically no opposition to the principle of this plan, but there is considerable difference of opinion with regard to the detail, many affirming that the benefit is not liberal enough, and also that the dues are too high for members on book work and also on those not working at all. Last Sunday Mr. Hanford, in an able speech, advocating the claims of the unemployed, offered an amendment to the plan put forward by the committee. His amendment proposed a two per cent. assessment on all earnings—one per cent. to go for the regular business of the union and one per cent. for the creation of an out-of-work fund, and that members out of work receive: Three dollars for single men and five dollars for married men per week. He did not state any limit. Of course, as usual, there was considerable other business and it was resolved that the whole matter come up, as a special order, for discussion at the next regular meeting. It will therefore be the first business in order at the August meeting, which will afford a good opportunity for amply discussing it, by which means it is hoped a decision will be arrived at that will be satisfactory.

The coming election of officers of No. 6 is the absorbing interest at present. The custom here is peculiar, to say the least, if not at variance with the principles of unionism. There are generally two parties—the "administration" and the "anti-administration." This year there is another called the "independent," and each standard-bearer has an enthusiastic and confident backing. The "independents" had a caucus on Monday, July 8, and indorsed James Duncan, ex-president of No. 6. Mr. Duncan has the esteem, I believe, of all those who know him, as an individual, and your humble servant is among the number, but there are great differences of opinion on union matters, or "politics." Mr. Duncan's stand is considered by many to be too narrow. He has precluded himself from the support of many would-be friends by his denunciation of the call-room, and also of the creation of an out-of-work fund. His earnestness and sincerity is undoubted; but his stand against the interests of the unemployed (which by many are considered the interests of the union) has certainly lessened his chances of success. Mr. O'Rourke, who is regarded as the standard-bearer of the "antis," has a very warm support. Speaking of Mr. O'Rourke to a friend the other day he said that Mr. O'Rourke certainly ought to be the choice of the members of No. 6 because he had for so many years fought on the floor of the union for its principles, and on the progressive line, beside which he was sure to see that the new organizer would do his duty and the unionizing of offices attended to. I reminded my friend that Mr. Donnelly occupied that same position, and was put forward by his friends as their standard-bearer to unionize book and job offices, the object being to get a uniform scale. The sooner this concession business was at an end the better, and that he was also progressive. I pointed out that these two candidates were likely to injure each other—they would simply divide the vote. My friend agreed with me, and said that if they would only combine it would be a walk-over. If Mr. Donnelly, the younger of the two, would give way and go on the ticket as vice-president, with Mr. O'Rourke for president, it would be a dead-sure thing. I pointed out to my friend that this could not be, because Mr. Donnelly was an "administration" man and Mr. O'Rourke was an "anti." Mr. Donnelly is very warmly supported, and is put forward as the standard-bearer of book and job interests—which are believed to have been neglected—as well as the general interests of the union. Although young, he has shown remarkable ability and owes his backing to his merits. Only last Sunday, in speaking to a question, he delivered a speech that would do credit to a statesman, and won the well-deserved applause of all who heard it. I have tried to do justice to each, but have had another object in view in doing so. I hope members of No. 6, in reading the above, will see the fallacy and the injury to union spirit that this party business in a union is likely to create. I hope this will be the last year of party caucuses, and that in future all nominations will be made in the regular union meeting.

JAMES H. MARTIN.

Again, the Land Question.

BOSTON, July 10.—In the JOURNAL of June 1, Mr. Alexander Spencer quotes from "The Land Question" a number of sentences to show that Henry George writes as though the reform he advocates is socialistic. The quotations leave the impression on one's mind that the government will become the owner of all land, and be able to say to Tom, Dick and Harry what particular pieces they shall use. On page 43 of the book already quoted from the method is discussed as follows:

This principle conceded [making land common property], the question of method arises. How shall this be done? Nothing is easier. It is merely necessary to divert the rent which now flows into the pockets of the landlords into the common treasury of the whole people. It is not possible to so divide up the land so as to give each family, still less each individual, an equal share. And, even if that were possible, it would not be possible to maintain equality, for old people are constantly dying and new people constantly being born, while the relative value of land is constantly changing. But it is possible to equally divide the rent; or, what amounts to the same thing, to apply it to purposes of common benefit. This is the way, and this is the only way, in which absolute justice can be done. This is the way, and this is the only way, in which the equal right of every man, woman and child can be acknowledged and secured.

If Mr. Spencer will read Chapter III of Book VIII of Progress and Poverty he will find this phase of the question elaborately discussed. There being almost as many varieties of socialism as there are socialists, I do not dare to attempt an assertion of how land will be treated under socialism. Perhaps Mr. Spencer has more courage, and will tell what method he considers will be applied to land under socialism.

When Mr. Spencer says "land is now a part of capital" he makes an error. Land is the passive factor and labor the active factor in production, while capital assists in the process.

As to interest, there is a difference of opinion whether interest would be abolished under a condition of society where justice and equal rights prevailed. And supposing it did exist, is not the loaner of money or capital justly entitled to remuneration from the borrower? Is it not part of his earnings? Is the loaner not performing a service for the borrower for which the latter should be willing to pay? In a condition of society such as I believe the single-tax would inaugurate there would be so few borrowers and such a large number in a position to loan that the rate of interest would be very low, if not at the zero point.

W. L. CROSMAN.

MONTANA has a good label law.

QUEEN CITY TROUBLES.

Two Sides to the Question—Unharmonious Conditions.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The membership of No. 3 rejoiced to read in your last issue the ringing letter of W. R. Voiles. What a blessing it would be to our craft, and to labor organizations generally, if we had more men of Mr. V.'s wisdom, honesty and energy to direct our affairs! The following extract struck me so forcibly that I can not refrain from repeating it:

Cincinnati Typographical Union, No. 3, has at last been brought to a realization of the fact that she has been represented, and, perchance, at times misrepresented, in a central body that assumed to have superior power, and rule or ruin any organization represented therein which saw fit to question its mandates. The whole "shooting match," if you please, is composed of a lot of "short skates" in the labor movement—men who have at times attempted to point out the right path for the emancipation of the wage slave, while at the same time they were hoodwinking their hearers. There are some honest men in the aforesaid body, but they have been influenced by the few who have the reins of the concern in hand, and are falsely led along, believing that what they hear is true. It has always been the case, and is in this one—the largest swine at the trough gets most of the swill. No. 3 is now on to their game, and as a consequence withdrew her delegates. There is a field here in which a good central body could be planted and successfully cultivated; but with the barnacles in the shape of political hucksters with which the present "central body" (which is a misnomer) has been afflicted will corrupt any organization. No. 3 has arisen from the lethargic state into which she had fallen and shaken off the shackles which a few would-be prophets have endeavored to bind on her.

Along this line it would probably be well to say that the slush published in a New York craft paper, supposed to have been written by a member of No. 3, is truly a wonderful lot of sophistry. While I am satisfied that the gentleman is honest, he should not allow himself to be used by others who are furnishing him unreliable information.

Divested of rhetoric, and race-track slang, the above extract possesses not one iota of merit, not even truth. The Central Labor Council of Cincinnati is composed of delegates from twenty odd unions, every one of them legitimate and bona fide, and the delegates are elected by their constituencies, and are truly a representative lot of men, and would be a credit to any organization. This holds true, with one exception, to the delegation in the Central Labor Council from No. 3.

Mr. V. speaks of "a central body that assumed to have a superior power, and rule or ruin any organization represented therein, which saw fit to question its mandates." If Mr. V. knew anything about the central body, he certainly knew the above statement, as applied to the Cincinnati Central Labor Council, was false in every particular. The Central Labor Council is governed by a constitution, the making of which was participated in by every affiliated union, and finally adopted by the vote of the aggregated membership.

If Mr. V. had told the truth he would have said that at a meeting of No. 3, held on a pleasant Sunday afternoon, at which barely thirty-one members (a quorum) were present, No. 3 issued its "mandate" to the central body. That mandate was to the effect that the constitutional rights of all the unions affiliated with the central body were to be violated and set aside, or No. 3 would secede.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1895, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a mass meeting of trunk-makers was held at Workmen's Hall. The organizer of the American Federation of Labor was present, as was also an organizer from the "Improved Order Knights of Labor," who urged the trunk-makers to organize under that body. The K. of L. organizer was followed by Mr. E. L. Hitchens, a member of No. 3, who eulogized the Improved Order Knights of Labor and its organizer, and scouted the idea of the A. F. of L., or Central Labor Council, being honestly managed, or calculated to be of any service to the trunk-makers.

At the meeting of No. 3, at which the "mandate" was issued to the Central Labor Council, an appeal was read by the secretary from the Trades Assembly of Utica, N. Y., for aid to striking textile workers in that city. No sooner had a warm-hearted member of No. 3 moved to direct the secretary-treasurer to remit a sum of money to the Utica Trades Assembly for the benefit of the strikers than this ardent friend of the Improved Order Knights of Labor made a savage assault on all trades assemblies and central bodies, and deprecated the idea of trusting our money in their hands. To the honor and credit of that little meeting the money was sent to the Utica Trades Assembly.

Of course, Mr. Editor, this may all seem trivial to you and printers outside of Cincinnati, but to union printers and organized labor in Cincinnati, it is of great importance.

The membership of No. 3 is finally aroused to the false position in which it has been placed and ere another month rolls around you will, if you listen, hear something pop in old Cincy. WM. C. ROOT.

Havoc Among the Rats.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 2.—The Telegram strike still continues, but the outlook for union printers is very bright. One Hill, proprietor of the Albany Telegram and the Elmira Budget, is getting very weary of his bout with unionism, and it is only a question of time with his two rat papers. Hill's bold front has vanished and so have the "bluffs" which he tried to force on the members of old No. 4. Trouble is what No. 4 has always avoided, but in this case it was forced upon us, and Hill's boast that the printers would make a lot of noise for about two weeks has been dispelled, and he now realizes that the printers of Albany are in it to a finish. The people of Albany are with the union printers in their fight for principle, and they take little stock in Hill's bombastic statements. After ex-District Attorney Cohn and Counselor John T. McDonough, who are counsel for the two men accused of libeling Hill and his scab Telegram, get through examining him he will feel like letting Albany and its union printers severely alone. As for Hill's "crazy-quilt" sheet (Elmira Budget), it has a sale of about 500 papers, and his Albany Telegram only a few more, and the good work of cutting it further still goes bravely on. With all his rant and bluster he has found out that it takes more than wind to crush organized labor in Albany.

The force now working on the Telegram comprise such long-tailed rats as Charles Eager, well known in Albany and Troy, who was out of work half a day and then ratted; Herbert W. Flagg, Ed Beecham, of Boston; Charles Cole, of Chicago, who dropped off of Buffalo Bill's circus wagon; Samuel Mead, also of Chicago; Bill Jones, of Utica; Chas. Michels, and last, but not least, Charles H. Adams ("Cap," as he is called), of Elmira, who is as worthless as they make them. PHAT.

Bonuses for Machine Operators.

CHICAGO, July 7.—One of the interesting subjects for discussion nowadays is the practice of giving bonuses to fast operators working on time, in order to secure the very best possible results from the machines. The method generally adopted is to fix the number of thousands that shall entitle the operator to extra compensation. This is practically making a piece scale, and it is almost certain to be a low one. For instance, where a piece scale would be 15 cents per thousand (75 cents for 5,000 ems), 60 cents an hour will be offered to those averaging 5,000 per hour. This is sufficient, however, to cause some to put all their energy in the effort to secure the advance. If this class do not subject themselves to an injurious strain there may be a slight immediate advantage to them personally; but is it not probable that when operators become more plentiful the bonus will be abolished, while the operator will be expected to keep up the same speed?

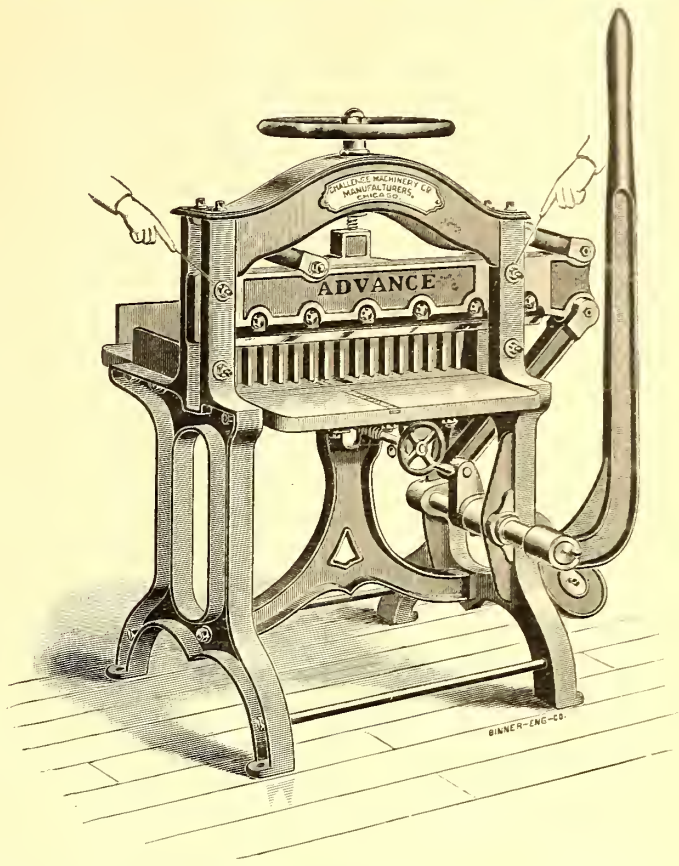
It will not do to say that employers shall not pay more than the scale, nor to endeavor to prevent the bringing out of the full capacity of the machine. Some time it shall be recognized that one individual is entitled to as good wages as another when both have done their best, even if the product is unequal; but when that time comes there will be no blacksmiths working at the printing business. At present labor organizations are simply for the purpose of fixing the minimum wage. But extra compensation should be given in the same manner as it is in job offices; that is, so much per day or week, without any stipulation as to quantity of work to be done. When employes understand that good work is appreciated and their employer will pay them accordingly, they may be relied upon to work faithfully without having a time-piece scale. ALEXANDER SPENCER.

THE labor movement is as big and broad as humanity, but it is too small for disorganizers. It is too small for personal quarrels, jealousies and isms. Leave these things to politicians and preachers. There is room in the movement for every man who wants to better his own condition and that of his fellow-men. Personal quarrels should be relegated to the rear until the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God shall be established here.—Workman.

THERE is not enough attention paid to our Canadian brothers. The federated orders are international and not national. Experience has demonstrated to us that the Canadians are stayers, and many of us could learn a lesson from their stalwart methods of doing business.—American Railroader.

THE ADVANCE LEVER PAPER CUTTER.

We present herewith an illustration of this popular cutter showing some recent improvements made in it, among which are the new style lever, the gibs and set-screws in side frames, and extra heavy frames and cross stay. In order to show the strength of



these cutters a block of solid oak, four inches thick and eight inches long, was trimmed upon one of these machines in the salesroom of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago, cutting endways of the grain, it requiring the united strength of two men to force the knife through the wood. The machine was not strained or harmed in the least. As this test was greater than required of any cutter under ordinary conditions, it is proof that the "Advance" is all that its name implies. Large numbers of these cutters are being sold every week, and the demand seems to be increasing. Mr. James L. Lee, of the Challenge Machinery Company, Chicago, makers of this cutter, informs us that their business is growing, and that orders for Challenge Gordon job presses, Ideal hand cylinder presses, Army presses, and other machinery, have doubled in the past sixty days. They have recently filled orders for Canada, Australia, Russia, Central and South America and Mexico.—Inland Printer.

Hyperion on Machines and Their Uses.

CLEVELAND, July 7.—In the last issue of the JOURNAL Mr. Stephen Bell, in a contribution on the land question, among other things, says: "God made man perfect and he fell; God still makes man perfect, and the evil environments of our so-called Christian civilization constantly cause him to fall again," etc. I had an idea that man has continued to be created imperfect, notwithstanding the Christian scheme of ransom. I am prone to disbelieve that our Christian civilization is at bottom the cause of sin and poverty. Mr. Bell is no cosmopolitan. His surroundings must have been circumscribed, as his writings plainly evince. His leading strings must have been the ligatures of his mother's apron. Mr. Bell says: "I am far from believing that Mr. George has discovered the genesis of evil." I do not believe that Mr. George has made any such claim. I can not believe that Mr. George could muster the temerity of throwing down the gage of battle to the theologians in an interminable dialectic on that portion of the book of Genesis where our beloved Mother Eve and the unconquerable Satan, disguised as a slimy serpent, held that immortal confabulation as to the sublime dignity that so simple an act as the eating of an apple would confer. I am not going to take sides with a Cleveland correspondent, who signs himself "Alley Sloper," for I believe the monopoly of the land to be an unadulterated evil, but at the same time the single-tax is a two-edged sword. A blow struck at the industrial world would revert upon labor and draw the line of class distinction and create a gulf broad and deep. The great majority of the world's population is now resident in towns and hamlets and exist upon the evolution of differentiated industrialism and agree with "Alley Sloper" that machinery should be taxed to support the surplus labor that finds itself unoccupied through crafty mechanism. To claim that machinery is a curse may sound paradoxical, but under our system it can not be gainsaid that it is an unmitigated evil. Until the body politic turns from ingrained fallacies and proceeds to house every industrious citizen within its gates instead of building brazen monuments and stone images of Tom, Dick and Harry and sequestering parks and boulevards wherein the wealthy plutocrat shows off his fine team and at the same time covers the unfortunate pedestrian with dust and mud, the money should be expended in building houses for the houseless who are worthy of State assistance.

As Brother Miles (of somewhere) states, "We have not escaped in the panic. Wages and hours have undergone no change, thanks to the International Typographical Union." Brother Miles gratuitously covers himself with complacency. I can not for the life of me see how wages could be reduced in book and job offices or how the hours could be lengthened unless we went back to the good old times before the war when twelve hours was the standard. We must all of us admit (especially the displaced) that the matrix printing machine has virtually nullified and wiped out the typographical union. Let us not decelve ourselves with our delusive methods of collecting dues and spasmodic numerical strength. If a strike should occur in this city to-morrow 100 disgruntled printers are here to jump on the machines. Yea, more, scores of intelligent typewritists are on the qui vive to get a whack at this machine we think we have a monopoly of. The monopolistic hogs who worry their brains in devising schemes to keep their brethren of the craft from learning to manipulate the machines will some day cut their very necks for indulging in this foolish deviltry.

HYPERION.

PRINTERS often wonder how the patent type, known as "self-spacing," came to be so called. Before the American Type Founders' Company purchased the patent an old-time compositor was set at work on it, without being told of its peculiarities. After setting a few lines he threw down his stick, and exclaimed "the darned thing spaces itself." At that time the type had not been named, and the involuntary indorsement of the old comp was the means of naming it. The great gain in setting is entirely due to the ease with which it is justified.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL UNION LABEL INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., JULY 15, 1895.

THERE is no injunction on the label.

OPEN meetings are good for education.

THERE is no scare in a true trades-unionist.

IF you were to lose your union organization where would you be?

JUSTICE BROWN, of the Supreme Court, calls it the "sordid despotism of wealth."

BY action of the City Council of Missoula, Mont., all printing hereafter done for the city must bear the stamp of the union label.

HEADQUARTERS of the International Association of Machinists have been removed from Richmond, Va., to Chicago. Address, 320 Monon Building.

CAPITAL seems to be marching on with "headquarters in the saddle." What if it should ride itself into perdition, as it did in the French revolution?

IF the organization of only a part of the wage-workers has proved of so much benefit, an organization of the whole mass would prove of immeasurable benefit.

THE encroachment of a military despotism, backed up by a judiciary of injunction, may be checked by peaceful revolution; but if it should end in blood, the curse will fall most heavily where it belongs.

THE man who is a bad trades-unionist is bad for every other purpose. There is no half-way business about it. A man must be a man, or a mouse, or a long-tailed rat. When the latter, let no honest man trust him.

MEMBERS should stir up the officers of unions reported delinquent for per capita tax to the International. Members of delinquent unions are not entitled to the $60 due from the mortuary fund in case of death, nor to the privileges of entry to the Home.

BY buying strictly union label goods; by decreasing the supply of union-made goods, you increase the demand and render aid and benefit to the union men who work to produce them. That gives men work and more means by which they can aid you in return.

BY a conference recently held between the firm of Rand-McNally & Co. and the officia s of Chicago Union, No. 16, the composing room of that firm was "squared" and brought within the folds of the union. Consequently the boycott on that establishment is declared off.

THE movement for a Saturday half-holiday is growing into general favor, especially in the book and job department of the printing trade. The dry goods salesmen will most likely be favored with a half-holiday in the middle of the week, without loss of pay. It will be not only an incident of pleasurable enjoyment, but will prove highly beneficial to this closely confined class of wage-earners.

Questions for the Referendum.

Published elsewhere will be found the action of the late conference between the representatives of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Typographical Union held recently in Philadelphia. As a matter of much importance, it should attract the attention of every member of the craft, and such judgment formed as to enable them to vote intelligently upon the adoption or rejection of the agreement. It will, in proper form, be submitted to the referendum at the earliest possible moment, and it is to be hoped there will be no delay in an expression for or against the proposition.

An agreement has been entered into between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union for the purpose of advancing the interests of the members thereof, details of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. A vote of the referendum is, of course, necessary upon this as upon all other questions affecting the constitution and laws, and the same will be immediately submitted.

The resolutions of Indianapolis Typographical Union, No. 1, proposing that the executive officers of the International Typographical Union be empowered to change the form and size of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL has received the approval of the requisite number of subordinate unions and will be forthwith submitted to the referendum for final action.

DON'T let the subject of government ownership of the telegraph escape your memory, nor cease to urge upon congressmen-elect the desire of organized labor generally to see the thing consummated. The war between the different systems of telegraphs and telephones is stirring up the thinking people to the enormity to which these monopolies have grown, and a system of postal telegraphy, conducted by the government, is growing much in favor. Let every friend of the movement work with unceasing effort. Nothing can ever be accomplished without earnest advocacy and active work in its behalf. JOURNAL readers are not ignorant of the good to be accomplished by a breaking down of the twin monopolies, the telegraph and the telephone, and we hope they awaken up to a new ardor and zeal in behalf of the movement.

A LARGE and enthusiastic meeting of organized labor was held at Mozart hall, Indianapolis, Sunday, June 30, to give expression upon the decision of the Supreme Court in the imprisonment of Debs and his fellows. The mass was addressed by D. F. Kennedy, of Indianapolis; President John McBride, of the American Federation of Labor, and Col. J. B. Maynard, of Indianapolis. Much feeling was exhibited against the action of the courts, and strong resolutions were passed condemning law by injunction and arbitrary and unconstitutional rulings of courts generally.

IF you are so indifferent to your own welfare that you can do nothing to advance the interests of your organization do not, for the love of honor and decency, do anything to bring discredit upon yourself and fellows. Finding fault with everything around you and always piling up stumbling blocks in the paths of those who are trying to do right is cowardly and disgraceful. This is not meant for any one whom it does not fit. Take a good look at yourself and then make out a balance sheet.

THOS. J. ELDERKIN, General Secretary of the National Seamen's Union, and Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued a pamphlet giving a history of the Jefferson Borden mutiny, and the effort that has been made to secure the release of E. W. Clark, who is in prison for life at Tomaston, Me., and requests all unions to adopt resolutions calling on President Cleveland to extend executive clemency, and forward them to Washington.

WE take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of the American Type Founders' Company on our front cover page. This company advertises very extensively, and immediately recognized the value of THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL as a means of publicity. The results from their first advertisement induced them to take more space.

THE printers of North Dakota lately secured an injunction against an award of the state printing to a rat firm in Madison, Wis. The court decided in favor of the printers, which means several thousand dollars to remain in Dakota to be distributed among the honorable of the craft.

OUR esteemed friend, James Duncan, General Secretary of the Granite Cutters and Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, has entered upon the duties of his office as editor of the Granite Cutters' Journal, which issues from Baltimore, and he is making the paper one of first-class usefulness to the organization.

WHEN a labor paper appears week after week for months without the insignia of the union label there is evidently "something rotten in the State of Denmark." So much so that the smell of rottenness can be appeased neither by explanation, defense, makeshift or apology. No measure of contrition will heal the offense if persisted in.

EVEN the Society of Friends is rent asunder. What a traversity on pretensions when a war is waged to the death on merely doctrinal grounds. And then to wage a boycott upon each other! Can't they find satisfaction enough in pushing the boycott upon some other denomination instead of belaboring each other in internecine strife?

THROUGH the interposition of Fourth Vice-President Hugo Miller and the action of German-American Union, No. 7, the office of the New York Staats-Zeitung has been brought under control of the union and forty members added to the rolls. The office has been out for a number of years, and considerable good feeling has resulted from its reinstatement.

THE thanks of Springfield (Ill.) Typographical Union, No. 177, have been extended to Hon. E. L. Merritt for introducing into the Illinois General Assembly the bill protecting the union label, and which went into effect July 1. It was the only important legislation favoring the rights of labor which met with success during the session lately adjourned.

IT is to be noted that much disgust is apparent in the ranks of organized labor, and especially in the printing craft, at the appointment of L. M. Fay as statistician of crops for Wisconsin and Minnesota. He is known as an arch-enemy to the advancement of union labor, and his preferment can be attributed only to his political "pull" and the disgraceful spoils system.

ONLY the fair, honest, legitimate publications are permitted to use the union label. Alleged labor papers without the label are guilty of something unlawful which deprives them of its use, and should be shunned and frowned down until they give official evidence that they are doing the fair and lawful thing. There is no half-way business. Clean, clear, white is the only recommendation for countenance or support.

AS correct guessers, the justices of the Supreme Court are not a success as an entirety. The only way, so Shiras thinks, to gain success, is to give two guesses, one on each side of a problem. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," even if you have to go against former convictions. About the worst guess that has been made was when President Harrison guessed that Shiras would make a learned, incorruptible and just judge. The name of the latter will go down in history as "the great judicial flopper." It was "heads I win, tails you lose" with Shiras.

CORPORATION attorneys are made of the same stuff as corporation judges; Congress is full of them. The people place men to represent them in position to formulate laws for the benefit of the masses, but the corporations of monopoly and greed shake the purse of mammon along the lobbies of legislative halls, and the interests and wants of the people are "not in it." Will the working masses ever wake to a realization of duty and their power to wipe out all phases of subsidy and corruption, not only from judicial maladministration, but from those who are specially delegated to legislate for the welfare of the whole people and for the perpetuity of our boasted republican institution?

Addresses Wanted.

ANY one knowing the address of George Fullman's relatives will confer a favor by sending same to A. T. Collis, Box 537, Spokane, Wash.

INFORMATION wanted of the whereabouts of J. S. Wyant. Two years ago he held a traveling card from Salem Union, No. 210. When last heard from he was running a business of his own in Mehama, Marion county, Ore. Information desired by his uncle, Wm. H. Wyant, 606 Boas street, Harrisburg, Pa.

THE card of S. N. Hyde, who died recently at Creede, Colo., is wanted at this office. The secretary having the same in his possession will please send it in at once.

SIDNEY FLEMING, send address to C. S. Crute, 332 Jones street, Dayton, Ohio, and get mail.

JOHN DOUGLASS, of Ayr, Ont., last heard of in Cheyenne, Wyo., in 1893 and 1894, please communicate with Wm. Douglass, 2127 High street, Denver, Colo. Important information.

ANY one knowing the whereabouts of H. A. Fithian send word to S. M. Pritchard, 422 S. Spring street, Seattle, Wash.

THE secretary of Seattle (Wash.) Union, No. 202, has letters for W. H. Hyde.

MAX WASMUND, please address W. A. Montgomery at Waco, Tex., not later than July 20.

State of Trade.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Business dull, with prospect of continuing so.

BUTTE, MONT.—Business good.

CINCINNATI, O.—State of trade very dull, with prospects just as poor.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—State of trade quite dull.

MEADVILLE, PA.—State of trade dull in newspaper line; good in job offices.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC—Trade very dull; machines seriously hurting hand compositors

NORWOOD MASS.—Trade is good and our membership is still on the increase.

PUEBLO, COLO.—State of trade dull; no prospects of improvement.

RICHMOND, IND.—Trade dull; plenty of men to meet all demands. The offices of Isaac Kline and The Richmond Sun have been declared unfair and closed to union men.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Business fair.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Business very dull; prospects not encouraging.

ZANESVILLE, O.—Trade very dull, with plenty of men to do the work.

Miscellaneous.

Card 23,340, issued May 31, 1895, to Louis T. Poitras by Woonsocket Typographical Union, No. 245, has been lost and a duplicate issued, No. 23,343, July 3, 1895. The secretary receiving the original card will please return the same to H. W. Lehlanc, care Reporter office, Woonsocket, R. I.

Traveling card No. 49,603, issued March 24, 1895, to James J. Sheahan by Newark Typographical Union, No. 103. Secretaries will please return, if presented, to James P. Landrigan, secretary Newark Typographical Union, No. 103, Times-Standard, Newark, N. J.

Secretaries will please take up traveling card No 37,635, issued to G. H. Polsley, he having forfeited his right to the same. Return to W. B. Owens, 14 Fisher Block, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Superintendent Schuman's Report.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., June 30, 1895.

The following is the monthly statement of Superinteudent Schuman of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

ADMITTED.

June 3. T. W. Brenner, of Jacksonville, Fla.; asthma and Bright's disease. Aged 50.
June 8. Geo. Westbrooke, of New York. Aged 61.
William Bell, of Sacramento. Aged 69.
June 10. Robert P. Luckett, of Washingtou; neurasthenia. Aged 59.
June 14. Sherman Evans, of Washington; consumption. Aged 30.

VACATED.

June 11. John R. Phillips, of Utica, N. Y.; consumption. No improvement; case hopeless.
June 12. Robert Hilhig, of New York. Aged 73. Altitude too high.
June 21. John S. Mitchell, of New York. Aged 50. Able to work.
June 24. R. E. Farquhar, of Chattanooga; paralysis. Aged 41. Desired a change to a lower altitude.

DISCHARGED.

June 26. Robert P. Arkison, of New York; consumption. Able to work.

DIED.

June 15. John J. Brophy, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; consumption. Aged 33½.
June 23. Charles H. Lee, of Sau Francisco; locomotor ataxia. Aged 43. William Bittner, of Chicago; consumption. Aged 30.
Number of inmates June 30, 59.

W. C. SCHUMAN, Supt.

Deaths.

CRANE, T. S.—At Boston, Mass., June 26, 1895, of cerebral tumor. Aged 43 years.

DITTOE, EUGENE—At Cincinnati, O., May 28, 1895, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

HENDRICKS, GRANT—At Sacramento, Cal., June 3, 1895, of phthisis pulmonalis. Aged 32 years.

JACOB, JAMES S.—At Mobile, Ala., July 2, 1895, of heart failure. Aged 55 years.

MCHENRY, WM. A.—At Cincinnati, O., June 26, 1895, of complication of diseases. Aged 51 years.

NEVILLE, JAMES—At Troy, N. Y., June 24, 1895, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

PECK, W. F.—At Bradford, Pa., July 3, 1895, of consumption. Aged 41 years.

PITT, W. T.—At Richmond, Va., May 12, 1895, of heart failure. Aged 44 years.

PURDY, E. H.—At New York, N. Y., April 4, 1895, of asthma. Aged 78 years.

ROBB, S. W.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 4, 1895, of tuberculosis. Aged 26 years.

SCHNEIDER, SAMUEL—At New York, N. Y., June 17, 1895, of pulmonary phthisis. Aged 54 years.

SWEIGART, M. J.—At Savannah, Ga., April 25, 1895, accidental death. Aged 36 years.

TOLE, JAMES F.—At Newburgh, N. Y., May 17, 1895, of heart disease. Aged 38 years.

WARD, J. F.—At Kingston, Ont., July 2, 1895, of consumption. Aged 35 years.

WILKINSON, J. F.—At Cambridge, Mass., June 27, 1895, of heart failure. Aged 59 years.

WILSON, S. M.—At New York, N. Y., May 7, 1895, of consumption. Aged 42 years.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

FOR SALE—800 lbs. brevier, 500 lbs. nonpareil, 200 lbs. mailing type; one Mustang mailer; about 150 lbs. slugs aud leads, oue to six columns, 13 ems; six stauds and sixteen new cases. Oue Cottrell cyliuder press, new from factory in July, '91; will run anything from a niue-column folio down; back delivery, steam fixtures aud in first-class order. One Brown newspaper folder, with slitter and paster; will handle anythiug from a nine-column folio or six-column quarto. dowu; iu fine condition. One upright, five horse-power eugine, in first-class condition. For sale cheap, aud on time or cash. We have put iu a perfecting press and run with electricity. Will have typesetting machines inside eight weeks. Machinery ready for immediate delivery. Type aud stands to be delivered on machines starting. Address TRIBUNE, Galveston, Tex.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of Order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Typewriter; beeu in use, but still serviceable; part cash, rest on time. Address KEYS, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—A Plow paper cutter; cuts 28x30 in., cheap. Address L. C., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Washington hand-press, in first-class shape; bed 30x46, platen 26½x42; a bargain. Address CLAY, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Liberty job press, size 10x15 inches; in excellent condition. Address LIBERTY, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Newspaper and job office in live town of about 15,000 in New York; doing good busiuess; proprietor has other business; will sell half interest to good party. Address "ADVOCATE," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Army press, very cheap, in good condition; size, 14x20. Address R. A., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man in country office; has had three years' experience, and desires to finish trade. Address APPRENTICE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady stenographer and type-writist; of education and experience; will engage at liberal salary, if position is made permanent. Address REMINGTON, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By an all-round pressmau; has had 18 years experience ou all kinds of work; is sober, industrious and capable of taking charge of a medium-sized pressroom. Adress W., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young lady as typewritist aud stenographer; can bring recommendation from last employer. Address COMPETENT, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As solicitor for several first-class dailies; only oue in same city. Address L. K., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young mau of experiece to cauvass for books, maps, etc. Werner Co. barred. Address A. B. C., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in job printing office to finish trade; has had two years' experience as typesetter and "devil." Address JAMES, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By web pressman, who thoroughly understands the runuing of perfecting press and all kinds of work done on same. Am sober and industrious. Address WEB PRESSMAN, care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—A young man with $500 cash and some experience as reporter to join in newspaper venture in Arizona. Address TABLET, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Printing business in exchange for good real estate in Detroit, Mich.; will take all or partnership. Address PRACTICAL, Box 644, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Orders for writing advertisements, posters, business or private letters of any and all kinds. Address S. S., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Copy of proceedings of first convention of printers of the United States, which led to the formation of the National and afterwards International Typographical Union. Address PRINTER, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—A second-hand Washington hand-press; one that will do good poster work; must be cheap. Address BRAYER, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

Change in Scale.

PUEBLO, COLO., July 9.—Pueblo Typographical Union, No. 175, at its regular meeting Sunday, July 7, made a few changes in its scale of prices, owing to the dull times, with the hope that it would assist in making more work for the "few of us left." Composition on daily evening papers is now 35 cents for solid, 30 cents for leaded; machine operators, $24 per week of six days; job printers, $18 per week; day pressmen, $19 per week; foreman morning papers, per week of six days, $25; seven days, $29.16⅔; foreman job rooms, $24; assistant foreman job rooms, $21.

W. E. BEATTIE, Sec'y.

TIMES are hard, it is true. Wages are not high and many men are out of employment. What have you done toward securing your share of increase of wages when the good times come?—American Railroader.

Full Points.

BY SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

The men who vote should reign.

It is the free who are the most scrupulous.

"Corruption wins not more than honesty."

There is no honor in a scar, unless in danger risked.

Good is good, and vile is vile, without equivocation.

Some men are so calloused they are even safe in shame.

There are no greater cowards than the common braggart.

Present-day statesmanship is done up in mighty small packages.

It's a good thing when even a man's fallings lean to the side of virtue.

Idleness with the wealthy man is a luxury. With a poor man it is a crime.

One should put on good stout gloves before grasping a cudgel of thorns.

The intelligence of some men is entirely obscured by the cloak of stupidity.

Virtue can crawl out of a hovel and add grace and dignity to its environments.

While you are striving to knot one thread, be sure you are not tying quite another.

Title may swell its possessor, but it is a dropsied honor that gilds a borrowed cloak.

You might change the course of a river, but you can never cause a back-flow of ideas.

The man who is undermined is ruined as successfully as if stricken by a thunder-bolt.

Do not urge a herald on your tongue till, by discretion, you have made your choice of words.

Fortune, with many, is an accident. It isn't so with the Carnegies nor the Rockefellers.

No sublime conquest was ever won without daring. The price of progress is to boldly dare.

There are men who are so ultra ultra that they advocate a thing to the extent of proving its enemy.

Confucius said that "our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."

Education means to light the fire—to make things sparkle where all before was shadow and darkness.

When the right shall succeed it will be in peace. It will need no violence for the right to find a triumph.

It is distressing to take to fancy an expressed idea and find that it ends like a mere soap-bubble.

To reflect upon the actions of certain men, one is almost led to believe that even rascals are degenerating.

A scamp of the temperate sort is thought to be the worst of the species; hypocrisy enters largely into his make-up.

There would be little pride in virtue if a fault did not occasionally light on the fair surface to bring us back to caution.

The time to act is on the instant. To hesitate is to lose. Catch the moment by the foretop and swing to consummation.

A man who is in the right can not, like the Colossus of Rhodes, stand on two shores at once. Right is indivisible—all on one side.

How would it do to borrow a figure from Goldsmith, and apply it to the workingman—"And drags at each remove a lengthening chain?"

Some would-be reform writers get nourishment from envy and crooked malice. Such would poison with their bite the purest of motives.

Honor comes not from birth and ancestry. It springs consummate; leaps, with vigor and animation, into happy, distinctive recognition.

Some men have been so successful as counterfeits in the past that, in assuming false pretensions, they hope to pass for standard value in the future.

Ignorance is darkness. Intelligence is light. Light kindles and renders things healthy. Educate the masses if you would warm the body politic.

The French revolution is spoken of as the idea armed with the sword, and that when it rose, it was erect; closed the door of ill and opened the door of good.

It is not singular that men sometimes squirm before an exposure of their evil deeds. Even an owl would object to the appearance of a lighted candle.

There can be no harmony except when established in accordance with sense. To keep the peace under some circumstances is only to increase the complications.

There are little coteries of men whose admiration for each other is so perfect that they form but one nose and one handkerchief. Imagine the effect of a sneeze.

It is an unpleasant dilemma to pose between two beliefs—one you have not yet emerged from and another into which you have not yet entered. Such twilight is pleasant only to bats.

We pity the man who is so weak as to always appear in obverse form; that can only exist when backed by another. They have no existence of their own and seem always like the sequel to some one else.

Certain men contributing to reform literature are like the rear guard of an army; they come and go like bats; half-and-half of the lackey and the brigand; in regulation dress, but keeping aloof from honorable struggle; mendicant nobodies who offer their services as guides to the well-informed; stealing the thoughts of others to sell them again; mere marauders on private character; stragglers in the rear of respectable associations, and never appearing until all danger has passed away.

AGREEMENT OF ALLIANCE

Between the International Organizations of Printers, Pressmen and Bookbinders.

It is with diffidence the JOURNAL again addresses itself to an exposition of the seemingly interminable dispute among the pressmen, but it is a duty which must be performed and involves a question that should demand the most earnest attention of every member of the craft. We have now come to the point where our decision and that of the other interested organizations will have a far-reaching effect. Much of future progress depends on the wisdom displayed at this time. As was pointed out in our impression of June 1 last, the International officers were charged by the Louisville convention with the somewhat delicate duty of devising some means whereby closer and more amicable relations could be maintained and preserved between our organization and those comprising the bookbinders, pressmen and machinists.

The piece de resistance of this pot pourri is very naturally our relations with the pressmen, and we will address ourselves to an explanation of the situation without more ado. It will be remembered that the bookbinders at their convention in Buffalo refused to take decided action on any affiliation or amalgamation proposition, but referred the matter to a committee to meet with the pressmen at Philadelphia. After some preliminaries, which it is not necessary to recount here, our committee (appointed by the Executive Council) and that of the Bookbinders' Brotherhood addressed a communication to the pressmen, asking the appointment of similar committee for the purpose of conferring, or, at least, an opportunity to orally explain our aims and objects. Both requests were granted, and the committee finally convened, being composed of Benjamin Boden, W. B. Hyde and John M. Touey, representing the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders; Jesse Johnson, Benjamin Thompson and President Galoskowsky representing the International Printing Pressmen's Union and Second Vice-President Boyle, Geo. Chance (president Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2) and President Prescott representing the International Typographical Union.

On behalf of the last named organization, President Prescott promptly presented a scheme very similar to that adopted at St. Louis, last August, and presented to the Louisville convention, the principle point of difference being a provision providing for cohesive allied trade councils and mutual defense and benefit funds, which was drawn up in accordance with instructions of our convention, and the most unique feature of which is as follows:

Sec. 10. The officers of the International Printing Pressmeu's Uuion shall pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of the International Typographical Union on or before the third Monday of each month the sum of 20 ceuts for each pressman member in good standing the previous month, and for each member working as a feeder the sum of 15 cents per month, in all cases giving the uame of and amount paid by each uniou. This sum shall be apportioned by the receiver as follows: Seven and one-half cents to a defense fund for the protection of members involved in legal strikes and lockouts; 7½ cents to a burial benefit fund; and 5 cents to the Childs-Drexel Home fund for the maintenance of a home for aged and infirm members.

(a) The International Typographical Union shall furuish to some person or persons designated by the International Printing Pressmen's Union a bond guarautee for the honest administration of such sum by its disbursing officers; the amount of said bond to be equal to the approximated yearly revenue raised under this provision.

(b) The International Typographical Union in consideration of this revenue is hereby bounden to pay each and every member of the other contractiug party who may be legally called upon to strike or become involved in a lockout, the sum of $7 per week for married men or heads of families, and $5 to siugle men: Provided, That pressfeeders shall receive the following compensation: Married members, $5.25 per week; and single members, $3.75. The said International Typographical Union shall also pay on account of the death of each member in good standing of a paid-up uuion subordinate to the International Printing Pressmen's Union the sum of $60, except iu the case of feeders, wheu the amount shall be $45; the International Typographical Uuiou also uudertakes to grant Iuteruatioual Printing Pressmen's Union members the privileges of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers on exactly the same conditious as its own members.

(c) Application for strike benefits shall be made direct to headquarters of the International Typographical Union on blanks to be provided for that purpose. The same course shall also be pursued in making application for burial benefit: Provided, That in case of the decease of a member holding a valid certificate of membership, the presideut and secretary of the nearest Internatioual Priuting Pressmeu's subordiuate uuion shall act in the premises.

This proposition was rejected by a majority of the conferrees with alacrity, who proceeded to discuss a skeleton proposition presented by President Galoskowsky. It was deemed crude and unworkable, but taken as a basis of action, and after much amendment involving several hours of incidental discussion the following agreement for an alliance was ultimately evolved:

1. That the International Typographical Union recognizes the right of the International Printing Pressmen's Union to charter, regulate and control printing pressmen, pressfeeders and helpers in press rooms in the United States and Canada; also that the International Typographical Union recognizes the right of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders to charter, legislate and control all branches pertaining to the bookbinding trade: Provided, further, That the International Printing Pressmen's Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders recognizes the right of the International Typographical Union to charter and control the compositors and other branches of the printing trade at present connected with that body.

2. Each party does and will recognize the jurisdiction and authority of the other as set forth in clause 1 of this agreement, and each party further agrees to withhold recognition from any and all other persons following as avocation the branch of the printing or bookbinding craft under control of the other party to this agreement.

3. The parties to this agreement hereby finally and forever abandon all right or pretense to organize, aid or abet morally or financially, in whole or in part, a union, individual or clique of individuals employed at branches of the business under the control of the other parties to this agreement.

4. Local unions of the International Printing Pressmen's Union shall receive and admit to membership on presentation of the International Typographical Union certificate of membership, without prejudice or fee, all pressmen, pressmen's helpers, web pressmen and feeders who are at the date of taking effect of this agreement members of unions chartered by the International Typographical Union. Pressmen's unions chartered by the International Typographical Union in cities where no union of the International Printing Pressmen's Union now exists shall have issued to them a charter by the International Printing Pressmen's Union without charge or fee.

5. Local unions of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders shall receive and admit to membership upon presentation of an International Typographical Union certificate of membership, without prejudice or fee, all bookbinders who are at the date of taking effect of this agreement members of unions chartered by the International Typographical Union. Bookbinders' unions chartered by the International Typographical Union in cities where no union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders now exists shall have issued to them a charter by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders without charge or fee.

6. All funds of each party to this agreement remain independent of each other except when voted for defensive purposes as hereafter provided for in clause 11 of this agreement.

7. Grievances requiring joint strikes must be decided by the executive boards or councils of an equal number of each party, and by agreement between the boards after united request of local unions representative of each party to this agreement where grievance exists.

8. Local vote for general strike must be had in regular or special meeting, of which meeting and contemplated action there shall have been at least twenty-four hours' notice given by the executive committees of local unions to all members of the local unions involved in strike.

9. Upon failure to effect an amicable settlement of any dispute in which the members of the contracting parties to this agreement are involved, or likely to become involved, it shall be the duty of the officers of the respective unions to notify the presidents of the unions party to this agreement in duplicate communications, who shall either in person or by proxy proceed to the place of the difficulty and jointly endeavor to effect a peaceable settlement, failing in which they shall join in a report to the executive councils of their respective International Unions, which shall for the purposes of this agreement at all times be composed of an equal number of members, and if, on a vote being taken, it is shown that a majority of the bodies acting conjointly are of the opinion that the inauguration of a strike is absolutely necessary, the presidents in person or by proxy, or one of them, as may be agreed upon by the executive councils, shall again attempt to effect a settlement, and if unsuccessful shall, through the officers of the various unions, order a general strike of all members of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen's Union and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders working in the office or offices affected, and any member disregarding this order shall be promptly expelled for ratting by his subordinate union.

10. For the purpose of expediting business it shall be permissible for the executive councils to select one of their members who shall be known as chairman and to whom all communications shall be addressed, and whose duty it shall be to poll the votes of the joint councils as promptly as possible, notifying the unions interested of the result and subsequently preparing a copy of all answers received and forwarding it to the members of the councils.

11. When a joint strike shall have been inaugurated by the parties to this agreement the initiating union shall pay those involved as follows: The sum of seven dollars per week to married men, or the heads of families, and five dollars per week to single men or women for the period of eight weeks; after that time beneficiaries shall

apply to their respective unions for further relief.

12. Strikes may be declared off by a majority vote of the executive councils.

13. Local unions called out in strike may receive aid from their own International funds without subjecting such funds to demands from locals calling for assistance.

14. Any local of either party to this agreement may strike as heretofore without consent of local unions existing in same place, but in such case co-operation of allies can not be made compulsory further than to refrain from filling places thus made vacant.

15. In case of dispute between the parties to this agreement a disinterested board of arbitrators consisting of three members shall be selected, one by each organization, whose award shall be binding on all parties.

16. The joint allied printing trades council shall have control of the printing trades label which shall be granted to all offices complying with the regulations of the allied printing trades council. That the allied printing trades council label shall only be granted to offices that are union throughout.

17. It is the duty of the subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union to use all honorable endeavors to induce all non-union pressmen and bookbinders within their jurisdiction to affiliate with the nearest union of their respective organizations. In case of strike or lockout such members shall be governed by the terms of this agreement.

18. This agreement shall be perpetual, and shall be accepted or rejected as a whole: Provided, Amendments may be proposed hereafter by either party, and on ratification by the other party in such manner as its laws provide, shall become a part of this agreement.

W. B. PRESCOTT,
F. J. BOYLE,
GEORGE CHANCE,
Conferrees I. T. U.
JESSE JOHNSON,
BENJAMIN THOMPSON,
THEO. F. GALOSKOWSKY,
Conferrees I. P. P. U.
BENJAMIN BODEN,
W. B. HYDE,
JOHN M. TOUEY,
Conferrees of I. B. of B.

The Machinists' Association.

Our relations with this organization are of great interest to machine operators, and it very naturally follows that they will be most vitally interested. It may not be amiss at this time to remind the craft that the International Association of Machinists, whose headquarters are now located at Chicago, has a membership of at least 20,000, while the International Machinists' Union has but 500. There is also to be considered in this connection an organization calling itself the "Grand Body of Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers," having its headquarters in Brooklyn, but of whose aims and objects the JOURNAL is not at this time well informed, though inclined to think it a seceder from the most numerous, legitimate machinists' organization, and seeks the indorsation of methods and principles entirely foreign to trades-unionism, though probably in harmony with trusts and similar organizations. The officers of this body were requested to forward their views to this office, and, on the date of publication, the following was received:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1895.

Mr. W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union:

DEAR SIR—We, the officers and members of the "Grand Body of Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers," working under a charter granted by the State of New York, do not protest against any agreement which the International Association of Machinists should desire to make with your honorable body as long as it will benefit both parties; but we do protest against the International Association of Machinists leading you and your members to believe that it controlled the mechanics having charge of typesetting machines in printing offices. The Grand Body of Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers is composed of over 90 per cent. of the mechanics in charge of such machines in New York city and vicinity, and consequently we claim that your organization will not receive any benefit for its members by ratifying an agreement with the International Association of Machinists, because the Grand Body of Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers is an independent organization.

In conclusion, we would state that the Grand Body of Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers is not averse to forming an alliance with the International Typographical Union, of which you are the honored President, if it should so decide. Fraternally yours,

W. E. SOPER, Secretary,
Per GEO. H. R.

It will be seen by reference to pages 26 and 27 of the supplement of the JOURNAL of November 1, 1894, that Linotype Lodge gave a somewhat extensive exposition of its objects, but the convention did not seem to agree with the views of the petitioners, and instructed the Executive Council to use every endeavor to effect a working agreement between the International Typographical Union and the Machinists' Union (see page 8, column 3, ibid), consequently the Executive Council has indorsed the following agreement:

This article witnesseth, a mutual agreement between the International Association of Machinists and the International Typographical Union of North America for the purpose of advancing the interests of the members thereof when their rights as wage-earners are assailed by employers, and shall be in force from October 1, 1896.

Item 1. It is hereby agreed that the Executive Board of the first party hereto shall, for the purposes of this instrument, have power to order the members owing allegiance to the Machinists' Union to cease work on its having been shown that the members of the Typographical Union are, or are about to be, engaged in a justifiable strike; and the same power shall be vested in the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union when similar conditions exist or confront the members of the Machinists' Union.

Item 2. In case of a lockout, i. e., a cessation of work, caused by an employer demanding that members of either body shall renounce their organization, or by arbitrarily effecting a reduction of scale or other material change in conditions, it shall be incumbent on the part of members of the unaffected organization to promptly cease work in sympathy.

Item 3. No rupture shall be permissible by either trade until every possible effort has been made to effect a settlement by arbitration.

Item 4. In the event of a disagreement between an employer and a union subordinate to either party hereto, the body directly interested shall immediately notify the other bodies affected, and, if after joint action, they are unable to remove the cause of threatened disagreement, both shall immediately call in their respective International officials, who shall take counsel together and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. Failing in this, each shall make out a report in duplicate, submitting a copy to the proper officer of each organization. If a majority of the Executive Council of the Typographical Union and the Machinists' Executive Board decide that a strike is necessary, the official polling the vote shall notify the proper International official and each of the unions affected, when the organization having the grievance may declare a strike; provided three-fourths of the members present at a meeting (of which all members have been notified) so order by a secret ballot.

Item 5. If the executive bodies of the parties hereto are unable to arrive at a decision the reports, etc., shall be promptly laid before the president of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication, whose decision shall be binding upon all parties.

Item 6. It is hereby agreed that the organization in whose behalf any cessation of work is primarily ordered is under obligation to pay all married men immediately affected the sum of $7 per week and single men $5 for the period of eight weeks; provided, it is not incumbent on either party to pay strike or lockout benefits for the first week of any difficulty.

Item 7. This agreement imposes upon the International Association of Machinists the duty of accepting cards issued by subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union to such members of that organization as may be considered competent by employers to take charge of machine plants; on the holder of one of these cards desiring to retire from the Machinists' Association that organization is at liberty to designate on his card that he is a typesetting machine-tender, and such card shall be accepted by subordinate unions of the International Typographical Union and International Association of Machinists. If any member of the International Association of Machinists is deemed competent to become an operator the regular traveling card of that association shall be accepted in the usual way by the International Typographical Union and its subordinate bodies.

Item 8. This agreement can be terminated by either party, provided thirty days' notice is given of the intended abrogation.

Item 9. This instrument shall not be construed as superseding any agreement that may have been entered into by subordinate branches of either body previous to the date of its taking effect.

Item 10. It is also incumbent upon the International Association of Machinists to wave the four (4) year apprenticeship qualification in considering applications from men who are engaged as typesetting machine-tenders. The requirements for membership are that a man must be capable of tending to the machines to the satisfaction of those employing him, and commanding at least the minimum rate of wages paid such machine-tenders.

The Result of Free Will.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 30.—It is not probable that the single-tax itself would or could remove poverty; but industrial freedom, the result of the single-tax, unquestionably would remove all involuntary poverty of men able and willing to work.

R. C. S. wants to make men temperate and good. Let him reflect, and he will see that this is beyond the power of Almighty God if he is consistent with himself and so long as his laws remain as they are. Having given to man free will, God himself could not make man good without destroying that free will; neither can we; neither can we destroy free will; and if we could, in what would man be better than the brutes? But God has implanted in us good impulses. The strenuous thought that many men of many minds are giving to ways and means to better mankind proves this. To develop our better qualities we need freedom and the sunlight of justice.

"In broken, fitful gleams has the sun of liberty shone upon the earth, but all progress hath it called forth."

STEPHEN BELL.

WHATEVER you may do, do not befoul your own nest. Even the beasts of the field are not guilty of such indiscretions.

PRINTING MACHINERY.

Establishment of Charles T. Murray, of Kansas City—An I. T. U Man.

Nearly every delegate who attended the International Typographical Union convention at Boston in 1891 will recall to mind, perhaps, the brightest member of the stereotypers' contingent, Mr. Charles T. Murray, of Kansas City Union, No. 6. Largely to his efforts on that occasion is due the change in the law which, prior to that period, permitted typographical unions to receive and initiate applicants where no stereotypers' union existed, which was wrong in principle, and in a few instances resulted in injury. Since that time all applicants in his branch of the trade must be submitted to the nearest union thereof, no matter at what distance. It will be remembered also that through Mr. Murray's knowledge of Colorado law the attention of the convention was called to the insecure legal hold the International Typographical Union had upon the Home at that time; but no heed was paid, and it took President Prescott but a very short time after assuming office to become aware of the truth of the warning and take immediate steps to safeguard our interests in that direction.

Mr. Murray is extremely well-known in Kansas City, where he has had charge of the stereotype rooms in the Times and Journal offices. Indeed, both positions were lost to him through devotion to union principles; and to him more than to any other one man is credit due for the Journal being unionized after being so long outside the pale. So bitter was the feeling of the management of both those papers against Mr. Murray that desperate efforts were made to drive him from Kansas City. But he was not a "quitter," and staid right there, remaining in active membership in his union, and is now at the head of one of the largest companies in the west for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery used by electrotypers, stereotypers, etchers, etc. His goods cover all that is newest and best in that branch of the art. In addition to other stock, he makes a linotype saw-table with removable and shifting guide, line-holder, etc., possessed by no other machine, and which is sold for sixty dollars, while being far superior to a certain New York table for which one hundred and twenty-five dollars is asked. All other products of Mr. Murray's establishment possess a like degree of excellency, and before ordering elsewhere the catalogue and prices of the Kansas City house should be given consideration. Goods will be sent on trial to any part of the United States or Canada. The address is the Murray Printing Machinery Company, 224 and 226 West Fifth street, Kansas City.

Mr. Murray is now in the east and has been very successful in replacing old-fashioned machinery of other makes and securing new trade. A good union journeyman, he has carried integrity and brains into his manufacturing business, and deserves an abundance of success.

Nashville Notes.

NASHVILLE, July 10.—Work in this city has been fairly good the past month, but the supply of printers has exceeded the demand for their services, and tourists would do well to seek a more promising field. The outlook for the future is even worse than the present; for the American, which is about the only place where the tourist can catch on now, will soon put in machines, and then some of our regulars will have to hustle to "get in a day."

Braden Murphy, an old Nashville boy who has had a position in the Government Printing Office for quite a while, returned home recently looking like a two-year-old. In a late letter to the writer he says he has retired from the type-sticking business and is now "a full-fledged molder of public opinion." He is connected with the Leader, a weekly paper just started in Springfield, Tenn. Under the inspiration of good old Robertson county he will doubtless win the success he deserves.

The Unionist, which has lived a fitful life here for the past four months, has been swallowed up by the A. P. A.'s, and will henceforth appear as a politico-labor journal. This paper had before it a great opportunity for usefulness in the labor field, but failed to realize it; and has doubtless been inveigled into this unnatural alliance by the large A. P. A. element in this community, who are without an expositor. As an instigator of religious intolerence, the Unionist may achieve the success it should have achieved in the labor field, but its power for good in the cause of labor will speedily be reduced to the minimum, I opine. Because of its fine work in the labor field the Unionist received the hearty indorsement of No. 20 June 2, but because of its recent faux pas this indorsement was revoked at our meeting last Sunday. This Union has but one object in being, and that is the maintenance of "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work." It has repeatedly refused to be identified with any political or religious movement, and its action in this instance was in consonance with its past record and eminently proper.

Will M. Cameron, a worthy young typo who worked here during the month of May, was fatally injured while attempting to board a moving train at Addieville, Ill., June 6, one foot and the other leg being crushed. He died five hours afterward from loss of blood and the shock incident to his terrible injuries, but rallied sufficiently to give the name and address of his parents, who reside in Blair, Neb. An inquest was held, and the body was forwarded to his home in Blair, where the funeral rites were administered Monday afternoon, June 10. Mr. Cameron was on his way to the home of his parents to celebrate his twenty-first birthday, June 22. His acquaintances in this city tender their sympathy to the bereaved family.

A Minneapolis letter in the last issue of the JOURNAL says that E. L. Wirt, late of that city, is in trouble in Nashville. The trouble is this: Mr. Wirt has been working in this city six months without making any effort to connect himself with No. 20. It has been reported that he was working in non-union offices, but this he denies, and claims to be a union man. If his claim is well-founded he should substantiate it as other union men do.

M. L. FORD.

Do It Yourself.

COLUMBUS, GA., June 13.—"If you want a thing done right, do it yourself." That's a motto that might mean much if strictly adhered to. Some men have profited by it; many have had cause to regret its ignorance, and at least one man of history, by ignoring it, lost a battle, and a nation.

I maintain that any reform affecting the people of this country as a whole must come from a political source. There never was a season of prosperity, a period of depression, a time of peace or of war, affecting all the people at one time, that did not have a political origin. Legislation does affect values; values regulate production; shut off the latter, and there's the history of 1894-5.

There may have been a time when the political machinery of this nation was in charge of the people, and operated for the benefit of the people. But political science has "evoluted" the wrong way. This country is to-day in the hands of the politicians—men whose promises can not be relied upon; men whom we send to Washington to sanction and clothe with legality the laws made on Wall street and other financial centers of the Union; men who, obeying the laws of commerce, carry their votes to the highest market, and who, not satisfied with the limits of the Union, are now engaged in "soaking" this country in the foreign pawnshop of the Rothschilds.

Much abuse has been heaped upon the courts in some recent decisions upon labor matters. I believe this is altogether wrong. So far as I am informed, these decisions have, as a rule, been well-grounded upon the law. The courts are but the interpreters and instruments of enforcing the law. If, through their operation, unjust discrimination ensues, it follows that the law itself is to blame. Never mind the effect; let's go to work on the cause.

Some intelligent laboring men of this and other countries are wasting much valuable time in uninteresting and unprofitable abuse of each other and each other's views. If we are going to live to reap the benefits of a reform, according to all known laws of nature we must buckle on our armor, solidify and go down to the battle without further parleying over untried and visionary principles. We must first possess ourselves of the power to make a law before attempting to put it into execution.

Suppose the various labor unions of America should collect their representatives together in political convention, formulate a platform, eliminating all present unjust discriminations against labor, taking the good from all parties and rejecting the bad and uncertain. This could be done without exacting a single concession; for what true union man is it that has not more at heart the universal betterment of his fellows than the dogmas of his own particular creed? Then put up and elect true and tried friends of labor. Your petitions to Congress would not then be tabled and pigeon-holed; your cries of oppression would then be heard by friendly ears; sweat-shops would cease to exist; black-lists would vanish; the railroad and telegraph questions would then be satisfactorily settled (and never until then; no, never!), and we would begin to realize the dream of the pilgrim fathers—a "government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

I know this is an innovation, but "innovation is expedient when it remedies an evil," and the evil is going to be remedied just this way; whether it takes a few years or a century, it is bound to come. Let's live to see it. "If you want a thing done right, do it yourself."

WILL H. WINN.

AFFAIRS IN OTTAWA.

Troubles in the Printing Bureau—Advantages of Civil Service.

OTTAWA, June 22.—There is an element in the printing fraternity, and I suppose it is found in other branches of trade, that believes in fostering aggressiveness in every shape and form. That category of men hardly ever displays tact or any very great degree of judgment. It finds solace in hitting right and left at the encomiums bestowed by those who seem to be impressed with the idea that to figuratively scalp some one in authority is to display independence. This is a misleading idea indeed. There are times, of course, when it behooves the labor man to hit from the shoulder and expose unreasonable encroachments as well as to teach whoever may presume that certain functions in the relation of employe with employer are simply to curb till the point of abject submission is reached. That class of employer can not be too much scored. But if we must ever stand in the forefront as the censors of either the slave-driver, exacting capitalist or over-zealous functionary, we must also take due care to keep our fiddles in tune. To accuse, frequently and without bounds, those in authority upon often flimsy grounds is scarcely a sound policy to adopt in these times of continued trials. I do not wish to be misunderstood. I do not desire that men should be muzzled or should be debarred from a free expression of opinion. From the contact of ideas sometimes spring light. But we make the serious mistake of not "playing our cards" as carefully as we might. Tact and foresight are too often eliminated from our actions. The side that reflects comes ahead in the long run. Why not adopt different methods? The old paths often lead the way to bitterness, hostility and trouble. The dictatorial and imperious ways are becoming out of date for either the employe or employer. Conciliation and concession in a broad and mutual light is the most successful arbitrator that obtains redress, and without doubt is the most reliable protector of individual rights. That is the best prescription for those in the pursuit of happiness.

Having dealt with J. B.'s unhappy epistle in a former letter, I do not desire to monopolize more space with further commentary upon it. I may, however, discuss other points which I think of some importance to the craft in Ottawa.

First, one word more with regard to the bureau. From my own standpoint I believe it is my duty as an officer of the local typographical union to render the relations of men and employer as amicable as possible. If in the bureau the men strove to work in harmony with the superintendent the result might be smoother sailing and a better understanding generally. The little stories of the intermediaries might be more easily refuted and perhaps less importance would be given to them. Generally speaking, the men are well treated in the bureau, and although there are grievances, I foresee no great difficulty in the way of a permanent settlement some day near at hand. One of the drawbacks is the unreliability of employment. No one can say at present how long he will be retained at work, and certainly none can claim permanency. In one of his reports to the government Superintendent MacMahon mentions this fact and urges the necessity of the different departments being made to send the copy to the bureau within reasonable time. That is one great obstacle which is difficult to surmount. The erratic way some of the officials under government pay have of rushing their work at a given period naturally creates a rush of work at the bureau for a short time. These officials, who take their full time at their own particular work and refuse to recognize the timely request of the printing superintendent, little knowing, doubtless, the great inconvenience this bad judgment and reprehensible custom causes those who, as a consequence, are liable to suspension at any time.

There is one way, however, that appears to me a feasible remedy. The same annoyance must have been encountered at Washington. They over there have made a change which will certainly be a desirable reform. In Washington the printers hereafter are brought under civil-service rule. They will be treated exactly as civil servants in the matter of pay, functions and discharge. We want something like that in Ottawa. It is unjust, and I think the superintendent realizes it in his report, that a large staff of men should be kept in suspense for months, owing to the failure of certain officials in not fulfilling their part of the programme. Under civil-service rules the bureau employes would not be kept the whole year round in a restless mood. The superintendent could ascertain what strength of a staff he required and would be in a better position to judge and map out his plans. A system might be inaugurated which would prevent the possibility of a sudden call for hands from all over the country, and if the work were well distributed perhaps the dreaded suspension might be obviated altogether. What a substantial reform that would be. I hope to see it a fact in Ottawa. Let us all pull together, and by degrees we may accomplish something in this direction. Au revoir. C. S. O. BOUDREAULT.

From the Keystone State.

READING, July 9.—Since my last letter nothing very startling has occurred in typographical circles. Everything has been moving along smoothly, and, considering the season of the year, business has been fairly good; but in a very few days more idle time is looked for. This is the last season that hand composition will probably be done on the several directories that are gotten out here, as the firm will in the future do them by machines.

At the regular monthly meeting of No. 86 on Sunday the following nominations were made for the ensuing year: President, Wm. M. Bauman; vice-president, B. Frank Maurer; recording secretary, Herman F. Christel; financial secretary and treasurer, Elmer A. German; trustees, Zach T. Wink, James C. Lins, George W. Albright; business committee, Charles J. Tyson, B. Frank Maurer, Edwin B. Wright, George W. Albright, M. Luther Mason; sergeant-at-arms, Col. J. Robert Grove.

A few weeks ago one of our members remarked that every man ought to take THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL, and after being solicited three different times to subscribe for it himself he concluded he could not afford to spend 25 cents a year, as he could not do without his daily lunch of candies and pretzels.

One of the typographical fraternity here, when not engaged in setting type, employs his time in "slinging" hams, lard, butter, eggs, etc., and also gives lessons in dancing.

Our sister union in Pottsville, a few months ago, lost her charter by not paying up her per capita tax. The result is that some men there are now working for 15 cents per thousand. Let other unions take warning and see what they will come to if they fail to keep up their organization.

The typos of our neighboring city of Harrisburg will be pushed out by machines in a few weeks, and they propose starting a daily of their own. Success to them.

The Daily Review has been compelled to move into larger and more commodious quarters, and is prospering, receiving liberal encouragement from business men and others. FRANKLIN.

LATE advices from London state that the working people all over England are rapidly organizing to take independent political action and increase the Parliamentary representation. All the labor leaders expect an early dissolution of Parliament, and the recent splendid gains in municipal elections has inspired them with great confidence.—Justice.

Labor and Wealth.

An extra census bulletin, issued April 30, 1895, gives the total number of persons engaged at gainful occupations in 1890 as 22,735,661. The number of persons similarly employed in 1880, according to the census of that year, was 17,392,099.

The bulletin classifies each occupation and gives the number of males and females employed therein. There are many interesting and instructive comparisons made, as between the two census years of 1880 and 1890, the trend of which has been summarized as follows:

There has been an increase since 1880 of 5,343,562 persons engaged in gainful occupations, or 30.72 per cent. There has been an increase of 4,076,008 males engaged in gainful occupations, or 27.64 per cent., and of females 1,267,554, or 47.88 per cent. Persons engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining have increased since 1880 to the number of 1,008,577, or 12.60 per cent., the percentage of increase for females exceeding slightly that of males. Persons engaged in professional service have increased 56.55 per cent. since 1880, and those in domestic and personal service 24.46 per cent.; in both of these classes the percentage of increase for females is largely in excess of males. Persons engaged in trade and transportation have increased 78.19 per cent. since 1880, the percentage of increase for females being especially large, or 263.25 per cent., principally due to the large increase in the number of females employed as book-keepers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters and saleswomen. Persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries have increased 49.13 per cent. since 1880, the percentage of increase for males being 46.01 per cent., and the percentage of increase for females 62.87 per cent.

A former bulletin from the census department placed the population of the United States and territories in 1890 at 62,622,250; hence, in 1890 our working population was equal, nearly, to one person out of every 2.75 persons in our total population.

Truly this is a nation of workers, of wealth creators, and yet, in the face of this strong and convincing governmental evidence of the workers' power and usefulness in adding to the country's wealth and influence, we are confronted by the appalling and shameful fact that of our country's great wealth, amounting, by careful estimate, to more than sixty billions of dollars, 70 per cent. is owned by the rich, who represent only 1.4 per cent. of the families within the United States, while the poor and middle class of our people, representing 98.6 per cent. of our families, only own 30 per cent. of the wealth produced by their skill and brawn.

The founders of this government, with a heroism unparalleled in history, struggled to break the bonds of tyranny and oppression and to establish "equal and exact justice among men," and they believed they had succeeded; but what would be their surprise and sorrow could they but for a moment note how their successors have ignored both precept and practice of their predecessors and established a system of distributive justice (?) that has allowed 182,000 families in the United States to accumulate $43,367,000,000, while the balance of our people, representing 12,820,000 families, have only secured $18,715,000,000.

The 22,735,661 persons who were engaged in gainful occupations in 1890 should carefully study these figures, and, through the joint effort of organization and the ballot, secure to the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" a greater share of the wealth which their labor creates.—American Federationist.

GEORGE P. NICHOLS,

PRESIDENT BALTIMORE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Busy Machinists.

Unquestionably there is much depression in general business throughout the country, and few manufacturers of machinery of any description are even keeping their plants in full motion. That is not the case with the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, for during the month of May the following offices were supplied:

Norfolk (Va.) Pilot, 4; San Francisco Chronicle, 14; San Francisco Examiner, 15, New York Mail and Express, 12; Hoboken (N. J.) Observer, 3; Oakland (Cal.) Tribune, 4; Des Moines (Iowa) Leader, 5; Des Moines State Register, 6; Utica (N. Y.) Globe, 1; Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, 6; Laramie (Wyo.) Boomerang, 1; Phenix (Ariz.) Republican, 1; Fort Wayne (Ind.) Journal, 3; Logansport (Ind.) Journal, 1; Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer, 3; Kansas City (Mo.) Sun, 1; Baltimore Deutscher Correspondent, 5; Chester (Pa.) Times, 2; Chester (Pa.) News, 2; Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat, 4; Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette and Bulletin, 2; Helena (Mont.) Herald, 2; Middletown (Conn.) Penny Press, 2; Pittsfield (Mass.) Eagle, 1. During the same period (May) the following additional machines were erected in the respective offices: Detroit Evening News, 4; Cincinnati Enquirer, 6; Detroit Free Press, 1; Brooklyn Eagle, 5; Des Moines News, 1; Louisville Answieger, 1; New Orleans Item, 2; Cincinnati Tribune, 2; Lynn (Mass.) Item, 1; Cleveland Leader, 1; Brooklyn Frei Presse, 1; New York Morning Journal, 4; St. Louis Chronicle, 1; Bridgeport (Conn.) Post, 2; Cleveland World, 1; Newark (N. J.) Frei Zeitung, 1. In the following job offices linotypes were erected: New York City, Isaac Goldman 4; Cleveland, Ohio, A. S. Gilman, 1, and Orville Harrington, 1; Detroit, A. V. Phister, Jr., 3; Chicago, Fred C. Brown, 1; Pittsburg, Murdock, Kerr & Co., 4.

The President of No. 12.

George P. Nichols, whose picture appears in this issue of the JOURNAL, was born at Oxford, Talbot county, Md., January 27, 1858. He attended the public school in that village nine years, and when 16 years of age was apprenticed to the printing business in Easton, the county seat of Talbot county, and after working about a year in the offices of the Easton Journal and Star removed to Baltimore, where he finished his apprenticeship in 1879 with Messrs. King Brothers, book and job printers, and immediately joined the typographical union. Mr. Nichols has served on various special and standing committees of the union, and has taken an active part in union affairs generally. In 1888 he was elected a delegate to the thirty-sixth annual session of the International Typographical Union, receiving a larger vote than had ever been cast for a candidate for delegate by No. 12 up to that time, although there were six candidates in the field. In 1892 Mr. Nichols was elected president of No. 12 to succeed the late Nicholas B. Talbott, and has been re-elected twice since without opposition.

We Don't Patronize.

Union workingmen and workingwomen and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms:

Werner Printing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Following is a list of books published by this firm: "Encyclopedia Britannica;" Americanized Britannica, known as the Belford Clark edition; "Werner Educational Series;" "Wild Beasts and Reptiles of the World," by P. T. Barnum; "Glimpses of the World," by J. L. Stoddard; "Photographs of the World's Fair;" "Napoleonic Albums," by Stoddard; "Werner Universal Educator;" "Unrivaled History of the World," by I. S. Clare; "Fallow's Encyclopedic Dictionary;" "Webster's Dictionary," or Peale's Reprint; "Ellis' History of the United States."

Buxton & Skinner Stationery Co., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

Mekeel Printing Establishment, St. Louis, Mo.

S. Ottenberg & Bros.' Cigars.

Jackson Brewery, Lager Beer.

Studebaker Bros. Mnfg. Co.'s Carriages and Wagons.

St. Louis Brewers' Association, Lager Beer.

Pray, Small & Co., Shoes.

American Biscuit Co.'s Biscuits.

Meyer, Jonassen & Co., Cloaks.

Washburn-Crosby Co., Flour, Minneapolis.

School Seat Co., Furniture, Grand Rapids.

Pfaff Brewing Co., Boston.

Yocum Bros., Cigars, Reading, Pa.

Boston Pilot, Boston Republic.

Glendale Fabric Co., East Hampton, Mass.

Hopedale Mfg. Co., Hopedale, Mass.

A. F. Smith, Shoes, Lynn, Mass.

Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., St. Louis.

Daube, Cohen & Co., Clothing, Chicago.

Mesker Bros., St. Louis.

Clement, Bane & Co., Clothiers, Chicago.

Hackett, Carhart & Co., Clothiers, New York.

United States Baking Co.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from June 25 to July 10.

RECEIPTS.

June 25.	Balance on hand	$17,549 39
July 10.	Receipts to date	355 17
	Total	$17,904 56

EXPENDITURES.

June 27.	Hebrew-American, No. 83	$5 00
27.	Topeka, No. 121. (Press)	12 66
28.	Toronto, No. 91	31 00
13.	Hamilton, No. 290	102 00
July 1.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	29 48
1.	Topeka, No. 121. (Hall & O'Donald)	14 00
1.	E. E. Calhoun, expenses to Wilkes-Barre	59 45
2.	The North, No. 131	14 00
3.	The North, No. 131	8 17
5.	Hamilton, No. 290	92 67
5.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	29 50
5.	Topeka, No. 121. (Press)	24 00
6.	E. A. Parker, expenses to Oakland.	6 40
6.	Fort Smith, No. 249	24 83
9.	The North, No. 131	11 66
10.	J. F. Kirkpatrick, exp. in Topeka	11 16
10.	Topeka, No. 121. (Hall & O'Donald)	11 66
	Total	$487 64

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 10, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from June 25 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

June 25. Balance	$40,963 00
4, ALBANY—For June	79 50
17, NEW ORLEANS—For supplies	6 00
28, GALVESTON—For June	21 25
34, COLUMBIA—For May and June	19 75
For supplies	1 00
36, OAKLAND—For June	15 00
For supplies	3 25
39, GRAND RAPIDS—For June	33 75
41, AUGUSTA—For June	5 50
45, LEAVENWORTH—For June	7 75
51, LAWRENCE—For April	13 00
For supplies	4 50
52, TROY—For June	28 00
53, CLEVELAND—For June	49 75
For supplies	1 50
55, SYRACUSE—For June	37 00
56, STOCKTON—For June	9 75
57, DAYTON—For June	42 00
58, MULTNOMAH—For May	18 50
64, LA FAYETTE—For June	11 25
67, LOCKPORT—For June	5 00
68, KEOKUK—For June	8 50
For supplies	15
70, LANCASTER—For June	11 00
77, ERIE—For June	14 50
80, KANSAS CITY—For supplies	1 00
83, HEBREW-AMERICAN (N. Y.)—For May	18 50
85, ST. JOHN—For May	14 00
88, HANNIBAL—For supplies	50
92, LITTLE ROCK—For July	14 25
95, HELENA—For June	9 25
97, PERU—For June	4 25
For supplies	20
99, JACKSON—For June	13 00
106, DAVENPORT—For May	5 25
107, TWIN CITY—For May	8 25
For June	8 00
110, BELLINGHAM BAY—For June and July	6 00
117, SPRINGFIELD—For June	19 00
119, JEFFERSON CITY—For May	9 00
123, WILMINGTON—For June	10 00
128, SOUTH BEND—For June	9 75
132, CAMDEN—For June	11 00
134, RUTLAND—For supplies	4 00
137, JOHNSTOWN—For June	5 50
For supplies	1 50
144, FRESNO—For July	10 00
146, CHARLESTON—For June	10 25
For supplies	50
152, MANCHESTER—For June	16 50
For supplies	15
154, ANN ARBOR—For June	7 25
155, SHREVEPORT—For May	8 50
157, SUNFLOWER—For April and May	9 25
For supplies	15
161, FALL RIVER—For June	6 00
166, ADRIAN—For June	6 00
167, SCHENECTADY—For June	9 00
169, NEW ALBANY—For May	2 50
172, SAN ANTONIO—For May	14 25
175, PUEBLO—For June	3 00
177, SPRINGFIELD—For June	22 25
179, LEADVILLE—For April	4 25
180, SIOUX CITY—For May	16 50
185, BRADFORD—For May	9 50
For supplies	2 60
192, CEDAR RAPIDS—For June	6 50
For supplies	1 50
193, SPOKANE—For June	10 25
199, ZANESVILLE—For June	13 00
201, VICTORIA—For June	16 50
205, JAMESTOWN—For April and May	18 00
207, EUREKA—For June	5 00
210, CAPITAL—For May	4 75
For supplies	25
220, COLUMBUS—For June	7 00
223, MARYSVILLE—For June	5 50
230, DANVILLE—For June	5 75
For supplies	15
231, SAN JOSE—For May	15 00
240, ALTOONA—For May	8 00
For supplies	1 75
249, FORT SMITH—For May	5 00
250, BEAVER VALLEY—For June	8 00
252, BRIDGEPORT—For May	8 00
256, GREAT FALLS—For May	6 75
263, ASHEVILLE—For June	3 00
265, OTTAWA—For May	7 00
271, BOISE CITY—For June	4 25
272, NORWEGIAN - DANISH (Chicago) — For June	6 00
280, LARAMIE—For May	2 25
288, GALESBURG—For June	8 75
290, HAMILTON—For May	6 00
For supplies	1 50
For June	6 00
291, AURORA—For April and May	6 75
293, PENSACOLA—For July	1 75
296, LIMA—For June	6 25
For supplies	1 50
301, RICHMOND—For May	6 00
316, NORTH ADAMS—For June	5 00
317, LACONIA—For April and May	6 00
320, OSWEGO—For May	3 25
322, NORWICH, N. Y.—For March, April, May and June	6 25
323, HOBOKEN—For June	$6 75
325, COHOES—For June	7 50
For supplies	20
326, MONTGOMERY—For June	3 50

PRESSMEN.

4, SPRINGFIELD—For June	3 25
9, LOUISVILLE—For May	2 25
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For supplies	35
38, BALTIMORE—For June	7 00
46, DALLAS—For May	2 75
51, DULUTH AND SUPERIOR—	
For May and June	4 50
For supplies	20

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

2, BOSTON (Stereotypers) — For May and June	46 00
3, CHICAGO (Electrotypers)—For July	22 00
6, KANSAS CITY—For June and July	9 50
9, DETROIT—For June and July	5 00
10, BALTIMORE (Stereotypers)—For May	3 50
11, BOSTON—(Electrotypers)—For June	7 00
15, DAYTON—For charter	5 00
For supplies	5 00
16, ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS— For June	5 00
17, WASHINGTON (Electro.) — For printing resolutions on death of John Wynne	1 25
22 CLEVELAND—For June	3 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

3, CHICAGO—Typefounders—For June	24 50
2, ST. LOUIS—(Web Pressmen)— For May and June	15 25
1, TORONTO—Web Pressmen—For June	5 50
1, BOSTON—Mailers—For May	11 00
11, MINNEAPOLIS—Pressfeeders—For July	8 25
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND— Merchandise sold employes	2 00
W. P. Bittner (deceased)	1 80
Supplies	30
Per capita on card of H. S. Pinkston	1 75
Provisional membership fee of McDade Chambers	1 00
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL— Individual subscriptions	22 15
Advertising	69 65
Total	$42,288 55

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report	$487 64
A. G. WINES—Salary to date	141 00
W. B. PRESCOTT—Salary to date	116 00
F. J. BOYLE—Salary to date	50 00
C. B. LAHAN—Salary to date	25 00
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR— Per capita tax for June	61 75
E. E. CALHOON—Expenses to Norwalk and Sandusky	27 60
W. H. WELLS—Organizing expenses	50 00
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND— Cash transferred to J. J. Dailey, treas	1,287 65
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL— Printing and mailing No. 20, Vol. VI	268 35
Printing and mailing No. 21, Vol. VI	293 35
One half-tone portrait	2 00
Addressing wrappers	13 00
Printing and mailing No. 22, Vol. VI	302 90
EXPENSES— Geo. Chance, expenses and services on conference committee at International Printing Pressmen's Union Philadelphia convention	44 00
100 sheets carbon paper	4 00
6 erasers	25
Clerk hire	35 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to June 29	18 17
Rent of office to August 1	18 00
Janitor's services for June	6 00
92 electrotype labels	19 98
120 pounds wrapping paper	6 00
Western Union Telegraph Co., messages to Denver, $1.08; from Chicago, 25c; to Elmira, 61c; Chattanooga, 50c; Denver, $1.16; Fort Wayne, $1.73, $2.85; Denver, $2.28, 60c; from Springfield, 25c; to Seattle, $1.21; from Colorado Springs, 60c; to St. Louis, 45c; Colorado Springs, 60c; New York, 49c; Lisbon, 55c; from Little Rock, 62c; to Denver, 64c; Little Rock, 71c; Philadelphia, 91c; Los Angeles, $1.56; from Los Angeles, $1; to St. Paul, 59c; Fort Smith, 50c; Brooklyn, 71c; Colorado Springs, 60c; Denver, $2.80; from Colorado Springs, 60c; Denver, $1.48; New York, 61c; to Philadelphia, 46c; Springfield, $1.20	30 30
Postal Telegraph Co., messages to Missoula, 90c, $1; Omaha, 40c; from Omaha, 40c; Topeka, 62c; to Topeka, 50c; Nashville, 25c; from St. Paul, 50c; to Springfield, 33c; Albany, $1.01, 98c; Boston, 80c; Chicago, 47c; New York, 43c, 49c, 40c, 58c; Brooklyn, 80c; Chicago, 39c; from Albany, 56c, 50c; Boston, 50c	13 40
One seal and one stamp	1 60
Clerk hire	36 50
350 label hangers	7 50
100 note circulars	1 75
5 lots, 200 each, organizer's letter-heads	6 75
500 charters	75 00
Engraving labels	5 25
Postage, expressage, etc., to date	8 28
BURIAL FUND— 1608. Cincinnati, No. 3—On account of death of Eugene Dittoe	60 00
1609. Sacramento, No. 46—Grant Hendricks	60 00
1610. Troy, No. 52—James Neville	60 00
1611. Cincinnati, No. 3—W. A. McIlenry	60 00
1612. New York German-American, No. 7—Samuel Schneider	60 00
1613. Limestone City, No. 204—J. F. Ward	60 00
1614. Bradford, No. 185—W. F. Peck	60 00
1615. Mobile, No. 27—J. S. Jacob	60 00
1616. Cambridge, No. 61—J. F. Wilkinson	60 00
1617. Philadelphia, No. 2—S. W. Robb	60 00
1618. Boston Web Pressmen, No. 3—T. S. Crane	60 00
Total	$4,124 47

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 25, 1895	$40,963 00	
Receipts to July 10, 1895	1,325 55	
		42,288 55
Expenditures		4,124 47
Balance on hand		$38,164 08

THE Standard Oil Company advanced the price of oil seventeen cents on the barrel in two days recently, and two dollars a barrel is predicted soon. In freezing out small producers as a means of getting rid of competition, and skinning the people, the Standard Oil Company is becoming the greatest robber concern in this country. In advancing oil Rockefeller is probably getting ready to endow another college or build a church.—Exchange.

Applications for Membership.

3, Cincinnati, O.—Charles Doran, newspaper writer.

7, Pittsburg, Pa.—Woody Ragan, for re-admission, left here in 1882.

12, Baltimore, Md.—Ferdinand Schilling, served five years apprenticeship in Baltimore.

13, Boston, Mass.—Benj. E. Hamilton, St. Johns, N. B.; A. Montuimy, Woonsocket, R. I., and Toronto; George W. Crocker.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—Lee Hoover, has worked seven years at the husiness, six years in Franklin, Tenu., and one year in Nashville.

49, Denver, Colo.—W. N. Haas, learned trade in Denver and has worked in Colorado towns only; W. S. Hill, learned trade in Denver; Albert R. Stone, for apprentice member, worked in Pueblo, Creed and Denver; John Frederic, in business for himself in Denver for a number of years; Will L. Holland, worked in Creston and Ft. Madison, Ia., and in Denver.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—Peter Saint, learned his trade in the Lawrence American office; has never applied for admission to auy union. Lyman Metcalf, worked at trade 15 years, learning it in the office of Metcalf & Co., Northampton; neglected taking out withdrawal card while out of business. John McCarthy, has worked at the trade for nine years, which he learned at the office of the Skibbereen Eagle (Ireland); has also worked on the Skibhereen Star; has never before applied for admission. Katie McFarlane, has worked for seven years at the trade, learned trade in the Lawrence American office; has never hefore applied for admission. Mabel E. Waldron, has worked at the trade for six years; learned her trade in East Boston Sun office; never before applied for admission.

56, Stockton, Cal.—H. G. Walters, served his apprenticeship in the Independent office of this city.

86, Reading, Pa.—Ralph H. Sheaffer, Monroe J. Boyer, David Keefer, LeRoy E. Farne, W. S. Kreiner, Leslie S. Mundorff, Robert G. Weidel for reinstatement.

88, Hannihal, Mo.—Joseph Lavoo, served time in this city.

91, Toronto, Ont.—E. A. Seagers, learned trade in office of Hale Bros., Orillia; Thos. Winfield, learned trade in Spectator office, Hamilton; John A. MacMillan, learned trade in Mail job office, Toronto.

97, Peru, Ind.—Will Lockwood, has served four years in this city.

104, Birmingham, Ala.—R. M. Bennett, worked in Montgomery, Ala., in 1893 and part of 1894; for past year has been in Birmingham as part proprietor of a weekly newspaper.

118, Des Moines, Ia.—C. V. Davidson, served apprenticeship in offices of Douglas, Reed & Co., E. Decker, Chicago; also worked at Oskaloosa, Ia.; age 23. Ellsworth Hall, served apprenticeship at Corning, Ia.

127, Hartford, Conn.—Cornelius McDermott, J. A. Calback.

129, Hamilton, Ont.—Charles R. King, claims to have been out of the printing business for some years; formerly worked in Pueblo, Colo., and small towns in western United States. E. W. Lewis, formerly of Tilsouburg, Ont., has worked in small towns throughout Canada.

144, Fresno, Cal.—Harry E. Dore, age 40, served apprenticeship in San Francisco, twenty-two years at the business; last worked in Portland, Ore., never belonged to a union; has always been an employing printer.

167, Schenectady, N. Y.—Frank Davis, worked nine years at Tarrytown, N. Y.; Lambert R. Will, press-feeder, worked five years at Herkimer, N. Y.

181, Meadville, Pa.—A. B. West, W. J. Beals (electrotyper), 21 years of age, consent for admission asked of Pittsburg Stereotypers' Union, No. 20.

193, Spokane, Wash.—Miss M. O'Rourke, served time in Spokane.

199, Zanesville, O.—George B. Clarkson, served four years at trade in Zanesville.

209, Lincoln, Neh.—H. B. Alexander, served six years on Syracuse (Neb.) Journal; never worked in a union town.

227, Cripple Creek, Colo.—C. C. Howell, 26 years old; worked at printing for ten years; learned trade in News office, Canon City, Colo.; worked in Canon City Record office, 1891; Canon City Clipper, 1892; Times job office, Denver, 1892; is now a member of the Denver Feeders' and Helpers' Union, No. 14, International Printing Pressmen's Union.

228, Norwood, Mass.—Thomas Fallon, aged 22, worked at trade eight years, learned trade in Standard office, Putnam, Coun.

230, Danville, Ill.—Frank Goodwin, aged 23 years, served time in this city.

245, Woonsocket, R. I.—Gus Hummell, Lake Linden, Mich.; Carlyle C. Wheelock, Woonsocket; Fred Sullivan, Providence, R. I.

286, Marion, Ind.—F. E. Livengood, has worked at Union City, Muncie and Winchester, Ind.; age 31. C. J. Ramharter, has worked at Columbia, S. D., Webster City, Ia., state printing house, Pierre, S. D. and at Mankato, Minn.; age 26; Ed Heath, learned trade at Elwood, Winamac, and at Marion, Ind.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—William Pugsley, Charles Cook, John G. Sturgis.

Applications for Provisional Membership.

Hempstead, Tex.—McDade Chambers.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

3, Cincinnati, O.—C. L. Martin, Frank M. Smith, J. Ned Haskell, George Haack, T. M. Barnett, W. A. Munsell, James Harney, expelled for non-payment of dues; W. T. Thomas expelled for ratting.

6, New York, N. Y.—Thomas Cardwell, Harry V. Wier, Charles R. Polkinhorn, cards revoked for obtaining money from relief committee under false pretenses.

7, Pittsburg, Pa.—J. A. Brown, W. J. McCaskey, T. J. McAuliffe, W. J. Nellis, L. V. Perry, H. J. Smith, Will Warnuck, J. E. Walker, suspended for non-payment of dues.

10, Louisville, Ky.—Joseph Pierce, Charles D. Culley, John M. Todd, expelled for ratting.

11, Boston, Mass. (Electrotypers)—Wm. F. Scanlan and John H. Griffin, electro finishers, suspended for non-payment of dues.

13, Boston, Mass.—S. S. Ganong, Henry L. Dyer, I. N. Pratt, A. E. Sargent, Stephen D. Murphy, John J. McSweney, reinstated.

20, Nashville, Tenn.—G. W. Haynie, Ed McKinley, L. T. Wyllis, expelled for non-payment of dues; Nicholas Kortum reinstated.

29, Peoria, Ill.—J. H. Platt suspended for non-payment of dues; Charles F. Morrill and Herbert Jennings expelled for ratting; Jennings joined Hutchinson (Kan.) Union about two years ago; probably has a traveling card.

39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—E. E. Schenk and F. B. Caswell suspended for non-payment of dues.

43, Charleston, S. C.—Geo. Caulfield expelled for non-payment of dues; Jas. Fox, B. Ponard, P. J. Flatley, R. C. Dallas, T. W. Riggs, Wm. Little, suspended for non-payment of dues.

51, Lawrence, Mass.—W. J. Hayner, Michael McCarthy, Thomas Kilcourse, James Wade, suspended for non-payment of dues; Joseph W. Whittemore reinstated.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—The card of Norton Darlington revoked for ratting on the Courier of Evansville, Ind.; Hardie M. Mayo rejected.

103, Newark, N. J.—August Brandes suspended for non-payment of dues.

127, Hartford, Conn.—F. H. Hodge suspended; L. W. Coer expelled for non-payment of dues.

132, Camden, N. J.—Walter S. Price rejected.

137, Johnstown, Pa.—Harry D. Woodruff reinstated.

139, Bangor, Me.—Fred Jordan suspended for refusing to deposit withdrawal card when accepting work.

175, Pueblo, Colo.—H. C. Phipps reinstated.

177, Springfield, Ill.—Richard D. Evans rejected.

181, Meadville, Pa.—Thomas C. Sheehan reinstated.

184, Wyoming (Cheyenne, Wyo.)—H. G. Hillen suspended for non-payment of dues.

205, Jamestown, N. Y.—Thomas Curran, Rose Corcilius, J. H. Turner, D. P. Westcott, suspended for non-payment of dues.

220, Columbus, Ga.—B. C. Kelton suspended for non-payment of dues.

243, Hutchinson, Kan.—C. B. McElroy suspended for non-payment of dues.

283, Oklahoma City, O. T.—Chas. Rixse expelled for misappropriating union funds while secretary; C. D. Scott expelled for non-payment of dues.

301, Richmond, Ind.—J. E. Wissler rejected.

305, Newburgh, N. Y.—Wm. Gregg, Charles A. Gray, George Cummings, expelled for non-payment of dues.

313, Madison, Wis.—John Healy, John Monaghan, suspended for non-payment of dues.

The Wearing of the Button.

GREEN BAY, WIS., June 30.—In the last issue of the JOURNAL, under date of June 15, I notice that "A Tourist" suggests the wearing of a button among the union printers with the inscription, "Allied Printing Trades Council," on it. I think that it would be a good thing in general for all concerned, and that it would cause but a very small outlay of funds for their purchase. Take the cigarmakers, for instance; they are known the world over by the wearing of the button, and, on the whole, it is the best advertisement to the world for the upholding of the "blue label." I would suggest that a button be made on the same style and design of the trades council cut, with the words "International Typographical Union" upon it, with "Headquarters, Indianapolis." They would cost but very little, and every union could well afford to furnish members with them free of cost, or, say, charge the small sum of five cents apiece for them, relieving the International of all expenses attached to their production, with the exception of a design, which could be made up on furnishing the several unions with them, and at the same time the International would be making a cent or two on each sale.

The printers' union seems to be slow all around in everything that would be a great benefit for the organization in the way of advertising the union that has been so long respected. If it wasn't a good thing other orders would not have them, that's sure. The question is, Shall we or shall we not seek some new source for the advancement of the order which we all honor?

The JOURNAL, from the appearance of her new gown (the cover), is on the "road to diamonds." Success be with it, and also the proposition for buttons; not pants buttons, nor coat buttons, but buttons to be worn on the lapels of our coats to show that we honor the order to which we belong.

"TRILLY."

GOV. ALTGELD, the brave and unflinching friend of the toiling masses, thus cites the brood of evils which have sprung from the power of capital since 1870:

First, the striking down of over one-half of the money of the world, thus crushing the debtor class and paralyzing industry.

Second, the growing of that corrupt use of wealth which is undermining our institutions, debauching public officials, shaping legislation and creating judges who do its bidding.

Third, the exemption of the rich from taxation.

Fourth, the substitution of government by injunction for government by the constitution and laws.

Fifth, the striking down of trial by jury.

Never has there been so much patriotic talk as in the last twenty-five years, and never were there so many influences at work strangling repuhlican institutions.

The purchased press may howl as much as it pleases, but it can not disprove any of the above assertions.

WE don't think it is right for reformers to confine their opposition to some one particular class of capitalist oppressors. Let us hew to the line of equal reform, and let the chips fall where they may. We do not favor spreading over so much territory that we become too thin to fertilize at any point, but we do favor consistency.—Western Laborer.

"THE HERO"

FROM
THE BAKER-RANDOLPH
LITHO-ENGRAVING COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS

Not Dependent for Circulation
On Subscriptions or Sales

▼ ▼ ▼

Over Thirty Thousand Copies Per Month

The Typographical Journal has three times the circulation of all other printing trade papers combined. There are many thousands of printing offices (chapels) and shops, factories, warerooms, etc., of kindred trades in our jurisdiction, and it is on file in all. The Typographical Journal is the Best Advertising Medium in the trade and Growing Better Every Issue. Advertisers who have given it a trial, not only remain with it, but are increasing their space.

The Typographical Journal.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION — INSTITUTED JUNE 1869.

Vol. VI. INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 1, 1895. No. 24.

BIG SIX.

Book and Job Branch—Warm Discussion—The Elections—"Independents."

New York, July 24.—The regular meeting of the book and job branch of No. 6 took place Monday evening, July 15, with a good attendance. The subject for discussion was, "How Shall the Unemployed Be Relieved—By Assessment or Increase of Dues?" The discussion was carried on in a very spirited manner, those in favor of the dues plan contending that it was the only way to carry on the fund in a stable and solvent manner. By making a computation of the dues of a certain number of members could be obtained the amount of revenue to provide a fund with, by which it could be known how many could be relieved for a certain number of weeks at a certain amount per week. For instance, take the figures from the report of a committee recently appointed for that purpose. The committee recommend that a fund shall be created by the payment into it of fifteen cents per week by regulars on daily papers and ten cents per week by all other members. The membership of No. 6 is about 4,300, 850 of which are reported as holding frames on daily papers. This would realize $472.50 weekly or $24,570 yearly. Here is provided a certain means of revenue. If it was not large enough the dues could be increased to the exact proportion of amount of revenue required. This was impossible under the assessment plan. The dues, by assessment, would vary, according to the state of trade. In busy times when largest earnings were made the dues would be the largest. In slack times the dues would be the lightest; and that at the time when the fund would be needed most, because it would then have the largest number out of employment. The assessment plan was good in theory, and apparently just, because each man was supposed to pay according to his income. In practice, it has not been found so, members apparently evading paying what they ought, there being no means to track them, thereby throwing the burden of support on those who were in regularly organized chapels, and who could not evade it without the connivance or neglect of the chairman. The same was true of a graduated scale of payments. The sum of $472.50 would provide for the payment of three dollars each to 157 claimants each week, and allow 1,023 claimants to receive eight weeks' pay during the year—$24 each. Here was a basis that could be either diminished or increased by regulating the dues, which would be impossible under the assessment plan. An assessment of two per cent. would be the least that could be levied, and it was contended that that would not be sufficient, at least three per cent. being required to provide the same revenue that the committee, in the report mentioned above, would raise by a much less strain on the members by the dues plan, besides which, it was contended that an assessment of two or three per cent. would be an unjust imposition on those who would not be likely to avail themselves of the fund and promote discontent. The advocates of the assessment plan argued upon a sympathetic and sentimental plane. They contended that it was unjust for a man who did not earn anything to pay dues. The man who earned the most should pay the most, because he received more value. By this means a man would always be in good standing. When the organizer was appointed it would be his duty to look after delinquent members, and an increase in revenue would be obtained in that way. The sum of three dollars per week was not enough. It should be five dollars for single men and seven dollars for married men. The suggester of the above said the assessment should be one per cent. for those earning under ten dollars, and two per cent. for those earning ten dollars and over. When told that that would not create a sufficient sum he said, "Well keep on assessing." The subject was laid over for further discussion. It was voted to submit to the chapels at the next election a proposition for an assessment of one per cent. for three months for the benefit of the unemployed. The branch voted indorsement of this, and expressed a hope that the members at large would vote in favor of it. It was also voted, as a recommendation to the next regular meeting of No. 6, "that the new executive committee be so constituted that it will be able to meet on week nights as well as Sundays." It was contended that this could be done by members on evening papers being placed on it, instead of members of morning papers, and that morning paper hands would not object to the change, if it was for the benefit of the union, besides which it would be a great relief to them. There were other committees they could be placed on equally honorable. The motion was very warmly supported, many stating the sacrifices they had made of their Sundays and also of the time they had been kept waiting through the large amount of business which was allowed to accumulate, and which might be greatly relieved if they met on a certain night every other week. It was thought it would be a good idea to allow them fifty cents each for their supper each time they met on week nights. The recommendation was unanimously adopted. Messrs. J. H. Maxwell, James O'Brien and Ed. W. Hearne were elected, without opposition, to serve on the committee of the branch.

The meeting, which was a highly interesting one, then adjourned.

All interest is now centered on the coming election, the chief interest being the office of president. As a rule, there are only two parties in the field, but this year there has been "trouble in de church" with one of the parties, and another party has sprung into existence calling itself the "independent" party. Last Sunday afternoon each had their nominating caucus.

Before this is published the election will have taken place. There is one feature that I wish to draw attention to. Mr. Duncan has hitherto been an "anti." This year his principal supporters are from the "administration" party. They appear to be in a dilemma, and call themselves "independents." They have issued a circular, in which they say: "Mr. James M. Duncan having announced himself as an independent candidate for the presidency of No. 6, the undersigned committee, hitherto identified with what was known as the 'administration' party, believe the time has arrived when the interests of the union require the erasing of party lines. Therefore we solicit your indorsement of Mr. Duncan's candidacy."

If they want to erase party lines why did they not nominate Mr. Duncan in the regular union meeting. Instead of erasing party lines they have increased them. It will be interesting to watch the "independents" when an attempt is made to have all nominations made in union meetings—the only practical way of erasing party lines.

Mr. James J. Murphy, the retiring president, has filled the office in such an efficient manner that his successor will have no easy task to keep up to the standard he has maintained. It has been my privilege to act with him in the settlement of an agreement with a large office in this city. Throughout the proceedings Mr. Murphy displayed tact and executive ability to an extent that I have rarely seen, and it was owing to this, coupled with his gentlemanly conduct, that the proceedings were brought to a successful close, all parties to the agreement exhibiting the best of feeling and declaring their satisfaction at the result.

Mr. Murphy has filled the office of president with credit to himself and honor to No. 6. James H. Martin.

GEORGE W. DOWER,

ORGANIZER SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Hawkeye Notes.

Clarkesville, Iowa, July 23.—Since leaving Decorah I have been in Cedar Rapids, Vinton, LaPorte, Mt. Auburn, Washburn, Waverly and Clarkesville. Cedar Rapids has a union with about twenty-five members and there are three offices, I am informed, strictly union, while the newspaper offices are non-union, although union men are permitted to work therein and are given preference over the non-unionists when extra-fine work is needed. The Gazette has put in machines, which has made it necessary for some lay-offs. The printing business in Cedar Rapids has been good, with plenty of help to do it all. In Vinton, La Porte and Waverly home talent fills all the positions and the tourists have little show to earn a breakfast.

I met several of the oldtime boys on the road; but there is a scarcity of tourists on the turf this season, and the question is asked in many places "What has become of the peripatetic typographers?" I reply: "Since the advent of machines they have gone into other branches of industry, and the major portion of them are bondholders and bank clerks."

I see that my old casemate, Mark Twain (Samuel Clemens), has been lecturing in Minneapolis. Wonder if Sam ever recalls to mind his old-time friends who were his co-laborers on the old Californian, a weekly literary published in the early '60s in San Francisco: Burrman, Johns, Bret Harte, Swain, Beggs, Mrs. Washington Wright Bogardus, and others? Some of us were not as successful as Mark; but, I dare say, outside of Bret Harte there were none jealous of Mark's good fortune, and the surviving few still wish him prosperity to the end.

I have met a young man in Clarkesville who is imbued with union principles and I have put him in communication with the deputy organizer in order to get him into the fold. I gave him the Journal for June 15, July 1 and July 15, which gave him a better insight into the aims of our organization. I shall sign his recommendation and trust that he may find no impediment to join the ranks.

Unionism is my hobby and I try to impress upon my country brothers the utility of joining. Many have done so through my feeble efforts, and I find many who are anxious to get some literature on the subject.

Printing business is quite good throughout this part of the State, but, as most of the papers run patent insides, from two to four men can do the work. Wages are low here, on the average, from $6 to $10 being the weekly stipend.

I read the poem "Stealing Spaces" with much pleasure; and yet, it brought to my mind the fact that us old fellows are swiftly passing away. How many all-round printers now living are able to do a full day's work? The men who can do anything and everything in a printing office are few indeed, and they are looked upon as old foggies. I frequently see an ad. for an Adams pressman, and at high wages. I presume in all the craft one hundred Adams pressmen could not be found and in another fifty years the pressfeeders and pressmen of to-day will be as far behind the age as are the Adams pressmen and all-round printers of to-day. Yes, we old-time boys are, perforce, giving way to younger blood; and the rapid advancement made in the printing trade during the past fifty years is beyond the comprehension of the present age, except to those who have "growed up" in the business. I believe, however, that each innovation has been for the good of the craft and, while I may not live to see it, I firmly believe the machine will prove a greater blessing to us in the end than many of us now believe. More anon. Celsus.

George W. Dower,

The Organizer of the Sixteenth District, whose portrait appears in another column, has been in active union work for twenty-three years. He is a native of Toronto and was born in October, 1852; was admitted to Toronto Typographical Union in March, 1872, at the time of the great nine-hour strike; was secretary of the reception committee at the Toronto session of the International in 1881; president of No. 91 in 1883; chairman of executive committee in 1882-3, and delegate at the New Orleans session of the International in 1884. He was six times elected delegate to the Canada Trade and Labor Congress and is the present secretary-treasurer of that organization. He is now a delegate to the Toronto Trade and Labor Council and, as before stated, is the Organizer of the Sixteenth District, which includes all the provinces of Canada except Manitoba and British Columbia. It will be seen that he has been active and earnest in the cause of trades-unionism, and we are happy to state that he enjoys the confidence and esteem of the craft wherever his name is known.

A Correction.

Milwaukee, July 23.—In a recent issue of the Journal I stated, among other things, that none of the offices using the label of the allied printing trades council were entitled to its use. I wish to state, in justice to the council, that I erred in this statement, and labored under a wrong impression by listening too freely to gossip as well as a misconstruction of the laws governing its use.

H. C. S.

What we most need is more of the feeling of fraternity.

MR. MILES MUDDLED.

Reduction of Hours Advocated—The Land Question.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 14.—I was not aware, until reading the article of Mr. James Miles in the JOURNAL of the 15th ult., that I had been either pessimistic or had indulged in "plaints." I was under the impression that I had taken rather a cheerful and hopeful view of the ultimate results of the introduction of the machines. When I said that within the next decade there would be machine operators who had never learned the boxes of the case I meant to foreshadow the complete divorce which would take place in a few years between the machine compositor and the printer. I did not then know that there were even now machine operators who were not also compositors, but had reference only to the future. That my prediction will prove correct I have no doubt. As the machines at their introduction will almost wholly be manned by union men, it will doubtless be an easy matter to keep the operators in line as a permanent branch of the International Typographical Union.

In the article to which I have referred Mr. Miles indignantly repelled the assertion that the hand compositor is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and denounced as "pessimists" those of the craft who expressed such an opinion. But what a strange change has come o'er his dreams in the course of a few days! In an article published just two weeks after the one in question he declares that "there appears no rift in the clouds overhanging 'the art preservative of arts.' Indeed, over one branch of the business, so far as concerns many newspaper compositors, there has fallen a pall which will never again be lifted." Talk about "pessimism" and "plaints!" Why, the whole article is as dolorous as Jeremiah's Lamentations. It is a most remarkable change of front. However, I shall not accuse him of pessimism or of uttering "plaints," for there is much truth in what he says in his able, well-digested article of the 1st inst. I would like to ask, however, if we are to give up all hopes of self-preservation by means of the "sausage-grinder appearing" machine which was depictured in the JOURNAL in conjunction with Mr. Miles' optimistic effusion? In imagination, before the appearance of his latest article, I have been dumping with both hands the little leaden messengers of thought into the funnel at a 2:40 gait and surpassing in output the "swifts" of the Merganthaler. Is the "Universal Typesetter" to fail us a savior?

Nearly all the printing for the last session of the Minnesota Legislature was done from machine composition. The Pioneer-Press establishment keeps its machines busy during the day on book work. Mr. George Morrissey, foreman of the book-room, says he finds the machines effect a saving even upon compact tabular matter. If machine composition upon this class of matter were not more rapid than hand-work, the office would still save the cost of distribution, which is no small item.

Doubtless ere this reaches the JOURNAL the result of the test of the wonderful machine invented by Calendoli, the young Sicilian monk, will have been made public. I shall look for a report of its workings in your columns. The accounts I have read of this machine in the daily press claim for it a capacity of fifty thousand letters an hour, or about the work of twenty average compositors. Whew! Should this prove true, the business will be "revolutionized" sure enough.

My suggestion that the book and job printers reduce the daily hours of labor to eight, with a reduction of pay, seems not to have struck a responsive chord. It is hardly to be expected that men who so little understand the advantages of a shorter work-day as not to demand it in their own interests would be prompted to secure it by fraternal or altruistic motives. Under present industrial regulations wages are not governed by the productive capacity of the worker. Wages are fixed by the unnatural competition of the workers who, being debarred from natural opportunities for self-employment, are compelled to work for such wages as will assure them a bare subsistence. Now, shortening the hours of labor in any particular calling lessens competition and has a tendency to increase wages. Shortening the work-day to eight hours would increase the demand for printers by 25 per cent. The gain of two hours per day for recreation and enjoyment of home life would be permanent. The loss in earnings would be temporary; the wages will eventually adjust themselves conformably to the law of supply and demand.

For nearly twenty years the printers have been talking about the shorter work-day, and apparently they are no nearer its consummation than when the discussion first began. The reason for this is that they really never wanted it. That which men collectively really strive for they usually attain. The newspaper compositors had virtually secured to themselves eight hours before the machine appeared upon the scene. They had done this quietly and without asking any aid of the International or anybody else. And even with the shorter hours they had secured for themselves much better pay than that received by the book and job men, although their calling did not require near so much skill. The machines are now being introduced on the short-hour plan, and this insures a permanent eight-hour work-day for that branch of the business. The book and job men have always been content to march in the rear of the procession, and now that it is no longer to the interest of the newspaper men to prod them forward it would not be surprising if they relapsed into a more Rip-Van-Winkleish state than ever before. The emergency calls for a revival of the union spirit in the ranks of the book and job men. Are we liable to have it?

Mr. Alexander Spencer, in a recent article in the JOURNAL, shows that he has intelligently read Henry George, and has a correct idea of his views on the land question. In summing up he asks this question, to which I will endeavor to give a brief reply: "Land, labor and capital are declared to be the three factors of material progress. Land is now a part of capital. If by the single-tax private ownership of land be abolished, will not capital still retain a powerful instrument for oppression in the right to charge interest for the use of money?"

I think not. Land is not, strictly speaking, a part of capital. It is the source from which capital is evolved. Capital is that portion of the products of labor which is utilized in the work of further production. In other words, it is a tool which increases the efficiency and productiveness of labor. Neither is money capital. It is only its representative. Its possession gives one command over the products of labor, but does not create these products. Men borrow money not for the sake of having the money, but because of the power it gives them to quickly gain possession of the products of labor—that is, capital. In other words, interest paid for money amounts to the same thing as paying money for the use of the products of labor which the money represents. Now, the case with which men can devote themselves to production must be the ruling factor in fixing the rate of interest. By abolishing the private ownership of the soil, we render it very easy for men to employ themselves and to create such tools (capital) as will further increase the productiveness of their labor. Interest therefore would decline to its natural level

In dealing with this question it should be borne in mind that money finds its value only in being a representative of the products of labor. The labor expended in the production of an article determines its value. We give expression to this value in terms of money. But money itself need have no intrinsic value. For this reason I do not think it possible that it can be cornered or monopolized or that exhorbitant interest can be charged for it when the soil is free. Should government money (gold, silver, etc.) become so scarce in any community as to interfere with the free exchange of the products of labor, the people would soon issue "promises to pay," etc., in sufficient amounts to restore the normal interchange of goods. I have seen this done on more than one occasion. I do not believe that there is, in reality, any such thing as the money question. What is currently known as such on investigation will prove to be but another of the diverse manifestations resulting from the primal denial to mankind of access to natural opportunities.

CHARLES H. KOHLMAN.

[To be continued.]

Timely Appeal to Nashville Printers.

NASHVILLE, July 25.—Notwithstanding the revival of business which has set in all over this country and the voluntary advance in wages made to many thousands of workingmen the past few weeks, a determined effort is being made by the proprietors of the union book and job houses of Nashville to reduce wages from $18 to $15 per week. This demand is based partly on the alleged competition these houses meet in neighboring cities where, they claim, wages are lower than here, but chiefly on the competition of the non-union houses of this city, where, they claim, wages are nearly forty per cent. below the union scale. Were this claim true, an explanation on the part of this union would be in order; but I have investigated the matter, so far as the non-union houses of this city are concerned, and find the claim grossly exaggerated, and that the difference in favor of the non-union houses does not exceed ten per cent., and that even this difference is offset by the superior facilities of the union houses to turn out work quickly and cheaply, the managers of the non-union houses assuring me that in a majority of cases where the character and magnitude of a job makes it worth contending for they are underbid by the union houses. The largest of the non-union houses, and the largest and best equipped in the city, pays more than the union scale on some of its work.

This myth of non-union competition having been disposed of, it is necessary to look elsewhere for the reason that impels these gentlemen, who have grown rich off the profits of their business, to make this sudden demand for a reduction of wages; and, I think I have it. The American, the only morning paper in the city, will soon put in machines and at least twenty-five of its resident compositors will be thrown out of employment. This, in conjunction with the dull season of the year, is the inspiration of the movement and the capital, quickly accumulated from the proceeds of our labor, has combined to disrupt and crush the union so that wages may be reduced at will and other contemplated reforms (?) put into practice. Will this scheme succeed? Not if the printers of Nashville, union and non-union alike, are true to themselves and their interests I say this because all are equally interested in the outcome of this matter; for, if the union scale is reduced a corresponding reduction in non-union offices is inevitable. Can we all see this and, forgetful of our past prejudices and animosities, unite for our common good and the maintenance of a fair scale of wages? If we are wise, we will. This will prevent the threatened disaster when, perhaps, nothing else will. A solution of the difficulty in this way would be beneficial alike to employers and employes, because employers would then feel that all enjoyed equal advantages and the temptation to cut prices below the point of profit would be eliminated. The difference in wages paid by the two classes of houses is so little that this could easily be done. That the present scale of prices is not too high, it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that, with one exception, all the printing houses of this city have grown up from a very humble beginning to their present large proportions within the past twenty years; some of them, out of the profits of their business, erecting magnificent business houses, where they have every facility enjoyed by first-class printing houses in cities five times as large as Nashville.

I hope the printers of Nashville, regardless of whether they are in or out of the union, will consider this vital question with unbiased minds and stand shoulder to shoulder to resist this unjust demand made upon the union. In union there is strength and safety, while in division disaster may overtake us all. M. L. FORD.

THE RESULT OF VOTE ON VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS NOW BEFORE THE MEMBERSHIP SHOULD REACH HEADQUARTERS NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 7.

Mr. Hitchens' Course Defended.

With a desire to be fair, and in compliance with the request of Mr. E. L. Hitchens, the statement of the presiding officer of the trunk-makers' meeting, referred to in the letter of Mr. Wm. C. Root, which appeared in the JOURNAL recently, is given:

On Wednesday, June 12, 1895, at 8 o'clock in the evening, a mass-meeting of trunk-makers was held at Workmen's Hall. The organizer of the American Federation of Labor was present, as was also an organizer from the "Improved Order Knights of Labor," who urged the trunk-makers to organize under that body. The K. of L. organizer was followed by Mr. E. L. Hitchens, a member of No. 3, who eulogized the Improved Order Knights of Labor and its organizer, and scouted the idea of the A. F. of L., or Central Labor Council, being honestly managed, or calculated to be of any service to the trunk-makers.

Having read the above clipping I desire to say that I invited Mr. Hitchens to speak to our body. He did not eulogize the I. O. of K. of L., nor scout the idea of the A. F. of L. being honestly managed, nor say anything unkind of the Central Labor Council, nor say that any of these organizations would be of no service to the trunk-makers. He did hold up the printers' union very highly as a trades-union and talked mostly of its benefits to the craft. The accusations are certainly false. E. BURBANK.

WORKING extra time each day, eh? Sundays, too. Get extra pay for it, of course. Oh, you don't? I wonder why? It can't be because you don't believe in organizations, because your superior officer has told you if you staid by them and gave up your membership in your order they would see that your interests were not neglected? It must be that you are getting all you deserve.—American Railroader.

IF YOUR UNION HAS NOT ALREADY VOTED UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS, SEE, AT ONCE, THAT THE PRESIDENT MAKES PROVISION THEREFOR, EVEN IF IT NECESSITATES A SPECIAL MEETING.

MEMPHIS MACHINERY.

Six-Day Law Nil—One Sub—Rat Incubator—Eighty and Frisky.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 17.—Memphis is a strictly machine city, it being the first city in the United States to employ machines on every daily paper published within its confines. A strange condition of affairs obtains in this city at present. There are thirteen machines in this city, eight on the Commercial and five on the Scimitar. These thirteen machines are manned by but fourteen operators—one sub on the Commercial-Appeal, none on the Scimitar—and the consequence is that the six-day law is being constantly violated, while at the same time from fifteen to twenty idle printers are watching the squirrels in Court Square, said quidnuncs considering themselves fortunate if they get two days a week in the job offices. A few of these unemployed have had some experience on machines, but have not yet arrived at the "understood" standard of competency, 4,000 per hour, and are therefore not allowed to relieve an expert, even to prevent the said expert from violating the six-day law. No blame whatever attaches to the operators, none of whom wishes more than five days a week. There is a screw loose somewhere, and it should be tightened instanter, to the end that a more equitable condition should prevail in this city, which would no doubt be instrumental in banishing the widespread discontent which prevails among the "Court Square contingent."

Will Neighbors, until recently an operator on the Commercial-Appeal, has accepted a like position on the Nashville Banner.

Frank Phillips, not content with things in general in the Bluff City, has decamped, eastward facing.

Sol Geisenburg and Ed Grace have embarked in the job printing business.

The fact that machines have been introduced into a non-union office in Little Rock and also that low wages and long hours prevail in said office causes the members of this union no small amount of apprehension. A non-union incubator so close to the doors of No. 11 is a dangerous neighbor and your correspondent understands that steps are being taken by the officials of the Ninth District to straighten up matters in that city. The Gazette (the office in question) is about to change hands, and a thoroughly informed and wide-awake organizer on the field is an imperative necessity.

"Foxy" McGraw celebrated his eighty-first birthday last week. He still wields the hump-back on the Commercial-Appeal, and notwithstanding his extreme age, is still as frisky as a two-year-old.

ADOLPH NIXON.

Socialism—Single-Tax—Interest.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The claim that the single-tax is socialistic was based upon the belief that any measure is socialistic which proposes by governmental power to take away privileges from a portion of the people in order to exercise them for the benefit of all. Mr. Crosman's quotation shows that it would be foolish to attempt an equal distribution of land, but that "it is possible to equally divide the rent; or, what amounts to the same thing, to apply it to purposes of common benefit." Does not this carry out the theory of socialism in regard to land in the only practical way?

Inasmuch as a capitalist is defined as "a man who has a capital or stock in trade, usually denoting a man of large property, which is or may be employed in business," and the owner of real estate can obtain credit in business on the strength of such ownership, land often is, to all intents and purposes, a part of capital.

Money as such is valuable merely as a means of exchange, and if there are any profits arising from its use they should go to the general benefit. It is by and through the charging of interest that capital enslaves labor. Is it not a fact that in all business the first consideration is interest on capital invested? Though workmen be ground down to starvation capital must have its percentage. Capital should really be the servant of labor, but it is its master. Will it be otherwise while interest is allowed to be charged by individuals or combinations of individuals? It should be possible for any one to borrow money from the government upon giving reasonable security, and not give this privilege to bankers alone.

However, it will be a long time probably before the single-tax is generally adopted or interest abolished, and all we can do is to keep on working according to the light we receive and the opportunities we have, being ever willing to follow the lead of truth, liberty and justice. ALEXANDER SPENCER.

THE machines are not all confined to the composing-room of the monopolistic dailies; the editorial rooms are full of them.

NORFOLK ON THE JAMES.

Affairs in Old Virginia—Libel Suit—Organization Lively.

NORFOLK, VA., July 23.—Quiet and peace reigns in the "City by the Sea," and the good effects of President Prescott's visit here a few weeks ago will be felt for some time to come. The seeming difference between the union and the Pilot have been settled, and the ship again glides smoothly over the placid waters of the Virginia sea.

The Massey-Pilot fifty thousand dollar libel suit is now in its fifth and probably last week, making it easily the most famous suit of the like character the Old Dominion has ever known. The rumor that Parson Massey would erect a large charitable institution with the amount he obtains has not been verified. The case will likely go to the jury the end of the week.

The Central Labor Union of Southeastern Virginia, recently organized, is creating considerable enthusiasm in labor circles of this section, and labor day will no doubt be the time at which organized labor can evince its invigored strength to the classes. I have received a couple of letters of inquiry as to why this order did not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Two or three unions were opposed to it; and then, again, it appears that the American Federation of Labor will not grant charters to any order which qualifies with the word "white" as to its membership. Of course, it is hardly to be expected that white tradesmen in this section care to affiliate with colored laborers, and thus no charter was procured.

No. 32 has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: President, C. G. Kiger; vice-president, J. F. DeShields; corresponding and recording secretary, Clint C. Houston; financial secretary, L. L. Rolfe; treasurer, T. F. Andrews; reading clerk, Robert Carty; sergeant-at-arms, Benj. Thomas; trustees, J. M. Kennedy, Robert Carty and John Gray; delegates to Central Labor Union, C. G. Kiger, J. M. Kennedy, T. F. Andrews, C. C. Houston and M. J. Holt.

The four Mergenthaler machines introduced on the Pilot since my last letter are giving the best of satisfaction and enabling the Pilot to get out one of, if not the best papers in Virginia. Mr. William Shane, the efficient machinist, has been confined to his home by illness for the past week, but is again behind the iron boys.

The Virginian is making alterations in its building, preparatory to putting in Mergenthalers about the middle of August.

At the last meeting of No. 32, a committee was appointed to revise and straighten out some of the inconsistencies of our present machine scale. As it stands at present, it is to the effect that men shall be employed at the rate of $17 per week. On the Mergenthaler the stint set by the union is 27,500 ems, and on the Thorne (in use in the Landmark office), it is 50,000 ems. All over that, ten cents per thousand. Anyone acquainted with the two machines knows it is easier to set more type in a given time on the Mergenthaler than the Thorne. As a result, the Mergenthaler operators have been making from $21 to $27 per week, while the Thorne operators are obliged to worry along on $17 for the same amount of time put in, no operator there having been able to even get up to the stint line. This, of course, is clearly an injustice—either to the publisher using the Mergenthaler or the Thorne operators. The only proper scale for machines, and the one in vogue in all progressive union cities, is a straight week scale for so many hours, and allowance for over-time. The stint rule is contrary to union principle, is tabooed by our national laws and prejudicial to the best interests of the craft.

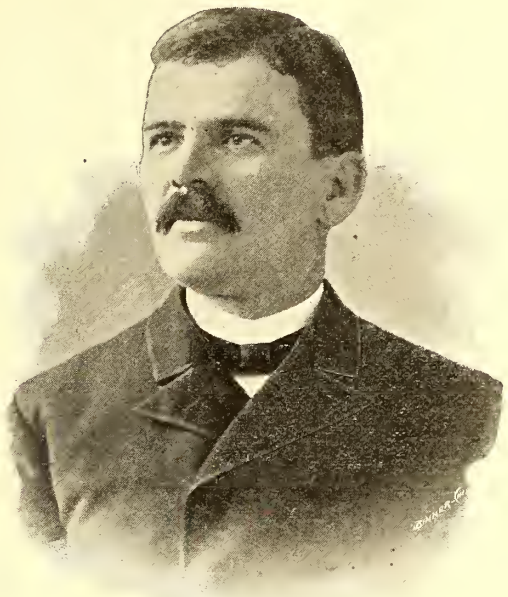
I am informed that a good Thorne "justifier" would be able to procure employment here, there being no idle ones, and apparently none anxious to qualify in the intricacies of the work. Let one head this way.

J. W. Miller, who was granted a traveling card, No. 40,099, by No. 32, last January, has been expelled by this union as a rat at the request of Savannah Union for working in an unfair office in that city against the express request of Savannah members.

"TONY."

Casual Connecticut Conceptions.

NORWICH, CONN., July 24.—The iron printer, in its invasion of New England, has desecrated many of the typographical altars of the Gutenburgish era, and has also exiled most of the characters that at one time lent a vein of comedy to the art preservative. The old morning newspaper composing room, whose very atmosphere seemed permeated with the fragrant incense of more knightly and heroic days, has been converted into the prosaic blacksmith shop of the plebian present, and the consecrated cobwebs of typographical tradition are fast being shaken from the ancient rafters by the incessant jar of the modern mechanic; but, probably the most noticeable feature of the new regime is the absence of the Indians, who used to roam over this once happy hunting ground. All the old trails are deserted now; the weird war-whoop has died away in the silent solitudes of the used-to-be, and the old ghost dancers have fled from the land of the Mohican. All that's left me now is a vague memory of "lang syne" and a small bottle of the "great spirit." Jim told that Big Injun, the Pontiac of the Nutmeg tribe, has long since buried the hatchet and has settled down to be a good Indian on a Waterbury reservation. Chief medicine man "Andihughes" is teaching elocution in a western college. Chief "White Spec," who was never known to miss a ghost dance, is out on the panhandle somewhere—Texas panhandle, probably. "The Sarpent," when last heard from, was distributing religious tracts on the Bowery, in Gotham. Chief "Knows-a-Doyle" has retired with his many scalps to a lodge on the shores of the Great Lakes.



OSCAR BAILEY,

PRESIDENT CINCINNATI TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The others have wandered off to distant campoodles. Though 'tis said that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," the saying seems to have lost its aptness for once, as the braves have all fled at sound of the metallic melody of the Merganthaler piano. The warrior who used to have a regular New England circuit is absent now at roll-call, and the result is there are a good many circuits on the hook in this vicinity at present.

Trade has been unusually good during the spring and summer, giving work to several extra men. The job room of the Evening Record has so far had all the work it could handle conveniently and the prospects are that the boom will survive the summer. The New England job offices are beginning to feel the magnetic thrill of returning business confidence, and a busy fall and winter is predicted.

Mr. James F. Sullivan, who has been holding down the Morning Bulletin for the past two years, has departed for the baked bean borough. He expects to winter 'neath the Sicilian skies of the land of the sunset sea. The memory of the good old days spent on the slope still retains its subtle charm for Jimmie and he'll never feel properly justified until he again sets foot on 'Frisco's famous "Clay."

And now it becomes my painful duty to record the fall of another Alamo. At frequent intervals during the past year it has been rumored that machines were soon to be placed in the office of the Morning Bulletin, and the other day our worst fears were confirmed by the arrival of three Mergenthalers. All the former case-holders were permitted to study "music," but the two subs who had been holding down the office for a long time were barred. They were generously permitted to sing, if they felt like it, but 'twas thought that their fingers had become so calloused by hanging on to box-cars that they couldn't artistically render such a delicate piece of music as the "Mergenthaler March." The machine scale will be 40 cents per hour for eight hours' work. While the sheet is far from neat in appearance at present, order is gradually being evolved from chaos, and it is expected that in another month all mechanical friction will be removed. The change will probably not affect any of the old hands, as they will be retained in different capacities, but it will take Norwich off the map as far as travelers are concerned.

And speaking of machines, I might mention the fact that in New London, only a few miles southeast of here, they were recently introduced on the Evening Day. These innovations in the two towns mentioned have caused other newspaper proprietors a good deal of worry, and they are getting right down into algebra and the metric system as far as running expenses are concerned. It looks very much as though there would be more than a quorum of iron printers in New London county before the end of the year.

'Twas like a fleeting glimpse of the green hills of Oregon to see Joe Howe ("Webfoot Joe") flit through town the other day. Joe's been East so many years that he is no longer web-footed, but is beginning to be haunted by the fear that he'll become web-fingered before he gets any more work in this machine-ridden land.

Al. Norcross, of the Record, is the linguist of No. 100. He can converse fluently in most of the modern tongues, and is now studying one or two of the dead and dying languages. The great drawback with Al., though, is that he can't talk and set type at the same time.

As a Sunday town, Norwich is still chained fast to Plymouth Rock, and for this reason is a very staid and prosaic place for those possessing an unusual amount of sporting blood. But as the excursion season is now on one can go to the shore resorts on Sundays and fill upon clams and other products of the sad sea waves. With a summer girl along to share your seasickness life is one gay glide of glee.

Norwich has always been regarded as one of the sure-thing towns of New England, and it was indeed a very frigid forenoon when a day's work couldn't be rounded up by the transitory type-tosser. But since the drifting of the Bulletin from its old moorings I would advise travelers to transact their Norwich business by telephone in future.

TOM HOWITZER.

"In Union There is Strength."

READING, PA., July 23.—If ever there was an opportunity to fully appreciate the truthfulness of the heading of this letter in the affairs of Typographical Union, No. 86, it is now. In my last letter I stated that everything was moving along smoothly with us, but since then the waters have been troubled. In the Eagle book and job room there have been gotten out several directories, and on one of them the index was given to the time hands to set, instead of those employed on the body of the work, and a "kick" followed. A special meeting of the union was called last week, at which charges were preferred against the foreman for culling the fat. The foreman was present and gave his statement of the matter, and a secret ballot was taken as to whether the accused was guilty or not, resulting in a vote of 19 to 13—not two-thirds. He laid off three of the men the next day, because he said he had no more work for them. Crimination and recriminations are now going on between some of the members. All members of unions should try to have harmony in their transactions, and avoid bickerings and ill-feeling, for unless they do so disruption may follow, and then more than one will suffer. In consequence of this trouble a large attendance of the members is anticipated at the next meeting.

About three months ago a weekly sheet was started here entitled The Kicker, the work on which was done at a non-union office. Through the efforts of the business committee the publisher was induced to give the composition and press work to a fair establishment, which is now done at the Daily Review office, and has the union label at the head of its editorial columns.

It is reported that the Weekly Democrat will, about the 1st of September, commence issuing a morning daily.

John F. Carroll, of Pottsville, has given up type-sticking and taken a position on the reportorial staff of the Herald of this city.

The Daily Times of this city is putting in a double cylinder press, which they purchased of the Pittsburgh Beobachter.

Michael Cummings, who is a machine operator on one of the St. Paul, Minnesota, dailies, and who formerly resided in this city eight years ago, is now here visiting his old friends.

FRANKLIN.

Oscar Bailey.

The name and personal good qualities of Oscar Bailey are not confined to Cincinnati, where he has been honored with high official responsibilities, including the presidency of Typographical Union, No. 3, but he is spoken of in many parts of the jurisdiction in terms of compliment and esteem. He represented the Queen City at the Chicago session of the International Union in 1893, and is constantly being honored by those who know him best. While holding the office of secretary-treasurer of Cincinnati, being the incumbent for four terms, he inaugurated the percentage system of paying dues, which, though at first predicted as bound to meet with failure, has proved eminently successful not only in Cincinnati, but in several other cities, Indianapolis among the number. Mr. Bailey has been accredited with much efficient work as chairman of the investigating and business committees, and has just closed a term of useful stewardship as president of No. 3.

THE INTERNATIONAL DESIRES EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS. SUBORDINATE UNIONS SHOULD SEE THAT THEY ARE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO.

Who Wants Him?

HOUSTON, TEX., July 22.—To use the traditional phraseology of newspaper writers, when reporting some bright particular object at a county fair, or the greater success of some mamma's pet boy or girl at school examination, "the following deserves more than passing notice:"

PORTLAND, IND., July 14, 1895.—J. S. Swope, Houston, Texas, Sir: I have in jail a man by the name of Wm. Flannery, or at least he has working card of typographical union with him, signed by you. He is in on charge of vagrancy. Is he wanted anywhere? Yours truly, J. O. LINKHANER,
Sheriff Jay Co., Indiana.

The night the foregoing was received in this city Mr. Will Flannery, ex-president of No. 87, was holding down Mergenthaler No. 315, and pumped out over 50,000 "solid stuff." I can only account for the party arrested having Mr. Flannery's working card in this way: The card is either a forgery, or the man held by the officer was an up-to-date pedestrian—to call him a "hobo" would be a slander upon many of the old-time tourists—who, in passing through Houston, "swiped" the card, and doubtless has "worked it for all it was worth" until the minion of the law fell upon him "like a thousand of brick." I am loathe to believe the fellow is even a printer, but should his identity prove him to be such he deserves to be pilloried on the bulletin board of every fair office in the country as one unworthy the sympathy or aid of any man or set of men.

Oh, for a lash in every honest hand,
To scourge the scoundrel through the land.

It is hoped that Chief —— will be enabled, through the medium of the JOURNAL, to find some one who wants this "vagrant." I never before heard of a printer carrying a union card being charged with vagrancy. "They aren't built that way."

WILL LAMBERT,
President No. 87.

ONE is in hard lines when he has nothing to give away but sympathy.

The Typographical Journal,

Official Paper of the International Typographical Union of North America.

Published semi-monthly on the first and fifteenth of each month at Room 7, De Soto Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

A. G. Wines, Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the post-office at Indianapolis, Ind., as second-class matter.

Subscription price, twenty-five cents per year in advance, post-paid.

The JOURNAL is forwarded to the chairman of each chapel, and should be kept on file for the use of the chapel.

To insure publication, communications should be in hand not later than the tenth and twenty-fifth of each month.

Remittances may be made by post-office money order, draft or express money order at our risk.

Address all moneys and letters to

A. G. WINES,
Room 7, De Soto Block,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS UNION LABEL

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., AUGUST 1, 1895.

UNION dues pay big dividends.

THE ballot is a prime remedy for evil.

ALL that monopoly wants is a chance.

PROFESSIONAL politics is losing ground.

NONE but union offices can use the label.

MORE union men and less hired soldiery.

THE carpenters are encouraged everywhere.

THE coal-miners are threatened with trouble.

THERE isn't much love on either side between the money lender and the borrower.

TRADES-UNIONISTS' meetings are good as lectures, one is never present without coming away wiser.

ALL the blame should not fall on the employers for scant and irregular pay. Organize and ask for what you want.

THE labor day demonstration in Indianapolis gives promise of being the grandest in the history of the movement. It will be a State affair and the trades-unions of Indiana will be largely represented. The first Monday in September will be a great day for the Hoosier capital.

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners seem to be in the midst of a general revival. Unions are being strengthened by large accessions in all parts of the country, and the eight-hour day is gathering ground at every week's report. Trades-unionists of all classes should encourage and patronize all union carpenters.

ALL the older trades-unions weathered the storm of depression manfully and with comparatively little damage, and now that the clouds are clearing away renewed activity is apparent on every hand. The spirit of organization exhibits enlivenment at every point, and all knowing the benefits to be derived should exert every effort of encouragement to the good cause.

THE printing trades' craft of the six New England States comprises nearly forty unions and have an excellent organ in the New England Printer, published in Boston under the management of C. W. Gould. It is brimful of craft news, is thorough in its advocacy of trades-unionism and is conducted with marked editorial ability. The union label is on top of all the decent flag-poles in Down-east Yankeedom.

HEBREW Typographical Union, No. 83, of New York City, has been having trouble with the Jewish Gazette, of that city, and the office has been declared unfair. The attention of the members of the craft is called to the present condition of affairs, with the request that they withhold all favor and patronage from the Gazette, and from advertisers and all others who are in any way aiding its fight against union principles.

The Proposed Agreements.

In urging the adoption of the pending propositions we feel we are but doing our duty. It is generally conceded now that the main idea in publishing the JOURNAL was to have not only a medium of communication between the various members but a disseminator of the principles of unionism, as they are held and practiced by the oldest and one of the most successful American labor organizations. In its latter capacity the good that it can accomplish is practically illimitable. Up to date the paper has been published at a financial loss, for which there does not appear to be any necessity, as it is an excellent advertising medium. Its present form not only militates against procuring advertisements, but is unwieldy and not well suited for binding, consequently the members are requested to allow the officers discretion in determining what the shape and size of the JOURNAL shall be. It is one of our faults that conventions desire to burden our law books with legislation concerning subjects that are purely administrative in their nature. Such trifles as the form of a paper should be left to the officers, giving them liberty to conform to the ever-changing demands of its patrons. To bind them as to the shape, etc., of a paper and allow great latitude as to its policy is anomalous, to say the least.

Of especial interest to us all is the second proposition. While it is far from what we would wish, which is due largely to those banes of the working classes, prejudice and ignorance, it is still a step forward. It is idle now to recount the causes leading to dissension among the pressmen or discuss what the situation would have been if this or that had been done by our organization at the inception of the schism. That the proposition now under advisement is not nearly so satisfactory in some respects as the one submitted to the Louisville convention must be admitted. It is also true that it is the very best that can be obtained at this time. Had the delegates not been led away by a desire to secure something better in the shape of common defense and benefit funds, when they had it from high authority that the seceding pressmen would not accept any such proposition—Mr. Galoskowsky told them so—the difficulty would have been settled ere this.

The most potent argument urged against the second proposition is that by its adoption pressmen and bookbinder members will be deprived of connection with a financially stable organization and compelled to affiliate with bodies that have not, as yet, demonstrated their capacity in this respect. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders is a young but aggressive organization, and exceedingly well officered, which augurs well for the inauguration of those beneficent features that mark the difference between the useful and useless trades-union. So far as the pressmen are concerned little heed need be paid to the objection, which is made for the most part—so far as it has come to our ears—by men who were rabid secessionists until recently and now desire to be compensated for doing honorably what they previously advocated accomplishing in a dishonorable way. We believe the vast majority of pressmen are in favor of any settlement that makes for peace. If they are not, they should be, as "the greatest good to the greatest number" must necessarily be the maxim of trades-unionists, and in this instance the adoption of the agreement means the removal of an obstacle to the inauguration of a shorter work-day. It is palpable that the way for this reform will be found much easier if we can but secure the co-operation of other crafts. This consideration alone is of sufficient moment to secure the adoption of the agreement, even with all its cumbersomeness and imperfections. And we believe it will be adopted, if not prevented by the mouthings of those marplots who can not approach a discussion of this subject without forgetting all of truth they ever knew, and then wallow in the mire of abuse, misrepresentation and vilification.

The third proposition speaks for itself, and is designed solely for the purpose of saving the members time and trouble.

Of all the proposals that have for their object a closer affiliation with the machinists the one presented is the most feasible and workable, unless we wish to become embroiled in numberless disputes throughout the country and be at war with the fundamental principles of trades-unionism. This we certainly wish to avoid at this time above all other times. The chief objection, from our standpoint, is the proposition requiring us to accept machinists' cards when a machinist becomes a competent operator. It was pointed out to the last convention that if we demanded that our members who were competent to take charge of machine plants should be unmolested, the other parties would naturally exact something in return. It is not thought that we stand to lose by this unique arrangement, as there will be a vastly greater number of printers qualify as machinists, than machinists become competent operators.

We sincerely trust the membership will not underestimate the importance of these propositions, and especially that affecting pressmen and bookbinders. If the latter is defeated it either means a postponement of the settlement or the inauguration of a costly and disastrous fight. That is the logical conclusion of a negative vote.

THE JOURNAL is receiving compliments from all sides. A larger degree of limit is given to correspondents than is reasonable under all circumstances, but it seems an impossibility to properly curb the writers into a proper use of space. Printers should, as a rule, be good condensers, but some of them seem to not have the proper idea of space. It requires considerable labor to discriminately trim the average letter and it is frequently found difficult on account of breaking connections in the subject-matter. We believe the paper is more generally preserved and read in its present dress than formerly, and when the form shall have been changed—which, however, depends upon the decision of the vote of the referendum—it will probably prove a regular keepsake, to be read and reread, to be carried home and piled away till its numbers shall count a whole volume and then be bound in magazine form, to stand alongside of other volumes in the library, to be preserved for future reference in ages yet to come. Outside of its value as an official record, it should be the pride of the craft that it is an "abstract and brief chronicle" of the best thought and experience of men honorably engaged in the "art preservative of arts;" an abridgement or epitome of transpiring events in the age of its production, claiming in its excellence of phraseology and diction comparison with the best of magazine or serial literature. Not the least thing to be considered is the marvel of cheapness with which it is presented to subscribers. The charge of 25 cents a year for twenty-four issues should be an inducement to every member of the craft to place himself on the subscription list, and we hope, in anticipation of the change, that the size of the edition may grow to double its present volume.

THERE are dissensions in the ranks of organized labor bodies only where there are demagogues and charlatans who seek little else than their own preferment and advantage. Dual heads are dunderheads. How can it be called a union when a trade is split into two parts, each contending for supremacy? Supremacy of what? Not in the fixing of rates, wages, hours of labor and other economic benefits to be derived and firmly secured by a perfect union of forces. One artful political schemer in an organization can cause more dissension, disagreement, breach of friendship in a month than can be healed in a year. Factions spring up, led by smooth-tongued orators, through personally sinister motives; bitter animosities, hatred, even malignity is engendered; union sentiment is estranged; alienation of brotherly affection follows and the laudable and holy object of mutual advancement and welfare is lost sight of entirely. Most of this destroying evil is traceable to the meager attendance at the meetings of members of an organization. The schemer and political huckster, who has a personal ax to grind, is always on hand; is always awake to his own interests while others sleep. If he can not rule within legitimacy, he carries away those who have been influenced by intrigue, and immediately there is threatened dispersion if not absolute dissolution. The day of demagogical rule and influence should end.

GOOD-BY, Werner.

THE RESULT OF VOTE ON VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS NOW BEFORE THE MEMBERSHIP SHOULD REACH HEADQUARTERS NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 7.

WE are glad to hear that the second annual outing of the book and job branch of Boston union on Saturday last was an unqualified success. We can not help but think that if the book and job printers of other cities would only take that interest in their branch which those of the Hub display they would be greatly benefited.

THE Sheridan-Clay Paper Company of St. Joe, Mo., has been declared an unfair concern by Typographical Union, No. 40, of that city. The name of John J. Sheridan, formerly an active, but till recently an honorary member, has been stricken from the roll and he has been expelled. It has been proven that Sheridan discharged an honorable member of the union and filled his place with an incompetent man who had been twice rejected by No. 40. Pass the word along.

QUITE a number of Pacific Coast printers are turning up in other vocations. It will be a tough job the linotypes will have in turning down all the scions of the old "forty-niners." There is much of the pioneer blood left on the Slope, and it don't suddenly take fright at an iron horse, even if it does knock sentences by the yard. Leave the oriental side of our "great and glorious country" to look out for number one. They are not living under splendid organization for nothing.

THE journeymen tailors of America are about to locate headquarters in some other city than New York and the vote will be submitted to the referendum of that organization, the first return to be made not later than August 8. It appears that the choice will fall on one of four cities named, Bloomington, Peoria, St. Louis or Indianapolis. We can assure them that they will find the latter city a pleasant and agreeable location, and one in the choice of which the tailors will find no cause of regret.

ABSENTEEISM is a detriment to progress and enlightement in all manner of trades-union gatherings. The members who remain away get left on the developments of discussion and, in a great measure, are ignorant of methods suggested for the weal and welfare. A full meeting of a trades-union is always sure to result in good. The worst of it is the very ones who stay away are the most talkative and boisterous in their objections to any action taken in their absence. To be in line is to be present and help do that which is best for the advancement and welfare of the whole.

THE union label is a sure sign of square dealing every time. Its absence is always ground for suspicion; but when it is absent from a publication of alleged union pretensions, it is a sure sign that fraud and deception are being practiced. It costs nothing to use it, and is withheld only because the party deprived of its use is guilty of unfair, if not non-union, practices which forbids its presence on his work. Working in opposition and defiance of the union label is a violation of union principle and law. To the guilty party there can be no exculpation, indulgence, absolution or apology. He is guilty, not by injunction, but by the impartial verdict of honorable fellowship, and should be dealt with as one guilty of disloyalty. To countenance or encourage a man thus defiantly guilty, is to be accessory after the act, if not an equal sharer in the crime.

Monthly Statement.

In compliance with Section 1, Article XIII, of the Constitution, the following is published:

Balance on hand as per statement of June 25, 1895		$41,145 60
Receipts to date		6,492 79
		$47,638 39
Disbursements		6,225 05
Balance on hand		$41,413 34

ASSETS.

Indianapolis Nat'l Bank claim	$16,857 12	
Fletcher's Bank, deposit	12,239 16	
Indiana Nat'l Bank, certificate of deposit	12,000 00	
Cash on hand	172 16	
Due by local unions	137 90	
On deposit with Gas Company	7 00	
		$41,413 34

A. G. WINES, Sec.-Treas.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 25, 1895.

State of Indiana, County of Marion—Subscribed and sworn to before me, this twenty-fifth day of July, 1895. Witness my hand and notarial seal.

[SEAL.] A. N. GRANT, Notary Public.

Amendments to the Constitution.

In order to give effect to the agreement entered into between the International Printing Pressmen's Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Typographical Union (all of which is set forth in proposition 2, now in the hands of the membership), the Constitution and General Laws will have to be amended as follows:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1, fourth line, strike out the word "pressmen;" in the fifth line, the words "bindery girls, bookbinders," and also in the eleventh and twelfth lines the words "pressfeeders and web press helpers," making the line read "writers' and mailers' unions."

Sec. 2. Strike out all after the words "provided, further, that charters," in the twelfth line.

Sec. 4. In lines four and five, strike out the words "pressmen and bookbinders."

Sec. 5. Strike out the final sentence beginning "Where there are pressmen's unions."

ARTICLE IV.—Section 1. Amend fourth, fifth and sixth lines to read as follows: "First vice-president, second vice-president, who shall be a practical stereotyper or electrotyper; third * * *;" also strike out the following words in the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth lines of the section: "an organizer, who shall be a practical bookbinder, for the purpose of organizing that branch of the allied trades."

Section 4. Amend by making second line read, "and third vice-president, the * * *"

ARTICLE V. Strike out all of section 2.

ARTICLE VI. Amend section 3 by the following substitutions: "Electrotypers or stereotypers" for "pressmen," in third line; "electrotyper or stereotyper, as the case may be," for "pressman" in fifth line; "electrotypers' or stereotypers'" for "pressmen's" in line eight, and "stereotyper or electrotyper" for "pressmen" in line eleven.

Strike out all of section 4, making section 5 section 4, and amending the first line thereof by substituting "third" for "fourth."

ARTICLE VII.—Section 1. Amend by striking out the words "Second Vice-President, $600 per annum and traveling expenses as provided for the President," and substituting the word "Second" for "Third," and "Third" for "Fourth," in lines one and two, respectively, on page 16, Constitution.

ARTICLE IX.—Section 1. Amend by striking out the words "excepting feeders and bindery girls, whose dues shall be fifteen (15) cents," in lines seven, eight and nine.

Amend section 3 by striking out the above-quoted words in lines three, four and five, and in lines nine, ten and eleven.

Amend section 4 by striking out the last proviso beginning at the end of line ten.

ARTICLE XIV.—Amend section 1 by striking out the words "excepting in the cases of feeders and bindery girls, when the draft shall be forty-five (45) dollars," in the fifth and sixth lines thereof.

ARTICLE XV.—Amend by striking out the final proviso of section 1, commencing at the end of the ninth line.

ARTICLE XVI.—Amend section 2 by striking out the words "excepting feeders and bindery girls," in the second line.

ARTICLE XIX.—Amend section 3 to read "all stereotypers' and electrotypers'" for "pressmen's" in the ninth line of the provision; also, strike out all after the words "shall be" in the eleventh line and substitute therefor "Secretary-Treasurer of the German branch."

BY-LAWS.

Strike out sections 17 and 18 of article V.

GENERAL LAWS.

Substitute the word "second" for "third" in the last line of section 4.

Amend section 45 by inserting after the words "legal strikes," in the third line, the following: "of subordinate or affiliated unions."

Strike out the last three lines of section 48.

Amend section 51 by adding the following: "Provided, further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as preventing affiliated unions from becoming members of said committee or Allied Trades Councils."

Strike out sections 101 and 102.

Amend section 144 by inserting the words "subordinate or affiliated" before the word "unions" in the last line.

Strike out section 113.

Strike out decision 18.

Strike out the word "pressman" in the first line of decision 77.

In order to avoid the possibility of a question being raised as to the legality of legislation necessary to give the agreement with the International Association of Machinists effect, the following addition to the General Laws has been deemed necessary:

Section 142a. In consideration of reciprocal privileges by the International Association of Machinists, subordinate unions are required to accept the cards of members of that organization who may become machine operators, all other laws relating to acceptance of traveling or similar cards to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE man out of work and a family on his hands suffering the pangs of hunger can reflect with genuine philosophy upon the law of self-preservation. Revolution is the result of evolution of thought and is fruitful of death-dealing disaster, when prompted by the spirit of retribution.

THE JOURNAL is quite a keepsake.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special "Want" advertisements will be inserted in these columns at the uniform price of ONE CENT A WORD each insertion. Answers can be sent in care of The Typographical Journal, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended, without extra charge.

AN all-round printer and practical newspaper man, with 25 years' experience, who has filled all positions—editor, reporter, foreman, proofreader, etc.,—on a daily paper, desires work in some healthy town or city of the South. Has to leave Northern home because of the ill-health of his wife. Address K. L., care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—800 lbs. brevier, 500 lbs. nonpareil, 200 lbs. mailing type; one Mustang mailer; about 150 lbs. slugs and leads, one to six columns, 13 ems; six stands and sixteen new cases. One Cottrell cylinder press, new from factory in July, '91; will run anything from a nine-column folio down; back delivery, steam fixtures and in first-class order. One Brown newspaper folder, with slitter and paster; will handle anything from a nine-column folio or six-column quarto, down; in fine condition. One upright, five horse-power engine, in first-class condition. For sale cheap, and on time or cash. We have put in a perfecting press and run with electricity. Will have typesetting machines inside eight weeks. Machinery ready for immediate delivery. Type and stands to be delivered on machines starting. Address TRIBUNE, Galveston, Tex.

FOR SALE—"Leffingwell's Manual and Rules of Order for Parliamentary Debate," 10 cents per copy. Can be ordered through TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—A Plow paper cutter; cuts 28x30 in., cheap. Address L. C., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Washington hand-press, in first-class shape; bed 30x46, platen 26½x42; a bargain. Address CLAY, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Liberty job press, size 10x15 inches; in excellent condition. Address LIBERTY, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Newspaper and job office in live town of about 15,000 in New York; doing good business; proprietor has other business; will sell half interest to good party. Address "ADVOCATE," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

FOR SALE—Army press, very cheap, in good condition; size, 14x20. Address R. A., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As general foreman of good country office; can assist in writing locals, ads, editorial matter, if necessary; thirty years' experience. Address "UTILITY," TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young man in country office; has had three years' experience, and desires to finish trade. Address APPRENTICE, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By lady stenographer and type-writist; of education and experience; will engage at liberal salary, if position is made permanent. Address REMINGTON, care TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By an all-round pressman; has had 18 years experience on all kinds of work; is sober, industrious and capable of taking charge of a medium-sized pressroom. Adress W., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By young lady as typewritist and stenographer; can bring recommendation from last employer. Address COMPETENT, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—As solicitor for several first-class dailies; only one in same city. Address L. K., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of experience to canvass for books, maps, etc. Werner Co. barred. Address A. B. C., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man in job printing office to finish trade; has had two years' experience as typesetter and "devil." Address JAMES, TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

SITUATION WANTED—By web pressman, who thoroughly understands the running of perfecting press and all kinds of work done on same. Am sober and industrious. Address WEB PRESSMAN, care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Printing business in exchange for good real estate in Detroit, Mich.; will take all or partnership. Address PRACTICAL, Box 644, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—Orders for writing advertisements, posters, business or private letters of any and all kinds. Address S. S., TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

WANTED—Writing to do, by newspaper man of long experience, such as advertisements, posters, programmes, reading notices, etc. Address "READY WRITER," care of TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL.

IF YOUR UNION HAS NOT ALREADY VOTED UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS, SEE, AT ONCE, THAT THE PRESIDENT MAKES PROVISION THEREFOR, EVEN IF IT NECESSITATES A SPECIAL MEETING.

THE renewed activity in business circles has encouraged union organizations generally to look about them and to revive the lethargy brought about by the long depression. Many who were delinquent are striving with more vigor to get squarely in line, and good cheer is the general result. Now is a good time to work evangelism among the uninitiated. Let every one do a little bit of educating on his own hook, and let all strive to bring into the fold of organization every last wage-worker of whatever trade or calling. Any time is a good time to organize, and no better time can be looked for than the present.

THE INTERNATIONAL DESIRES EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS. SUBORDINATE UNIONS SHOULD SEE THAT THEY ARE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO.

Addresses Wanted.

WM. A. SWEENY, send address to L. Van Osdell, P. O. Box 1, East LaVegas, N. Mexico. Important.

INFORMATION of William D. Orr who disappeared from East Liverpool, Ohio, on April 15, 1895, is wanted by Ernest B. Orr, Tribune Office, East Liverpool, Ohio.

JAMES E. CORCORAN, send address to this office and get mail.

FRED Z. BIRDSALL, last heard of in Schenectady, N. Y., please write at once to your mother at 118 Boliver street, Cleveland, Ohio.

W. P. MURRAY, send address to Fred Wallett, Courier Office, Ottumwa, Iowa.

GEORGE DUNNETT, send your address to T. F. Thomas, Box 2537, St. Paul, Minn., and get mail.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON, your address is wanted by W. A. Johnson, Daily Cataract, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Communicate at once.

ED. J. PERRY, send address to your brother, James Perry, at 1813 Washington street, St. Louis, Mo.

INFORMATION wanted of Will Kephart; when last heard of was working on New York Herald. Any person knowing of his whereabouts will do great favor by sending word to L. N., General Delivery, Post-office, Philadelphia, Pa.

State of Trade.

AUSTIN, TEX.—State of trade very dull; there is some talk of the State work going out of the State. If it does it will force a lot of union men to leave the State. No. 138 sent a protest to the secretary of State Printing Board.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO—Trade very dull; machines expected soon.

COLUMBUS, O.—Work continues dull, and the advent of more machines in this city will put a great many more of our members on the street. The Press-Post has put in six machines, and will soon be a full-fledged machine office. The Westbote Printing Co. have put in two Rogers machines on the State work, and will dispense with some of their hand labor in the future. It is rumored the Luthern Book Concern have machines ordered, and will soon be here; they also do some of the State work along with the many publications and books that are now set by hand. Printers had better give Columbus a slide, for a time, at least.

DECATUR, ILL.—State of trade fair; plenty of men.

FT. SCOTT, KAN.—Trade very dull.

FT. WORTH, TEX.—Business very dull in both news and job offices.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Trade here dull; plenty of home subs. Tourists will do well to pull by here.

LANCASTER, PA.—Tourists should give this place the "go-by," as a large number of hands have been laid off in nearly every book and job office in the city. There are plenty of home subs now for our four daily papers. The only large book concern in the city keeps on a full force, and it is a strict card office.

LONDON, ONT.—State of trade dull.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—State of trade very dull; many men thrown out of employment by machines.

NORFOLK, VA.—Trade very dull.

PETERSBURG, VA.—Business exceedingly dull.

PUEBLO, COLO.—State of trade dull, with plenty of idle printers in the city; some job work on hand employing two or three "extra" men. The Anzeiger, the only German paper in this city, has ceased to exist, but will possibly resume under new management. It was a weekly and employed one journeyman.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—State of trade exceedingly dull.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Trade very dull.

VICTORIA, B. C.—Trade fair; plenty of men to meet all demands.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Trade dull; Mergenthaler machines will be put in Standard office about the 1st of August.

Miscellaneous.

Card 43,256, issued to A. E. Mitchell by New Bedford Union, No. 276, has been lost and card 43,264 issued as a duplicate. Secretaries are requested to take up the original card and return to A. H. Adams, Box 598, New Bedford, Mass.

At the request of Port Huron Union, No. 300, all local unions are warned against one Jay N. Bryant, claiming Edinburgh, Ind., as his home. Mr. Bryant left Port Huron in debt to the hotel where he boarded, and with many unpaid bills on the books of the merchants about town. He is an imposter and should be treated as such.

Card No. 46,028, issued to T. F. Nealon by Carbondale Typographical Union, No. 292, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries are requested to take up such card and return to P. Kelley, Box 802, Carbondale, Pa.

Card 35,766, issued by Bluff City, No. 203, has been lost and duplicate issued. Secretaries are requested to take up the original card and return to P. E. Spencer, Globe office, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Secretary E. G. Koerps, of San Antonio Union, No. 172, warns local secretaries against an imposter named Penrod in the following manner: "One Penrod, a one-armed printer, has been ratted by this union. He came here without a card and this union would not give him a permit to work until it could hear from the place he stated he left his card. In the meantime he ratted on the Light. He was last heard of in New Orleans. Secretaries will please take up his card and refer him to San Antonio Union."

THE INTERNATIONAL DESIRES EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS. SUBORDINATE UNIONS SHOULD SEE THAT THEY ARE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO.

Charters Suspended.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 1, 1895.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1, Article XVIII, Constitution of the International Typographical Union, the charters of the following unions are suspended, they having failed to comply with the requirements of Section 1, Article IX, after being properly notified of their indebtedness by the Secretary-Treasurer as required by law:

Scandia (Minneapolis) Typographical Union, No. 178; Columbia Typographical Union, No. 197; Waltham Typographical Union, No. 242; Rome Typographical Union, No. 248; Red Bluff Typographical Union, No. 285; Scandia (Omaha) Typographical Union, No. 303; Boston Newspaper Writers' Union, No. 1; Chicago Web Press Helpers' Union, No. 1.

W. B. PRESCOTT, President.

Suggests Discussion of the Coxey Bills.

MASSILLON, O., July 23.—From the establishment of the JOURNAL it has ever been replete with good things concerning the labor movement, and the brightest minds in our ranks have contributed liberally their thoughts on social and economic questions. Most thinkers on the labor question have very decided views of their own as to what method to adopt to ameliorate the condition of the toiler, and how he might come by the wealth which he produces and which, in a large measure, is appropriated by a class of idlers and shylocks, who in turn corrupt our law-making officials to further enslave the toiler by declaring such measures as would relieve our distress "unconstitutional," and should we question such decision are liable for contempt.

Reformers as a rule are deep thinkers, and all have a hobby, which if enacted into law would be a sure cure for all ills which our government is heir to. Some are possessed of the single-tax hobby, and one who has the courage to dispute them are supposed to have a full set of "wheels," or a vice versa. Another has the sixteen to one nightmare, and parrot like, he repeats the sophistries of the subsidized gold-bug press. Another has the socialistic hobby, and declares that collective ownership is the only way out, and that the means of production should be in the hands of the producers which should be operated for use and not for profit. Then we have the apostle of temperance, who says that intemperance is the root of the entire social evil, by showing statistics, etc., of the amount the wealth producers spend annually as an elixir of life, and we still have with us the protection and free trade hobbies.

Above I have referred to only those who have one hobby, but I have found a reformer who has two, Mr. J. S. Coxey, publisher of Sound Money, and president of the Coxey Good Roads Association and Coxey Non Interest Bond Club. It is not my intention to introduce at this time Mr. Coxey, as, I believe, he is known to all readers through his connection with the commonweal movement, and through his escapades at our national capital where he committed the grave crime of tramping on the grass, and for which he was imprisoned.

Mr. Coxey is the author of two hobbies which have been raked fore and aft by the daily press, but, as yet, I have failed to see any of the reform writers eulogize or reject the reforms portrayed in his good roads and non interest bond bills. Why this is so I can't say, but I take this means of inviting a friendly discussion on the Coxey bills, and would ask that some of the reform writers of the JOURNAL (and they are all good ones) diagnose these bills through the columns of the JOURNAL. I notice among other things which these bills will settle are such questions as solving the money problem, the eight-hour question, relieving the country of idle labor, settle socialism, promote all public works, get money out, stop the interest drain, settle the liquor question, settle the immigration question, and settle the gold and silver question.

As most of these questions are of vital importance to the toiler, and have, from time to time, been discussed and considerable ink spilled I hope that some of the writers will find time to open a friendly discussion through the JOURNAL as to the merits of the Coxey bills.

Should any writer be unfamiliar with the contents of these bills a thirty-two-page pamphlet, entitled "Cause and Cure," giving full explanation, can be obtained by enclosing a two-cent stamp to J. S. Coxey, this city.

J. P. K.

IF YOUR UNION HAS NOT ALREADY VOTED UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS, SEE, AT ONCE, THAT THE PRESIDENT MAKES PROVISION THEREFOR, EVEN IF IT NECESSITATES A SPECIAL MEETING.

A MAN who subscribes for a trade paper does so not only because he is alive to the interests of his trade in general but because he expects to find in it—and generally does—information and suggestions of value in the conduct of his own business. Such a man reads his paper from end to end, advertisements and all, commenting as he goes along. Many things are jotted down on his memorandum pad for every day use, as well as for inquiring further into on his first visit to market. And as it is necessary for a man to be wide-awake nowadays in order to succeed in business, these are the men who subscribe to their trade journal, and are the advertisers' best patrons. They can not afford to pass anything which promises help or suggests additional profits. Hence, the trade journal is the best medium for advertising things which concern the man's business.—Newspaperdom.

THE JOURNAL is on top.

The Walking Delegate.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 28.—It is with remarkable tenacity that the "walking delegate" lingers as a specter to affright the fevered mind of the six-dollar-week squirt who gathers local garbage for the capitalist daily press. He himself is little above the "street walker" of another sex, and is little less guilty of prostitution in applying his daily avocation to the ridicule and abuse of anyone in his honest pursuit of toil for himself and fellows.

What is it that constitutes the taint of degradation to the walking delegate that he must be the target of ribaldry and jest by every flat-headed, irresponsible, illiterate booby indulged with the privilege of filling space in the columns of the average daily newspaper? By "walking delegate," he always applies it as an epithet to sully or contaminate the man and purpose of one sent out to look after the interests of those only who work for a living. Why not cast his lines out and haul in the "walking delegate" of evangelical pretensions—the professional revivalist, who comes with periodical regularity to stir up the bowels of a sinful community, and who, like a dose of salts, always leaves them worse than he found them? Why not the book solicitor or the sewing machine expert? Why not the ever-persistent ad man, the "put-in-glass" man, the man who barters tinware for old rags, the common street hawker or even the potato peddler? Or he might devote a few lines to the "capper" for the faro room, the gentleman generally delegated to open up the mysteries of a "jack-pot." These are all "walking delegates" in callings of their own selections. Honorable, or otherwise, they are all disciples in a cause which materially benefits them better, probably, than anything to them available. They all labor, it is true; but they are, for the most part, not in organized form and do not breed the contempt of those who do not labor, but fear honest combination.

Labor is the creator of all wealth. Without labor even the capitalist would turn pauper. Labor is king. Labor is the savior of the human race and the "walking delegate" is the foremost of its disciples. Not more righteous was either Peter or Paul in their sacred work nor more free from sinful affections than is the "walking delegate." Labor is not only noble, but holy, and the person commissioned, under instructions, as an adherent of its purposes and ends for the common weal is as holy in his office as were the apostles as the followers and advocates of the lowly Nazarene. The "walking delegate" of organized labor is not self-appointed. He represents, in his various phases, millions of the brain and brawn in the ranks of wage-earners and is ever watchful of the interests of his fellow-toilers. He is neither tainted with the bigotry of political chicanery nor the intolerance of speculative theology; he affects neither creed nor dogma; he discriminates neither for or against color, sex or nationality. He is a minister to the wants of his struggling brothers; he is an advocate of their rights and belongings; he is a physician to prescribe for the ills which beset them. His work is as lawful and legal as that of the preacher, or the lawyer, or the doctor. All of the latter carry diplomas of authority for license in their labor. He carries a paid-up union card-certificate of authority, and is not to be jeered at and sneered at, either by self-constituted officials, injunction courts, professional mountebanks or subsidized, hypocritical penny-a-liners of the capitalistic, greedy, monopoly organs. The "walking delegate" is at the head of the procession. Long live the "walking delegate!"

SAM L. LEFFINGWELL.

THE RESULT OF VOTE ON VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS NOW BEFORE THE MEMBERSHIP SHOULD REACH HEADQUARTERS NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 7.

In Central Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, PA., July 21.—Since my last communication to the JOURNAL, which appeared in the issue of July 1, the change which was then threatening has come, and is a fact now instead of a vague rumor. About three weeks ago four Merganthalers arrived for the Republican, which was then the only hand-set paper in town, and are now in active use, all the cases having been laid off but six, and, if the operators continue to increase in speed at the same rate as they have done from the first, these will fall by the wayside in a few days. The four machines are being operated by G. W. Quinn, Eddie Waters, Charles Leber and Jansen. It is a sight indeed to see the "T. M." (Quinn) laboring away every night at the keyboard, and it is said that there are some damsels in town who bewail the fact that George is now a machine operator and can't get a sub whenever he feels like enjoying their company.

Joe Hamm is the machinist on the Republican, having spent three weeks in New York as an apprentice. All the men are making remarkable progress. But, when one who has been used to the old office as it used to be, wanders into the composing-room and hears the click click of the keys and sees the iron compositor staring him in the face there is a feeling of sadness comes over him. But then it has come and we must all make the best of it, and try and make our union stronger so that we shall be able to control machine matters in a proper way.

There was some little difficulty encountered since the machines were put in the Republican. The leaded matter (editorial) was culled for the machines and an attempt was made to take the markets from the men on cases and give them to the machine. But the boys protested and a chapel meeting was held, the boys scoring a complete victory by allowing the editorial to be given to the machine hands, the office paying 1,500 bonus on same, and the markets to continue to be set by hand. The Republican chapel deserves great credit for the firm stand it made.

Dick Murray and "Kid" Nealan arrived in town last week after a ramble in the wildwoods. Dick has another scheme on hand.

Work is fair in the book and job offices, though there are lots of men in town to do it. Scranton is almost forsaken this summer by the tourist. Cause—machines.

There appears to be some prospect of a co-operative paper being started here in the near future by the printers. It is to be independent in politics, and will have at the head of it Joseph Oliver, president of No. 112, with Mr. Bradley, formerly of Truth, as assistant. Some of our members are averse to it, thinking that there are too many newspapers in the "Electric City" already, while others look only upon the bright side. If it should materialize, I wish for it the greatest success.

We have two non-union offices in the city, which are being boycotted by No. 112 and her friends, and should be further persecuted by the appointment of a boycott committee from the union.

Every one speaks very highly of the JOURNAL in its new suit, and are always anxious for its arrival. It is a puzzler to me why our own craft paper is not more widely read than it is at present. Good luck to the JOURNAL when she assumes her new form.

KICKER.

THE INTERNATIONAL DESIRES EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UPON THE PENDING PROPOSITIONS. SUBORDINATE UNIONS SHOULD SEE THAT THEY ARE AFFORDED AN OPPORTUNITY TO DO SO.

Takes Issue With Mr. Reneau.

DUBUQUE, July 15.—In the JOURNAL for July 1 notice an article by Mr. Reneau, of Memphis, in reply to one by W. L. Crosman, of Boston, in relation to the single-tax.

I would infer from Mr. Reneau's article that he is opposed to the single-tax, consequently must be in favor of the present system of taxation.

Some years ago I read "Progress and Poverty," and came to the conclusion that the application of the single-tax would be beneficial to the masses of the people; and though I have since read many criticisms of the George theory they have not in the least changed my original opinion.

From the fact that Mr. Reneau's communication appeared in the JOURNAL I infer he must be a workingman. He will probably agree with me that if every workingman in America owned a home the labor question would be more than half settled. The workingman would then be practically independent.

In every city of considerable size in the Union there is a large amount of vacant land held for speculative purposes, which, as a rule, is not assessed at one-fifth the price asked for it from the would-be purchaser. This is true of Dubuque; according to Mr. Crosman it is true of Boston; and if Mr. Reneau should look about him down in Memphis he would probably find that it is also true of Memphis.

A short distance from where I reside there is a tract of land containing about twenty lots, each the size of mine. The owner of these lots holds them at an average of $500 each, which would make the entire batch worth $10,000. I pay on my house and lot taxes to the amount of about $30 per annum; the owner of the land in question pays just $75 taxes. My property is worth about $1,500; his is worth $10,000. This is only one of hundreds of similar cases in this city; and what is true of Dubuque is to a greater or less extent true of every city in America—yes, in the world. Is this a fair system of taxation? When the owner of the land in question holds his lots at an average of $500 each, ought they not be assessed at that figure?

In every city and town there is annually a certain amount of taxes to be raised. If the owner of vacant land does not pay his just share of taxes (and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he does not) then it must fall upon the owners of improved property—upon the small householder, upon the workingman.

What would be the effect of the single-tax in such cases? It would compel the holder of land held for speculative purposes to pay his fair proportion of taxes, which would lower the taxes of those owning improved property, or improve his land by building upon it, which would have a tendency to reduce rents; or, failing to do either of these, compel him to throw his land on the market at such reduced prices as would bring it within the reach of thousands of poor men who would like to own a home, but who, under the present system of taxation, see their chances of ever owning one each year growing fainter and fainter. Would this be such a great calamity? Has Mr. Reneau more compassion for the land-grabber than for the poor man? I can hardly think so, and yet his communication would lead me to believe he has.

D. J. SULLIVAN.

List of Delinquent Unions.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6, Article VI, of the Constitution, the following unions are published as being in arrears to the International Typographical Union. In connection therewith attention is directed to the rule made for the protection of the burial fund, which is as follows:

"No funeral-benefit claim shall be allowed unless the deceased was possessed of a current working card at the time of death, nor shall a funeral-benefit claim be allowed if, at the time of death, the union of which deceased was a member is in arrears for per capita tax to the International Union."

24. Cairo—For June.
25. Baton Rouge—For May to date.
51. Lawrence—For May to date.
69. Durango—For May to date.
74. Gainesville—For June.
78. Fort Wayne—For June.
83. Hebrew-American, New York—For June.
85. St. John—For June.
105. Vicksburg—For June.
113. Atchison—For June.
139. Bangor—For May to date.
143. Snohomish and Everett—For June.
149. Saratoga Springs—For June.
151. Oil City—For February to date.
157. Sunflower—For June.
163. Superior—For May to date.
179. Leadville—For June.
186. Fargo—For May to date.
187. Wilkes Barre—For June.
196. Logansport—For June.
212. Pawtucket—For June.
227. Cripple Creek—For May to date.
236. Ogden—For June.
237. Sandusky—For April to date.
240. Altoona—For June.
241. Temple-Beltou—For March to date.
244. Cumberland—For June.
246. Chester—For May to date.
252. Bridgeport—For June.
261. Huntington—For April to date.
265. Ottawa—For June.
267. Lisbon—For April to date.
269. Hazleton—For May to date.
278. Redlands—For June.
281. Marlboro-Hudson—For June.
284. Anderson—For June.
292. Carbondale—For June.
295. Newport—For March to date.
297. Concord—For June.
314. Meriden—For June.
315. Poughkeepsie—For June.
321. Greenville—For June.

PRESSMEN.

2. Detroit—For April to date.
3. Chicago—For June.
6. Birmingham—For June.
8. Boston—For April to date.
12. Galveston—For June.
15. New Orleans—For June.
30. Springfield—For May to date.
32. Omaha—For June.
44. Tacoma—For June.
47. Fort Worth—For May to date.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

17. Washington—For June.
20. Pittsburg—For June.

MISCELLANEOUS.

10. Dallas—Pressfeeders—For June.
3. St. Louis Mailers—For May to date.
5. Toronto Mailers—For May to date.

Deaths.

CAMERON, W. M.—At Addieville, Ill., June 7, 1895, accidental death. Age unknown.

CAMPBELL, DONALD—At Detroit, Mich., July 10, 1895, of abscess of lungs. Aged 40 years.

FIGNER, W. C.—At Philadelphia, Pa., July 9, 1895, of paralysis. Aged 74 years.

FREES, WALTER—At Oshkosh, Wis., July 5, 1895, of consumption. Aged 28 years.

GIBBS, L. A.—At Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1895, accidental death. Aged 45 years.

HEINZEL, JOSEPH—At St. Louis, Mo., July 19, 1895, of consumption. Aged 23 years.

HEFFERMANN, J. T.—At Cincinnati, O., June 16, 1895, of bronchitis. Aged 40 years.

LANE, HENRY—At Washington, D. C., June 15, 1895, of consumption. Aged 21 years.

LINDSAY, J. H.—At Kingston, Ont., July 6, 1895, of consumption. Aged 49 years.

LOUCKS, E. H.—At Rutland, Vt., July 14, 1895, accidental death. Aged 26 years.

MEERS, MARTIN—At Chicago, Ill., June 26, 1895, of consumption. Aged 30 years.

RITTER, ADAM—At Washington, D. C., July 9, 1895, of complication of diseases. Aged 54 years.

SCHUMERT, EUGENE—At New Orleans, La., July 14, 1895, of nephritis. Aged 41 years.

STEBBINS, J. H.—At Meadville, Pa., July 16, 1895. Cause of death and age unknown.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Report of Executive Council from July 10 to July 25.

RECEIPTS.

July 10.	Balance on hand	$17,416 92
July 25.	Receipts to date	1,476 72
Total		$18,893 64

EXPENDITURES.

July 11.	New York Ger.-Amer., No. 7	27 00
11.	Hamilton, No. 290	95 00
13.	The North, No. 131	10 50
17.	Topeka, No. 121	17 50
18.	C. S. Roberts, exp. in New York	43 00
18.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	59 00
19.	Hamilton, No. 290	92 50
23.	Topeka, No. 121	14 00
23.	The North, No. 131	4 67
24.	New York Hebrew-American, No. 83	45 00
25.	W. B. Prescott, expenses to Albany, New York, Chicago, Denver and Colorado Springs	185 40
Total		$593 57

Report of Secretary-Treasurer.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., July 25, 1895.

To Subordinate Unions:

The following is a report of the receipts and expenditures from July 10 to date, and the accounts herewith presented should correspond with the books of the respective unions to which they are credited. Secretaries are requested to compare the accounts printed herein with their books, and should error or omission be found, notice of same should be promptly forwarded to this office.

RECEIPTS.

	July 10. Balance	$38,164 08
1.	INDIANAPOLIS—For June	62 00
	For supplies	1 50
2.	PHILADELPHIA—For June	222 00
3.	CINCINNATI—For June	161 25
	For supplies	3 00
5.	COLUMBUS—For June	45 75
7.	PITTSBURGH—For June	105 50
	For supplies	35
8.	ST. LOUIS—For June	125 00
9.	BUFFALO—For June	25 00
10.	LOUISVILLE—For June	24 50
	For supplies	1 50
11.	MEMPHIS—For June	21 00
12.	BALTIMORE—For June	105 00
13.	BOSTON—For June	217 50
14.	HARRISBURG—For June	20 00
15.	ROCHESTER—For June	3 75
	For supplies	25
16.	CHICAGO—For June	479 75
	For supplies	2 00
17.	NEW ORLEANS—For June	50 75
18.	DETROIT—For June	71 25
19.	ELMIRA—For June and July	13 00
20.	NASHVILLE—For June	42 00
	For 68 copies of Journal to June, 1895	4 25
21.	SAN FRANCISCO—For June	180 00
22.	DUBUQUE—For June	9 50
	For supplies	50
23.	CREAM CITY—For June	22 50
26.	PETERSBURG—For June	2 25
27.	MOBILE—For June	13 75
29.	PEORIA—For June	21 25
30.	ST. PAUL—For June	67 25
31.	SANTA ROSA—For June	2 25
	For supplies	2 45
32.	NORFOLK—For June	12 50
	For supplies	9 75
33.	PROVIDENCE—For June	15 00
35.	EVANSVILLE—For June	15 00
38.	HAVERHILL—For June	5 50
40.	ST. JOSEPH—For June	12 75
42.	MINNEAPOLIS—For June	67 75
43.	CHARLESTON—For June	11 00
46.	SACRAMENTO—For June	33 85
47.	NEW HAVEN—For June	11 00
48.	ATLANTA—For June	7 75
	For supplies	3 00
	For capita collected on cards	3 75
49.	DENVER—For June	59 75
	For supplies	12 50
50.	VALLEY CITY—For June	16 00
52.	TROY—For July	28 75
54.	RALEIGH—For June	16 00
60.	ROANOKE—For June	6 00
	For strike benefits returned	10 50
61.	CAMBRIDGE—For June	15 00
62.	UTICA—For June	37 75
	For supplies	1 65
63.	TOLEDO—For June	32 25
65.	WASHOE—For July	3 75
	For supplies	2 00
66.	PORTLAND—For June	20 00
71.	TRENTON—For June	30 00
	For supplies	21 00
73.	OTTUMWA—For May and June	9 50
75.	BURLINGTON—For July	12 50
76.	TERRE HAUTE—For June	11 00
	For supplies	1 20
78.	FORT WAYNE—For May	16 25
	For supplies	1 50
79.	WHEELING—For June	17 25
	For supplies	3 00
80.	KANSAS CITY—For part June	40 00
81.	BAY CITY—For June	7 25
	For supplies	30
82.	COLORADO SPRINGS—For June	13 25
84.	SAN BERNARDINO—For June	5 25
86.	READING—For June	28 00
	For supplies	3 00
87.	HOUSTON—For June	11 75
88.	HANNIBAL—For June	7 25
89.	CHATTANOOGA—For June	12 75
	For supplies	15
90.	RICHMOND—For June	15 75
91.	TORONTO—For balance July	84 25
93.	MACON—For June	9 00
94.	HUDSON COUNTY—For June	7 00
96.	GLENS FALLS—For July	11 00
	For supplies	35
98.	BROOKLYN—For June	25 00
	For supplies	5 00
100.	NORWICH—For July	8 75
101.	COLUMBIA—For May	306 00
102.	OTTAWA—For June	49 00
103.	NEWARK—For July	45 00
	For supplies	2 00
104.	BIRMINGHAM—For June	17 50
105.	VICKSBURG—For Jan. to May, inclusive	18 25
107.	TWIN CITY—For July	10 50
108.	DOLGEVILLE—For June	2 00
111.	KNOXVILLE—For June	15 50
112.	SCRANTON—For June	26 75
114.	ANNAPOLIS—For July	2 50
115.	SALT LAKE—For June	11 00
118.	DES MOINES—For June	48 00
	For supplies	50
119.	JEFFERSON CITY—For June	8 25
120.	LYNN—For June	6 00
121.	TOPEKA—For June	27 75
	For supplies	1 50

124, BLOOMINGTON—For June $15 00
126, BUTTE—For July 9 25
127, HARTFORD—For June 29 00
129, HAMILTON—For July 14 00
130, HALIFAX—For June 21 75
131, THE NORTH—For June 2 25
133, LONDON—For June 16 50
For supplies 1 50
134, RUTLAND—For June 5 00
135, ONEONTA—For June 4 00
138, AUSTIN—For June 8 50
140, BISMARCK—For Juue 1 75
For supplies 20
141, WILLIAMSPORT—For June 14 25
142, OLYMPIA—For June 3 25
143, SNOHOMISH-EVERETT—For May 3 25
145, JACQUES-CARTIER—For June 7 75
147, ASHLAND—For July 3 00
148, WICHITA—For June 7 50
150, ELIZABETH—For June 8 25
155, SHREVEPORT—For June 6 25
158, SPRINGFIELD—For June 12 00
For supplies 3 00
For card in Journal to July, 1896 ..... 4 00
162, JACKSONVILLE—For June 8 00
For supplies 25
164, FRANKFORT—For June 5 00
165, WORCESTER—For June 30 50
For supplies 85
168, MUSKEGON—For June 3 50
169, NEW ALBANY—For June 2 50
170, TACOMA—For June 8 25
171, ITHACA—For June 2 50
172, SAN ANTONIO—For June 12 50
174, LOS ANGELES—For June 35 25
176, MONTREAL—For June 27 50
179, LEADVILLE—For May 4 50
180, SIOUX CITY—For June 17 00
181, MEADVILLE—For June 10 25
182, AKRON—For June 2 50
183, SAVANNAH—For June 14 00
184, WYOMING—For June 7 75
185, BRADFORD—For June 9 25
188, WACO—For June 6 40
189, BLUE GRASS—For June 13 00
195, PATERSON—For July 10 25
For supplies 50
197, COLUMBIA—For January 2 00
198, FORT WORTH—For June 13 75
For supplies 3 00
200, YOUNGSTOWN—For July 11 00
202, SEATTLE—For June 14 00
203, BLUFF CITY—For June and July 16 00
204, LIMESTONE CITY—For July 5 50
206, SEDALIA—For July 6 00
209, LINCOLN—For June 8 75
For supplies 70
211, OSHKOSH—For June 7 25
For supplies 25
213, ROCKFORD—For June 7 50
215, DECATUR—For June 10 50
218, SIOUX FALLS—For June 12 75
For supplies 3 00
221, SAN DIEGO—For June 6 00
226, VANCOUVER—For July 4 00
228, NORWOOD—For July 12 50
229, CRAWFORDSVILLE—For June 2 00
231, SAN JOSE—For June 14 75
232, BINGHAMTON—For June 6 75
236, OGDEN—For February to May, inclusive. 7 00
243, HUTCHINSON—For June 4 75
245, WOONSOCKET—For June 7 25
247, SWEDISH (Chicago)—For June 11 00
251, MUSCATINE—For June 3 75
253, HOLYOKE—For June 5 75
254, RIVERSIDE—For June 5 25
255, ANACONDA—For July 9 75
256, GREAT FALLS—For June 7 00
258, GUTHRIE—For June 9 25
260, FINDLAY—For May 4 50
266, ELKHART—For June 7 00
268, FULTON COUNTY—For June 4 50
276, NEW BEDFORD—For June 18 00
280, LARAMIE—For June 2 00
282, GRASS VALLEY—For May and June 6 00
283, OKLAHOMA CITY—For May 2 75
286, MARION—For June 6 00
287, FRANKFORT—For July 4 50
289, TITUSVILLE—For June 3 25
For supplies 20
300, PORT HURON—For May and June 12 50
301, RICHMOND—For June 5 75
302, QUEBEC—For June 12 00
304, ALBUQUERQUE—For June 4 50
305, NEWBURGH—For June 10 00
306, ALTON—For June 4 00
307, NEW BRUNSWICK—For June 8 50
For supplies 10
308, WATERTOWN—For June 16 50
For supplies 1 50
309, NEW YORK-BROOKLYN—(Scandinavian)—
For June 2 00
310, LOWELL—For June 6 00
311, GRAND FORKS—For May and June 12 00
312, BURLINGTON—For June 4 50
313, MADISON—For April, May and June 6 00
319, FORT SCOTT—For June 3 25
321, GREENVILLE—For March, April and May. 6 50
324, RACINE—For June 8 25
325, COHOES—For July 7 50

GERMAN-AMERICAN UNIONS.

1, PHILADELPHIA—For June 17 50
2, CINCINNATI—For June 16 75
3, ST. LOUIS—For June 20 75
4, BUFFALO—For June 2 00
5, ROCHESTER—For June 3 50
6, CLEVELAND—For June 10 50
7, NEW YORK—For June 62 00
8, NEWARK—For June 10 25
9, CHICAGO—For June 30 50
10, MILWAUKEE—For June 16 75
11, BALTIMORE—For June 12 75
12, LOUISVILLE—For June 5 00
13, ST. PAUL-MINNEAPOLIS—For June 4 00
14, INDIANAPOLIS—For June 5 00
15, EVANSVILLE—For June 5 25
16, PITTSBURGH—For June 6 25
18, BELLEVILLE—For June 3 25
19, COLUMBUS—For June 4 25
20, OMAHA—For June 2 75
21, DETROIT—For June 9 00

PRESSMEN.

3, CHICAGO—For April and May 6 00
9, LOUISVILLE—For June 2 25
14, ST. PAUL—For June 6 75
16, NEW YORK—For June 46 25
17, INDIANAPOLIS—For June 10 00
18, MEMPHIS—For June 7 00
For supplies 20
44, TACOMA—For April and May 2 50
46, DALLAS—For June 3 00
54, GRAND RAPIDS—For June 4 50

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

1, NEW YORK—For July 73 25
4, CHICAGO (Stereotypers)—For July 20 50
8, ST. LOUIS—For June 9 75
10, BALTIMORE (Stereotypers)—For June 3 50
12, MILWAUKEE—For June 2 50
13, DENVER—For June and July 5 00
14, COLUMBUS—For July 3 00
21, TORONTO—For May and June 8 00
22 CLEVELAND—For July 3 25
23, NEW HAVEN—For July $2 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

6, GALVESTON—Bookbinders—For June 5 75
3, BOSTON—Web Pressmen—For June 20 00
9, ST. PAUL—Pressfeeders—For June 9 60
For supplies 50
2, MINNEAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For July 6 50
5, INDIANAPOLIS—Bookbinders—For June 13 00
GENERAL FUND—
Cash returned by W. B. Prescott $2 50
DENVER TRADES COUNCIL—
For labels 10 50
NEW ORLEANS TRADES COUNCIL—
For labels 7 50
THE CHILDS-DREXEL HOME FUND—
Chicago, No. 16, for board of J. A. McCall for June 22 50
Board of J. A. McCall for May 23 20
Sale of cow per W. C. Schuman 35 00
T. M. Brenner (deceased) 4 10
Collis McInnis (deceased) 35
Sale of merchandise 1 00
Provisional membership fee of James Price. 1 00
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—
Individual subscriptions 34 15
Advertising 69 34

Total $43,376 02

EXPENDITURES.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL—Cash as per report $593 57
HUGO MILLER—Salary for June 45 00
HUGO MILLER—Expenses to New York 73 35
R. G. SLEATER—Expenses to Ogden 19 15
J. A. LANE—Expenses to Bristol, Greenville and Johnson City 30 25
THE TYPOGRAPHICAL JOURNAL—
One half-tone 2 00
Wrappers 8 54
Addressing wrappers 12 00
Printing and mailing No. 23, Vol. VI 282 05
EXPENSES—
F. J. Boyle, balance of expenses to International Printing Pressmen's Union Convention at Philadelphia 15 15
500 4-page circulars 6 50
1,000 envelopes and printing 4 00
Clerk hire 36 50
200 2-cent envelopes and printing 5 50
36 transfer files 4 14
24 pencils 85
2,000 postals and printing 22 75
1,000 2-cent envelopes and printing 23 50
1,000 small return envelopes 2 50
1,000 1-cent envelopes and printing 12 50
Clerk hire 36 50
Postage, expressage, etc., to date 24 28
BURIAL FUND—
1619. Oshkosh, No. 211—On account of death of Walter Frees 60 00
1620. Cincinnati, No. 3—J. F. Heffermann 60 00
1621. Nashville, No. 20—W. M. Cameron 60 00
1622. Columbia, No. 101—Harry Lane 60 00
1623. Columbia, No. 101—Adam Ritter 60 00
1624. Philadelphia, No. 2—W. C. Tigner 60 00
1625. Chicago, No. 16—Martin Meers 60 00
1626. Chicago, No. 16—L. A. Gibbs 60 00
1627. Detroit, No. 18—Donald Campbell 60 00
1628. Limestone City, No. 204—J. H. Lindsay 60 00
1629. Meadville, No. 181—J. H. Stebbins 60 00
1630. Rutland, No. 134—E. H. Loucks 60 00
1631. St. Louis, No. 8—Joseph Heinzel 60 00
1632. New Orleans, No. 17—Eugene Schumert 60 00

Total $2,100 58

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand July 10, 1895 ..... $38,164 08
Receipts to July 25, 1895 ..... 5,211 94
43,376 02
Expenditures 2,100 58
Balance on hand $41,275 44

Report of Treasurer Dailey.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 26, 1895.

To the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers:

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, from June 25, 1895, to July 25, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Balance to credit of fund, June 25, 1895 ..... $8,024 43
From A. G. Wines 1,287 65
Interest from Drexel & Co. to June 29, '95 ..... 142 50

Total $9,454 58

EXPENDITURES.

W. C. Schuman, transportation of W. B. Eckert to Philadelphia—ticket $45.50, meals $6—$51.50; J. F. Shackelton to Pittsburg—ticket $39.75, meals $6 ..... 97 25
W. B. Prescott, salary to June 25, 1895 ..... 25 00
A. G. Wines, salary to June 25, 1895 ..... 25 00
J. E. Bitner, cash in possession of W. E. Bitner, deceased 1 80
B. G. Robbins—Pants $2.50, suit $12.50, hat $1.75, hat $1.50, suit $12.50, 2 shirts $1, suit $12.50, pants $2.50, suit $12.50 ..... 59 25
Colorado Springs Ice Co.—5,650 lbs. ice for June 22 60
Binford Coal Co.—45,800 lbs. coal 59 36
Stark & Siney—132 lbs. beef $12.21, 49 lbs. pork $3.92, 137 lbs. beef $12.67, 55 lbs. sheep $4.54, 141 lbs. beef $13.04, 57 lbs. pork $4.84, 143 lbs. beef $12.28, 48 lbs. mutton $3.84, 131 lbs. beef $11.46, 72 lbs. veal $6.30, 133 lbs. beef $11.65, 41 lbs. mutton $3.07, 114 lbs. beef $9.97, 49 lbs. mutton $3.67, 41 lbs. veal $3.58 ..... 117 04
Hallett & Baker—Burials of J. J. Brophy, C. H. Lee and W. E. Bittner 140 00
E. S. Bumstead & Co.—Packing faucets 90c., basin clamp, 30c., car fare 5c., 3 hrs. time $1.80, repairing blow-off—25 ft. pipe, $8.75, 1 bend 40c., reducer 50c., caulking bead 50c., 9 hrs. time $3.60, 4 hrs. time $2.40, 4 hrs. time $1.20, 9 feet pipe 90c., 10 feet pipe $1.50, 2 feet lead pipe 80c., 2 feet lead pipe 50, 5 lbs. solder $1.50, gasoline 15c., car fare 10c., 10 hours time $6 ..... 31 85
C. E. Durkee—2 screw drivers .30c., 2 dishpans $1.45, 4 galv. pails $2.25, ladle 15c., strainer 25c., picker pin 25c., hair clippers $2, hair shears $1, mill file 35c., 1 bevel 75c., elbow 25c., box cap-rivets 20c., ironed single-tree 75c., door-latch 35c., 7 joints pipe $2.45, 2 elbows 70c., 1 7-inch thimble 25c., 1 7-inch collar 15c., laundry stove $58, 3 hoes $1.50, 1 hoe 75c., sad irons $1.92. 76 02
Shields-Morley Grocery Co.—1 bbl. coal oil $8.74, 10 cases peaches $32, 5 cases pears $16, 200 lbs. corn meal $3, 2 bbls. s. c. oats $7.80, 2 dozen brooms $5.50, 10 boxes soda crackers $16.32, 3-16 butt Newsboy tobacco $16.80, 30 lbs. seal gran. sks. with pipes $11.70, 20 lbs. seal gran. wood with pipes $7.80, 1 sack hams $13.46, 1 dozen mop sticks $1.25, 1 dozen boxes toothpicks 45c, 10 lbs. cream tartar $3.70, 3 large willow clothes baskets $2.38, 20 sacks gran. sugar $105 ..... $251 08
Giddings Bros.—14 yds. rubber sheeting $9.80, 35 yds. muslin $4.73, 106 yds. muslin $18.02, darning pins 69c. darning cotton 45c 33 69
G. S. Barnes & Son—1 bbl. cement 4 50
Austin Bluff Land and Water Co.—Water rent to January 1, 1896 ..... 50 00
J. T. Sanderson—30 lbs. fish $4.20, 41 lbs. chickens $4.10, 29 lbs. trout $3.77, 30 lbs. white fish $3.90, 32 lbs. white fish $4.16 ..... 20 13
Ira J. Morse—½ doz. ducks $2.50, 2 baskets beans $1.40, 54 lbs. butter $11.07, 2 crates eggs $9, 50 lbs. rhubarb 75c, 3 baskets beans $1.50, 4 doz. chickens $10, 1 crate strawberries $3.25, 3 crates beans 75c, 2 crates eggs $8.40, 54 lbs. butter $10.80, 1 box oranges $3, 1389 lbs. potatoes $13.89, 3 crates eggs $11.70, 50 lbs. butter $10, 1 box oranges $2.75, 1 crate strawberries $2.25, 50 lbs. butter $10, 2 crates eggs $8.40, 1½ crates berries $3.75, 50 lbs butter $10, 2 crates eggs $8.10, 1 crate strawberries $2.50, 50 lbs. cabbage $1.50, 54 lbs. butter $10.80, 3 crates eggs $12.15, 1 crate berries $2, 563 lbs. potatoes $8.72 ..... 180 93
F. E. Robinson, drugs for June 54 00
Baker & Co., drugs for June 64 25
Salaries for June, 1895—W. C. Schuman, $83.30; Eva Schuman, $30; Annie Clinton, nurse, June 12-30, $25.35; W. V. Proctor, general work, $25; John Reilly, watchman, $40; Ella Merritt, dining-room, $24; James Gibney, general work, $25; Katie McGarry, seamstress, $25; Kate Farrell, dining-room, $18; Nellie McPherson, cook, $40; Mary Smith, laundry, $25; E. Hassler, laundry, $30; Clara Colver, first floor, $20; John Rutter, general work, $25; George Edwards, general work, $25; Rose Farrell, kitchen, June 2 to 30, $24.15; Rachel Johanning, laundry, June 10 to 30, $16.65; Margeret Keys, general work, June 15 to 30, $10; Dr. Beverley Tucker, $62.50 ..... 573 95
$1,887 70

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand June 25, 1895 ..... $8,024 43
From A. G. Wines 1,287 65
Interest from Drexel & Co 142 50
Total $9,454 58
Disbursements 1,887 70
Balance $7,566 88

JAS. J. DAILEY.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, } ss.

James J. Dailey, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing account of his receipts and expenditures as treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers is true and correct, both in the charge and discharge thereof.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 26th day of July, A. D. 1895.

[SEAL.] A. G. SEYMOUR COOPER, Notary Public.

Rejections, Suspensions, Expulsions and Reinstatements.

5. Columbus, Ohio—William Davis, H. C. Wylie, suspended for non-payment of dues.

19. Elmira, N. Y.—Charles Adams, expelled for ratting. This man carries card 38,771, issued by No. 19, which should be taken up by the secretary to whom it is first presented. Louis A. Paul, expelled for non-payment of dues.

23. Cream City (Milwaukee, Wis.)—Charles L. Dittman, expelled for non-payment of dues; N. R. Lee, suspended for non-payment of dues.

32. Norfolk, Va.—J. W. Miller, holding card No. 40,099, granted by No. 32 January 29, 1895, expelled for ratting in Savannah.

33. Providence, R. I.—E. T. Angell, Charles Burlingham, William Campbell, J. H. Donohue, E. H. Engel, Alfred Field, A. W. Gleason, J. E. Hurley, I. C. Hargraves, W. E. Hall, Ernest Irons, W. H. Jellson, Oscar Klebert, R. N. Lawton, C. H. Murray, C. O. Moulton, J. H. McGinnis, J. F. Newton, C. Sogden, R. E. Newton, T. E. Ritchie, C. N. Streeker, H. L. Saunders, J. H. Shannon, E. T. Spencer, G. G. Cutting, expelled for non-payment of dues.

35, Evansville, Ind.—Louis Crisp, Harry Scott, Jake Herbert, expelled for non-payment of dues; Sam Emmitt, suspended for non-payment of dues.

40. St. Joseph, Mo.—H. C. Webster, suspended for non-payment of dues.

50. Valley City—(Saginaw, Mich.)—E. H. Streeter, suspended for non-payment of dues.

73. Ottumwa, Iowa—John Mader, A. J. Hathaway, expelled for non-payment of dues.

80. Kansas City, Mo.—C. E. Barnett, F. M. Huffington, expelled for ratting; G. A. Reichert, expelled for non-payment of dues; S. J. Whitten, T. T. Williams, reinstated.

84. San Bernardino, Cal.—A. E. Eastabrooks, M. T. Andrews, suspended for non-payment of dues.

87. Houston, Tex.—Thomas F. McClure, Percy McGary, J. E. McLendon, Sam D. Sandel, expelled for non-payment of dues.

113. Atchison, Kan.—F. Sawyer, rejected. This man is an old-time rat and travels under many names. Local unions will do well to look out for him. He sometimes assumes the name of W. D. McDarmuth.

121. Topeka, Kan.—Marian Huffington, Ed Johnson, Frank Bailey (pressman), expelled for ratting.

131. The North (Duluth and West Superior).—John Henrickson, suspended for non-payment of dues and for ratting on Minnesota Svenska Tribun, Duluth, Minn.

133. London, Ont.—George Rumball, R. Claypole, suspended for non-payment of dues.

138, Austin, Tex.—C. N. McLaughlin, J. W. Murphey, reinstated.

147. Ashland, Wis.—T. H. Bell, suspended for non-payment of dues; A. C. Thompson, reinstated.

155. Shrevenort, La.—J. H. Gilliland, N. D. Goodwin, Linton Tarney, Dudley Rice, D. R. Lynes, expelled for non-payment of dues.

165. Worcester, Mass.—B. McKenna, Charles V. Reese, L. A. Fales, George Sullivan, Walter Scott, suspended for non-payment of dues; George Le Blanc, C. H. Wyatt, expelled.

170, Tacoma, Wash.—R. P. Milne, reiustated.

174. Los Angeles, Cal.—J. Wickham, suspended for non-payment of dues.

181, Meadville, Pa.—John R. Gibson, suspended for non-payment of dues.

190. Omaha, Neb.—C. L. Campbell, Frank Bogley, expelled for non-payment of dues.

247, Swedish (Chicago, Ill.)—A. Clemens, expelled for non-payment of dues.

282. Grass Valley, Cal.—Charles S. Goldsmith, suspended for non-payment of dues.

291, Aurora, Ill.—Wm. Calkins, expelled for non-payment of dues. Local secretaries are warned against this man, who takes advantage of his card to contract debts, which he never pays.

292, Carbondale, Pa.—H. T. Dunham, find $10 and suspended for defamation of the character of members of No. 292.

300, Port Huron, Mich.—James K. Lodge and E. C. Preston, suspended for non-payment of dues.

307, New Brunswick, N. J.—Elmer Buzzee, A. Fred Kilmer, suspended for non-payment of dues.

310, Lowell, Mass.—William Donohue, suspended for non-payment of dues.

Applications for Membership.

10. Baltimore, Md. (Stereotypers)—Albert Christy, F. M. Stapley.

34, Columbia, S. C.—Daniel Maher, age 24 years, pressman, worked in Charleston in 1886 and in 1892.

47, New Haven, Conn.—A. G. Ryder.

48. Atlanta, Ga.—E. S. Mabry and John C. Perry.

54, Raleigh, N. C.—Cbarles H. Jones, Ralph I. Barnes.

75, Burlington, Iowa—W. W. Vallandigham, age 20, worked at trade five years past; learned trade in Dallas City, N. D.; worked on Cooperstown Courier in August, 1894, and Northwood Gleaner in December, 1894; is at present attending business college in Burlington; residence, Valley City, N. D.

87, Houston, Tex.—Ulrich Von Hatthausen.

92, Little Rock, Ark.—E. J. Lindberg, for provisional membership.

118, Des Moines, Iowa—W. H. Swander, age 51, worked thirty-one years at Rock Island, Chicago and DeMoines; F. A. Love, age 38, worked twenty years at Albion, Ind., and Des Moines; C. E. Welton, age 21, worked seven years at Des Moines; Frank Sunstrom, age 20, worked at Boone, Iowa; W. G. Page, age 31, worked at Des Moines, Iowa.

121, Topeka, Kan.—W. S. Rilea, C. D. Haffa.

157, Sunflower (Kansas City, Kan.)—Howard L. Knapp, worked at trade five years on the Daily Blade, Concordia, Kan.; Will DeViny, Concordia, Kan., now employed at The Labor Record, Kansas City, Kan.

158, Springfield, Mo.—Horace Pearce, has worked in Berryville, Ark., Marconville, Columbia, Billings and Ozark, Mo., seven years; O. R. Kellogg, has worked four years at Nashville, Tenn., and Springfield, Mo.; A. R. Prose, has worked four and a half years at Lamar, Rolla and Springfield, Mo.

174, Los Angeles, Cal.—Mrs. Yetta Schmeiding, has worked seven years in Tucson and Tombstone, Ariz.

188, Waco, Tex.—Austin King has been working in Stephenville, Erath county, for eight years.

203, Bluff City (Council Bluffs, Iowa)—Val. Kling (bookbinder) has worked at South Bend, Ind.; never belonged to any union.

209, Lincoln, Neb.—H. B. Alexander, worked six years on Syracuse (Neb.) Journal; never worked in union town.

215, Decatur, Ill.—George Garver, 20 years old, has worked at the trade five years; time of apprenticeship served in Decatur and Cerro Gordo.

216, Springfield, Mass.—Charles O. Mauer, has worked in New York City with Pusey & Troxell, Borden & Slater.

219, Canton, Ohio—W. A. Stauffer, aged 37 years, worked at trade fourteen years; learned trade in office of Thomas J. Walton, Salem, Ohio; now working on Canton Daily Record.

258, Guthrie, O. T.—Rufus L. Stewart, has worked five years at Salina, Kan., and Crescent City, I. T.

290, Hamilton, Ohio—John Myers.

Application for Provisional Membership.

Washington, Ohio—James Price.

Election of Officers.

ASPEN, COLO.—President, A. R Waite; vice-presiden, Frank Vaughn; financial secretary, C. T. McChesney; corresponding secretary, John T. Walters; executive committee, F. D. Perrin, chairman, W. J. Carey, R. E. Love; Trades' Assembly delegates, W. J. Carey, chairman, A. C. Salisbury, R. E. Love, Charles Johnson and F. Vaughn; auditing committee, Charles Johnson, R. E. Love and W. J. Ginger.

AUSTIN, TEX.—President, J. A. Paddleford; vice-president, E. T. Austin; financial and corresponding secretary, A. J. Cooper; sergeant-at-arms, E. R. Fleishman.

BOISE CITY, IDAHO—President, Charles Northey; vice-president, T. S. Ileskett; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Dolan; sergeant-at-arms, F. W. Johnson; executive committee, G. E. Simpson, W. Plughoff, and C. R. Wyland; auditing committee, L. C. Carson, T. S. Heskett and A. Schrieher.

BUTTE, MONT.—President H. T. Goodwin; vice-president, Frank Caffs; recording secretary, A. W. Brouse; financial secretary, A. J. Clark; executive committee, F. J. Bonnington, Fred Baker, W. G. Mitchell; sergeant-at-arms, John Lederer.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—President, L. H. Converse; vice-president, L. W. Gerlick; secretary-treasurer, J. N. White; executive committee, C. M. Boardman, A. J. Thode, S. W. Brackett; delegates to Trades' Council, A. J. Thode, L. H. Converse; sergeant-at-arms, F. J. Sevigne.

GUTHRIE, O. T.—President, J. L. Boyer; vice-president, H. C. Olds; recording secretary, A. A. Meacham; financial secretary, J. E. Brewer; treasurer, A. L. Tilton; sergeant-at-arms; G. S. Herndon; executive committee, H. C. Olds, L. N. Colton.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. (Bookbinders)—President, B. K. Lydle; vice-president, Charles Ray; recording secretary, H. Fehr; secretary-treasurer, Frank Wallace; trustees, Thomas Brooks, Charles Lockman, George Hoffman, Frank Geis, Wm. Benneson and Wallace Kissell.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—President, B. W. Winston; vice-president, George E. Root; financial and corresponding secretary, U. C. Hays; recording secretary, John Spaunhorst; treasurer, Henry Wengert.

MADISON, WIS.—President, John O'Connell; vice-president, H. Lacher; secretary, D. C. Sullivan; treasurer, Martin Stephenson; sergeant-at-arms, E. C. Hoffman.

MISSOULA, MONT.—President, Ed. Abery; vice-president, L. Lubecki; financial and corresponding secretary, Frank M. Keim; treasurer, Miss M. Powers; sergeant-at-arms, Louis Worm; executive committee, S. D. Gates, J. C. Leiser, H. M. Peirce.

MUSCATINE, IA.—President, Gustav Weis; vice-president, William Deutschman; treasurer, J. J. O'Brien; financial and corresponding secretary, E. B. Molis; recording secretary, Thomas Grant; sergeant-at-arms, Conrad Lang; executive committee, George W. Keckler, William Goeser, John Weinand, Thomas Grant and Wm. Deutschman.

RALEIGH, N. C.—President, T. O. Faucette; vice-president, G. W. Mitchell; recording secretary, E. C. Owen; treasurer, C. D. Christopher; reading clerk, R. E. Lee; sergeant-at-arms, Simeon Smith.

SUBORDINATE UNIONS.

Notice of change or error in the following list should be promptly forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer International Typographical Union.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, No. 104.—L. C. McAllister, 2216 5th Av.
MOBILE, No. 27.—John J. Russell, 28 S. Ann St.
MONTGOMERY, No. 326.—W. H. Monroe, 330 Martha St.

ARKANSAS.

FORT SMITH, No. 249.—President, J. D. Wilson; Secretary-Treasurer, R. A. Skinner, Box 754.
LITTLE ROCK, No. 92.—W. L. Oury, Box 258.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO CITY, No. 144.—F. Tiernan, 121 Effie St.
EUREKA, No. 207.—A. P. McCarthy, Box 250.
GRASS VALLEY, No. 282.—W. M. Campbell, Box 312.
LOS ANGELES, No. 174.—Financial and Recording Secretary, Wm. M. Hawkins, Box 570.
MARYSVILLE, No. 223.—H. H. Wallings, Box 503.
OAKLAND, No. 36.—J. E. Holmes, Jr., 964 Castro St.
RED BLUFF, No. 285.—A. R. Tolley.
REDLANDS, No. 278.—A. F. Stimmel, Box 243.
RIVERSIDE, No. 254.—Willis Hallock, 441 Comer St.
SACRAMENTO, No. 46.—W. H. Ambrose, Box 504.
SAN BERNARDINO, No. 84.—Sydney Waite, Box 876.
SANTA ROSA, No. 31.—J. E. Mobley, Box 58.
SAN DIEGO, 221.—R. L. Merigold, Box 328.
SAN FRANCISCO, No. 21.—W. B. Benoist, Room 16, 606 Montgomery St.
SAN JOSE, No. 231.—J. H. Corrick, Mercury office.
STOCKTON, No. 56.—W. H. Atkins, Box 140.

CANADA.

BRANTFORD, ONT., No. 273.—C. H. Brandt, Expositor office.
HALIFAX, N. S., No. 130.—I. A. Beals, Box 492.
HAMILTON, ONT., No. 129.—Philip Obermeyer, 21 Crook St.
JACQUES CARTIER, No. 145.—A. P. Pigeon, 1786 St. Catharine St., Montreal, P. Q.
LIMESTONE CITY, No. 204.—Owen Jones, 290 Queen St., Kingston, Ont.
LONDON, ONT., No. 133.—F. Plant, 637 Elias St.
MONTREAL, QUE., No. 176.—J. B. Mack, Box 734.
OTTAWA, ONT., No. 102.—Samuel Cross, Box 436.
QUEBEC, No. 302.—Frs. J. R. Petitclere, 93 Scott St.
ST. JOHN, N. B., No. 85.—R. W. McKinney, Box 352.
TORONTO, ONT., No. 91.—President, W. J. Wilson; Financial Secretary, W. G. Fowler; Corresponding Secretary, T. H. Fitz Patrick; Treasurer, Ed. J. How; Chairman Investigating Committee, B. Cairns. Union meets first Saturday in month. Box 543.
VANCOUVER, B. C., No. 226.—President, J. H. Browne; Treasurer, Wm. Brand; Financial Secretary, D. Jameson, Box 597. Union meets last Saturday in every month.
VICTORIA, B. C., No. 201.—Wm. Cullin, Box 209.
WINNIPEG, MAN., No. 191.—R. Thoms Box 716.

COLORADO.

ASPEN, No. 156.—C. T. McChesney, Box 416.
COLORADO SPRINGS, No. 82.—President, J. J. McCarty; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Fred MacArthur, Box 813.
CRIPPLE CREEK, No. 227.—H. M. Andrew, Box 297.
DENVER, No. 49.—President, W. H. Montgomery; Vice-President, W. A. Lucas; Financial Secretary, F. C. Birdsall; Recording Secretary, C. R. Miller; Chairman Business Committee, H. E. Garman; Chairman Trades Assembly Delegation, J. W. Bramwood, Box 681.
DURANGO, No. 69.—E. E. Johnson, Box 743.
LEADVILLE, No. 179.—Ed. C. Austin, Box 194.
PUEBLO, No. 175.—W. E. Beattie, Box 699.

CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, No. 252.—E. T. Golden, 276 Shelton St.
HARTFORD, No. 127.—S. T. Pfund, Box 856.
MERIDEN, No. 314.—H. C. Maydwell, 350 Cook Ave.
NEW HAVEN, No. 47.—Joseph J. Reilly, Box 1269.
NORWICH, No. 100.—E. B. Armstrong, 64 Peck St.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, No. 123.—Secretary-Treasurer, A. O. H. Grier, Every Evening.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, No. 101.—F. H. Padgett, Box 284, Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, No. 162.—President, H. T. Fisher, care Florida Citizen; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Dennis, 439 E. Bay St.; Recording Secretary, S. M. Shick, care Citizen.
PENSACOLA, No. 293.—A. Quina.
TAMPA, No. 299.—C. O. Pryor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, No. 48.—W. L. Skelton, Journal office.
AUGUSTA, No. 41.—J. H. Moorman, Jr., Box 535.
COLUMBUS, No. 220.—President, J. R. Jones; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Singleton, 1001 Second Ave.
MACON, No. 93.—J. H. McGehee, 860 Oak St.
SAVANNAH, No. 183.—Jacob Eitel, care The Press.
SEVEN HILLS (Rome), No. 248.—W. L. Cotton.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

HONOLULU, No. 37.—J. J. Greene, Box 389. (Postage at foreign rates.)

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY, No. 271.—W. F. Dolan, Box 85.

ILLINOIS.

ALTON, No. 306.—Alex Cousley, Box 53.
AURORA, No. 291.—A. F. Miller, care Beacon.
BLOOMINGTON, No. 124.—D. J. Fitzgerald, care Pantagraph.
CAIRO, No. 24.—T. J. Helton, 807 Cedar St.
CHICAGO, No. 16.—President and Organizer, James Griffon; Vice-President, Wm. R. Delano; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. McEvoy, Box 420; Recording Secretary, Harry Chirpe; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. C. Wynsor; Board of Trustees, James C. Hutchins, Chairman; A. Allison, H. A. Crowell; Business Committee, E. V. Johnson, Chairman; A. C. Rice, John Cantwell, Chas. Stewart, G. W. Harris, and the four executive officers. Union meets last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M. Business Committee meets the second last Sunday in each month at 2 P. M.
CHICAGO, No. 214.—(Bohemian).—J. B. Shuster, 363 Washburne Ave.
CHICAGO, No. 272.—(Norwegian-Danish).—J. F. Elston, 142 W. Ohio St.
CHICAGO, No. 247.—(Swedish).—Eric Elm, 35 S. Clark St., care Svenska Amerikananen.
CHICAGO, No. 217.—(Hebrew).—Hyman Meites, 161 W. 12th St.
DANVILLE, No. 239.—Chas. Partlow.
DECATUR, No. 215.—F. H. Wood, 140 S. Main St.
GALESBURG, No. 288.—O. W. Walkup, 332 N. Cedar.
JOLIET, No. 194.—T. C. Davidson, 311 Willow Ave. S.
OTTAWA, No. 265.—A. H. Park, 1941 Columbus St.
PEORIA, No. 29.—C. E. Lauren, 211 N. Orange St.
QUINCY, No. 59.—President, Clande Conklin; Vice-President, E. A. Helstern; Financial Secretary, E. C. Salmon, care Volk, Jones & McMein; Recording Secretary, J. M. Wood, 628 Cedar St.; Treasurer J. A. Bamber; Sergeant-at-Arms, Mike Sullivan.
ROCKFORD, No. 213.—J. W. Aspegren, 404 N. First.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 177.—George Hoole, Box 678.
TWIN CITY, No. 107.—J. B. Olney, 1709 8th Ave., Moline, Ill.

INDIANA.

ANDERSON, No. 284.—C. S. Armstrong, 75 S. Jackson St.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, No. 229.—S. D. Symmes, Box 542.
ELKHART, No. 266.—R. M. Stewart.
EVANSVILLE, No. 35.—President, Geo. A. Naeter; Vice-President, Wm. Jaus; Recording Secretary, Curt Shattuck; Financial Secretary, Wm. Irick, 215 E. Michigan St.; Sergeant-at-Arms, Daniel Groves.
FORT WAYNE, No. 78.—President, F. H. Mullahy; Vice-President, Nat. Beadel; Financial Secretary, C. F. Baker, Box 234; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, H. A. Rogers, Box 234; Treasurer, Cy Lose; Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Miller; Executive Board, Ed Miller, E. Baker, H. A. Bush.
FRANKFORT, No. 287.—Frank Suit.
INDIANAPOLIS, No. 1.—President, J. E. Hampton; Vice-President, Timothy Harrington; Recording Secretary, W. W. Davy; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, C. E. McKee, Box 81; Treasurer, T. E. Dean.
LAFAYETTE, No. 64.—S. H. Saltzgaber, Journal.
LOGANSPORT, No. 196.—J. F. Comingore, 1205 Market.
MARION, No. 286.—O. M. Davis, Chronicle office.
NEW ALBANY, No. 169.—T. G. Dyer, Ledger.
PERU, No. 97.—C. V. Brooke.
RICHMOND, No. 301.—S. A. Brown.
SOUTH BEND, No. 128.—President, H. A. Reamer; Vice-President, G. H. Perkins; Recording Secretary, E. W. Cutting; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. A. Barr, Times office; Treasurer H. W. Perkins.
TERRE HAUTE, No. 76.—Wilson Harper, 1217 S. 3d.

IOWA.

BLUFF CITY, No. 203.—President, F. C. Simmons; Vice-President, John Hinkel; Treasurer, J. M. Thomas; Secretary, P. E. Spencer; Sergeant-at-Arms, E. E. Roach; Executive and Auditing Committee, G. W. Ryan, G. W. Gorman, J. J. Kirley; Relief Committee, C. M. Maynard, David Nicoll, W. B. Fisher; Board of Trustees, W. H. Treynor, J. R. Dletrich, George Irwin.
BURLINGTON, No. 75.—President, L. T. Jones; Vice-President, Chas. Embick; Recording Secretary, Chas. Schwinn; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Chas. W. Garrison, Lock Box 613; Treasurer, John Wiemann; Board of Directors, Chas. Embick, J. K. Townsend, Wm. Tell; Sergeant-at-Arms, Herbert Haller.
CEDAR RAPIDS, No. 192.—C. M. Dawley, 409 2d Ave., W.
DAVENPORT, No. 106.—N. A. Ready, care Tribune.
DES MOINES, No. 118.—President, W. G. Waters; Vice-President, C. T. Kennedy; Treasurer, J. H. Uetz; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, H. H. Crenshaw, Box 556; Recording Secretary, Emma Reel; Sergeant-at-arms, C. W. Brown; Chairman Executive Committee, F. L. Garrett, Box 556; Doorkeeper, J. F. Carter.
DUBUQUE, No. 22.—A. Bruckner, 19 Booth St.
KEOKUK, No. 68.—E. S. Poole, 1112 Bluff St.
MUSCATINE, No. 251.—E. B. Molis, 202 W. Fifth St.
OTTUMWA, No. 73.—C. P. Thompson, care Courier.
SIOUX CITY, No. 180.—President, S. T. Day; Vice-President, Joseph Stevens; Recording Secretary, C. A. Klise; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Bastian; Sergeant-at-Arms, T. J. Read; Messenger, G. W. Bradley; Executive Committee, W. N. Emerson, U. G. Saunders, G. W. Fletcher. Meets last Sunday of each month. Box 227.

KANSAS.

ATCHISON, No. 113.—President, J. M. Arthur; Vice-President, Ed. Skinner; Recording Secretary, J. L. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, A. B. Bryant; Treasurer, James McNamara; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Lyndon; Executive Board, S. F. Tilson, Robert Tompkins, Ed Pickering.
FORT SCOTT, No. 319.—Charles Weaver, 741 Wilson St.
HUTCHINSON, No. 243.—E. M. Broughton, 410 Seventh Ave. East.
LEAVENWORTH, No. 45.—Charles Cox, Box 196.
SUNFLOWER, No. 157.—P. F. Spicklar, care Press, Kansas City, Kan.
TOPEKA, No. 121.—President, A. A. Bailey; Vice-President, Robert Maxwell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, W. C. Hercules, Box 61; Treasurer, Franklin Barnes; Recording Secretary, Will Sullivan; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. S. Bush; Doorkeeper, Charles Sutherland.
WICHITA, No. 148.—President, S. G. Skinner; Financial Secretary, W. S. Crawford, Lock Box 837.

KENTUCKY.

BLUE GRASS, No. 189.—J. A. Hall, 259 Patterson St., Lexington.
FRANKFORT, No. 164.—T. A. Joyce, 430 Broadway
LOUISVILLE, No. 10.—President, Joseph G. Kestler; Vice-President, J. H. Scott; Recording Secretary, John D. Kane; Secretary-Treasurer, A. A. Hoffman, Box 555.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, No. 25.—C. W. Whyte, 210 St. Hypolite St.
NEW ORLEANS, No. 17.—President, G. G. Norris; Vice-President, J. J. Aberle; Recording Secretary, J. R. George; Corresponding and Financial Secretary, S. J. Harris, Box 1627; Treasurer, Theo. C. Berg; Reading Clerk, A. Hermann; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. H. Hinton.
SHREVEPORT, No. 155.—Fred C. Sims, Box 182.

MAINE.

BANGOR, No. 139.—I. H. Joy, care News.
PORTLAND, No. 66.—Arthur H. Berry, 37 Plum St.

MARYLAND.

ANNAPOLIS, No. 114.—Geo. R. Tydings.
BALTIMORE, No. 12.—President, Geo. P. Nichols; Vice-President, John Roach; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, James H. McDowell, 414 E. Biddle St.; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. Fleming, 12 South St.; Trustees, E. T. Shiel, Harry C. Hitchcock, J. Y. Slater; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. H. Asher. Union meets the last Sunday in each month.
CUMBERLAND, No. 244.—C. F. Johnson, Box 301.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, No. 13.—John Douglass, Room 3, 12 Hawley Place.
BROCKTON, No. 224.—W. G. Sinclair, care Times.
CAMBRIDGE, No. 61.—J. E. Burke, 7 Mill St.
FALL RIVER, No. 161.—Robert Curran, Globe.
HAVERHILL, No. 38.—C. H. Flint, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS.

HOLYOKE, No. 253.—J. J. Haggerty, 9 Hampshire.
LAWRENCE, No. 51.—John W. Sheahan, Box 122.
LOWELL, No. 310.—Seraphin Duverger, 498 Lakeview Ave.
LYNN, No. 120.—L. H. Cleaves, 116 Bay View Ave.
MARLBORO-HUDSON, No. 281.—S. Mabel Belser, care Times Pub. Co.
NEW BEDFORD, No. 276.—Alex H. Adams, Box 598.
NORTH ADAMS, No. 316.—W. Grant, 23 N. Holden St.
NORWOOD, No. 228.—J. F. Halloran.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 216.—President, J. P. Rivett; Recording Secretary, P. T. Meehan; Financial and Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer, W. D. B. Mitchell, Box 1187.
WALTHAM, No. 242.—P. H. Kelley, 78 Exchange St.
WORCESTER, No. 165.—Everett S. Lee, Box 868.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN, No. 166.—W. L. Agnew, Times office.
ANN ARBOR, No. 154.—C. G. Cook, 72 S. Main St.
BAY CITY, No. 81.—W. J. Munley, Box 297.
DETROIT, No. 18.—President, W. L. Bessler, Free Press office; Vice-President, Noble Ashley; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, M. H. Marsh, Room 7, Hilsendegen block; Recording Secretary, J. J. McLogan; Treasurer, Charles O. Bryce; Sergeant-at-Arms, Bion Haugh.
GRAND RAPIDS, No. 39.—President, F. L. Baker; Vice-President, T. R. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, A. K. Tyson; Secretary-Treasurer, John Kroon, 1155 5th Ave.; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. E. Strunk.
JACKSON, No. 99.—President, F. H. Booth; Vice-President, James Hunt; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Guy Sample, Box 317; Financial Secretary, Carl Worch, Box 317; Treasurer, I. B. Rich; Sergeant-at-Arms, Joe Dennison.
KALAMAZOO, No. 122.—Wm. B. Hallett, 1409 Washington St.
LANSING, No. 72.—President, O. L. McKinley; Vice-President, T. H. Springstead; Treasurer, Fay Strickland; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, S. N. Chilton, 703 Ottawa St.; Recording Secretary, C. J. Strang.
MUSKEGON, No. 168.—F. J. Addison, 52 Houston Av.
PORT HURON, No. 300.—J. A. Barron, 601 Water St.
VALLEY CITY, No. 50.—(Saginaw, Mich.)—President, J. H. Nichols; Vice-President, E. J. Spencer; Financial Secretary, F. B. Smith, care Courier-Herald; Recording Secretary, Chas. Duhamel.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH, No. 136.—G. C. Findley, 32 Tenth Ave. W.
MINNEAPOLIS, No. 42.—H. S. Woodward, Box 522.
ST. PAUL, No. 30.—Secretary-Treasurer, T. F. Thomas, Box 2537.
SCANDIA, No. 178 (Minneapolis).—H. Peterson, 2208 6th St. S.
THE NORTH, No. 131.—(Scandin.)—Duluth, Minn., and West Superior, Wis.—E. A. Bergh, Box 45, West Superior.

MISSOURI.

COLUMBIA, NO. 197.—W. I. Webster.
HANNIBAL, No. 88.—Emmett Young, 418 Jefferson St., South-side.
JEFFERSON CITY, No. 119.—President, B. W. Winston; Vice-President, G. E. Root; ; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, U. C. Hays; Recording Secretary, John Spannhorst; Treasurer, Henry Wengert; Sergeant-at-Arms, Gus. H. Moeller. Union meets first Sunday in each month.
KANSAS CITY, No. 80.—President, J. M. Rhodes; Vice-President, W. J. Winfield; Treasurer, C. A. Slater; Financial Secretary, H. A. Fratcher; Recording Secretary, E. D. Latimer; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. P. Smith. Union box number 207.
ST. JOSEPH, No. 40.—J. W Reilly, Lock Box 787.
ST. LOUIS, No. 8.—President, R. M. Hyams; Vice-President, L. M. Priest; Secretary-Treasurer, Wm. E. Barclay, 406 Fagin B[illegible] 0 Olive St.; Chairman Board of Trustees, G. W. Buck; Chairman Finance Committee, Louis F. Trayser; Chairman Investigating Committee, Henry H. Sievers; Reading Clerk, George Windegger; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael J. Hartigan.
SEDALIA, No. 206.—J. T. Weisenbach, Box 153.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 158.—President, H. Newsom; Vice-President, J. P. Hieney; Recording Secretary, C. R. Ingram; Secretary-Treasurer, C. W. Johnson, 420 S. Jefferson S[illegible] rgeant-at-Arms, S. B. Bevill.

MONTANA.

ANACONDA, No. 255.—D. M. Brannan, Box 546.
BUTTE, No. 126.—A. J. Clark, Box 515.
GREAT FALLS, No. 256.—J. N. White, Tribune.
HELENA, No. 95.—President, J. N. Reith; Financial Secretary, John Baker, Box 1309; Treasurer, W. P. Tracey; Executive Committee, W. P. Tracey, Chairman; A. Casey, O. J. Dickinson.
MISSOULA, No. 277.—F. M. Keim, Box 203.

NEBRASKA.

LINCOLN, No. 209.—S. A. Hoon, Box 15.
OMAHA, No. 190.—President, Sam D. Nedrey; Vice-President, W. W. Campbell; Recording Secretary, J. Anderson; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. W. Hill, Box 794; Sergeant-at-Arms, A. E. Butler.
SCANDINAVIAN, No. 303.—(Omaha)—Fritz Jacoben, care Danish Pioneer.

NEVADA.

WASHOE, No. 65.—President, Jas. Sullivan; Vice-President, Harry Sutherland; Secretary-Treasurer, E. D. Blake, Box 552, Virginia City, Nev.; Board of Directors, John Craise, Wm. Kearns, J. E. Eckley, J. T. Huling.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, No. 297.—J. W. McMurphy, 9 Depot St.
LACONIA, No. 317.—F. O. Hunt, care C. A. Clarke & Co.
MANCHESTER, No. 152.—President, H. K. Pearsons; Vice-President, C. L. Carpenter; Corresponding Secretary, E. E. Stockbridge, Box 295; Financial Secretary, T. J. Fellows; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. A. Abbott. Union meets the first Saturday of each month at 7.30 P. M.

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN, No. 132.—President, Wm. Mounce, 130 Federal St.; Vice-President, Joseph Simmons, Daily Review; Recording Secretary, E. A. Wells, 632 S. 4th St.; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Sam'l T. Woodrow, 130 Federal St.
ELIZABETH, No. 150.—John J. Mellick, 229 Broad St.
HUDSON COUNTY, No. 94.—Jos. Seeley, 256½ York St., Jersey City.
HOBOKEN, No. 323.—F. C. Luehs, care Observer.
NEWARK, No. 103.—President, John Cherry; Vice-President, P. J. Sutton; Recording Secretary, H. McCriskin; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, J. P. Landrigan, care Times office; Treasurer, E. W. Garrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. J. Gottlob.
NEW BRUNSWICK, No. 307.—William McMullen, 53 Suydam St.
PATERSON, No. 195.—D. O. Stoddard, 29 Benson St.
TRENTON, No. 71.—L. S. Hooper, Box 328.

NEW MEXICO.

ALBUQUERQUE, No. 304.—Lon Davis, 220 Gold Ave.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, No. 4.—President, J. J. Howe; Vice-President, J. V. McCann; Treasurer, M. J. Cunningham; Financial Secretary, W. P. Mead; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Sullivan, Box 212.
BINGHAMTON, No. 232.—R. D. Haskell, 3 Kress St.
BROOKLYN, No. 98.—W. C. Rosenkranz, 386 Pearl.
BUFFALO, No. 9.—President, Wm. Hansill; Vice-President, Wm. Stansill; Recording Secretary, John McGuire; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Charles Burger; Treasurer, T. Gash; Sergeant-at-Arms, Michael Wolf; Membership Committee, T. O'Donnell, Chairman; Chas. Miller, W. D. Stafford, Box 147.
COHOES, No. 325.—W. H. Brooks, 76 Mohawk St.
DOLGEVILLE, No. 108.—Harry L. Everest.
ELMIRA, No. 19.—President, P. A. Dowling; Vice-President, M. J. Sullivan; Recording Secretary, W. B. Stephens; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. C. Carpenter, 309 Penn. Ave.; Treasurer, G. W. Baltz; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. E. Wood.
FULTON COUNTY, No. 268.—President, Edward Bartlett, 4 Globe St., Johnstown, N. Y.; Secretary, John Holliday, 18 Third St., Gloversville.
GLENS FALLS, No. 96.—W. E. Harris, Box 434.
ITHACA, No. 171.—J. W. Shawley, 21 E. Seneca St.
JAMESTOWN, No. 205.—F. B. Cowden, 115 Crossman St.
LOCKPORT, No. 67.—Thos. T. Feeley.
NIAGARA FALLS, No. 233.—R. E. Swackhamer, care Courier.
NEWBURGH, No. 305.—Frank Dunn, Lock Box 241.
NEW YORK, No. 6.—Wm. Ferguson, 240 William St.
NEW YORK, No. 83.—(Hebrew-American).—Mark Raphael, 106 Eldridge St.
NEW YORK-BROOKLYN, No. 309 (Scandinavian).—Conr Iversen, 28 State St., New York.
NORWICH, No. 322.—H. C. Hall.
ONEIDA, No. 294.—Henry D. Burkhart.
ONEONTA, No. 135.—A. G. Weed.
OSWEGO, No. 320.—Wm. F. Beard, 98 W. Mohawk St.
POUGHKEEPSIE, No. 315.—W. S. Valentine, 179 Mill St.
ROCHESTER, No. 15.—G. E. Faulkner, Box 339.
SYRACUSE, No. 55.—C. N. Scott, Box 104.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, No. 149.—C. A. Hopkins, 11 Warren St.
SCHENECTADY, No. 167.—Aug. Martin, 446 Veeder.
TROY, No. 52.—President, C. A. Rogers; Vice-President, B. A. Wilder; Recording Secretary, Philip Purcell; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, Michael A. Connell, Box 548; Treasurer, Henry Coffeen; Sergeant-at-Arms, Timothy Fitzgerald.
UTICA, No. 62.—J. E. De Forest, 117½ Mohawk St.
WATERTOWN, No. 308.—F. H. Lewis, care Standard.

NORTH CAROLINA.

ASHEVILLE, No. 263.—R. C. Frank, Citizen office.
DURHAM, No. 125.—R. F. Morris, Educator office.
RALEIGH, No. 54.—E. C. Owen, Salisbury and Martin Sts.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, No. 140.—Harry Lee, Box 593.
FARGO, No. 186.—President, C. A. Jordan, Forum office; Financial and Corresponding Secretary, F. G. Jordan, Republican office.
GRAND FORKS, No. 311.—W. O. Strandberg, care Courier, East Grand Forks, Minn.

OHIO.

AKRON, No. 182.—David Ferguson, care Democrat.
CANTON, No. 219.—W. C. Metzger, 153½ High St.
CINCINNATI, No. 3.—President, Oscar Bailey; Vice-President, A. L. Davidson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. B. Owens, Room 14, Fisher Block, 259 Walnut St.; Recording Secretary, Phil T. Jacobs; Chairman Business Committee, Frank Rist; Chairman Sinking Fund Trustees, Jos. Maddock, Sr.; Chairman Committee on Non-Union Offices, W. P. Reily; Chairman Finance Committee, Harold Byron; Chairman Publication Committee, Eugene Merz; Chairman Delegates to Central Labor Council, J. L. Quimby; Chairman Investigating Committee, Jos. Noel.
CLEVELAND, No. 53.—A. W. Thomson, Box 162.
COLUMBUS, No. 5.—President, W. P. Kunze; Vice-President, J. A. Ross; Secretary-Treasurer, E. P. Reynolds, Room 83, Clinton Building; Recording Secretary, W. M. Tomlinson; Chairman Executive Committee, L. G. Jenkins; Sergeant-at-Arms, F. W. Derrer; Conductor, C. S. Davidson.
DAYTON, No. 57.—President, S. B. Moon; Recording Secretary, L. M. Mittendorf; Corresponding Secretary, O. P. Randall, 342 Wyoming St.; Financial Secretary, C. S. Crute, 332 Jones St.
EAST LIVERPOOL, No. 318.—Louis Orr, 175 Second.
FINDLAY, No. 260.—A. C. Crouse.
HAMILTON, No. 290—John Brannon, care Times.
LIMA, No. 296.—C. W. Miles, 130 W. Kibbey St.
LISBON, No. 267.—W. G. Steele.
SANDUSKY, No. 237.—Chas. Hecht, care Register.
SPRINGFIELD, No. 117.—J. F. Morehouse, corner Shaffer and Jefferson streets.
STEUBENVILLE, No. 238.—H. P. Boyer, L. Box 71.
TOLEDO, No. 63.—E. L. Griffith, Box 17.
YOUNGSTOWN, No. 200.—President, Robert Bell; Vice-President, T. M. Dougherty; Recording and Corresponding Secretary, M. J. Obendorfer; Financial Secretary, Wick Flower; Treasurer, W. W. Griffey; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. H. Brown; Trustees, J. D. Hurford, C. E. Kennedy, Carl Maag. Box 236.
ZANESVILLE, No. 199.—N. M. Beckley, 44 Harvey St.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

GUTHRIE, No. 258.—J. E. Brewer, 109 E. Washington Ave.
OKLAHOMA CITY, No. 283.—C. E. Lindsey, care Oklahoman.

OREGON.

CAPITAL, No. 210 (Salem).—W. D. Torrey.
MULTNOMAH, No. 58.—President, Lon De Yarmond; Vice-President, Fred W. Morris; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Howell, care Oregonian, Portland, Ore.; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Henry Brown; Executive Committee, J. C. Gallagher, Chairman; Edward Kleist, J. J. Price, H. C. Austin, W. H. Baker, Mrs. Rose Glasou, W. M. Kelley.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALTOONA, No. 240.—H. L. Murray, Tribune office.
BEAVER VALLEY, No. 250.—Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Frank R. Mills, care Townsend & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa.; Financial Secretary, J. G. Bliss, 811 Ninth Ave., Beaver Falls, Pa.
BRADFORD, No. 185.—G. O. Slone, Box 1711.
CARBONDALE, No. 292.—S. A. Cahoon, Box 802.
CHESTER, No. 246.—Samuel Walker, Sunnyside Av
ERIE, No. 77.—Geo. Foye, Box 272.
HARRISBURG, No. 14.—E. B. Swayne, 1849 Fulton St.
HAZLETON, No. 269.—W. H. Weidenbach.
JOHNSTOWN, No. 137.—E. F. Wright, 329 Vine St.
LANCASTER, No. 70.—John C. Haus, 352 E. King St.
MEADVILLE, No. 181.—Frank L. Bemis, 431 Pine St.
NEWCASTLE, No. 270.—W. J. Wolford, 377 North St.
OIL CITY, No. 151.—President, H. E. Johns; Vice-President, H. B. Scribner; Secretary, C. B. McQuown, Box 323; Treasurer, Frank Hanton; Sergeant-at-Arms, C. D. Smoyer; Executive Committee, H. B. Scribner, S. A. Reed, M. P. Sheehan.
PHILADELPHIA, No. 2.—President, George Chance; Vice-President, H. H. Miller; Recording Secretary, William J. Sloan, 1728 Taney St.; Financial Secretary, Wm. J. Bollman, 124 N. 9th St.; Treasurer,

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 046442726